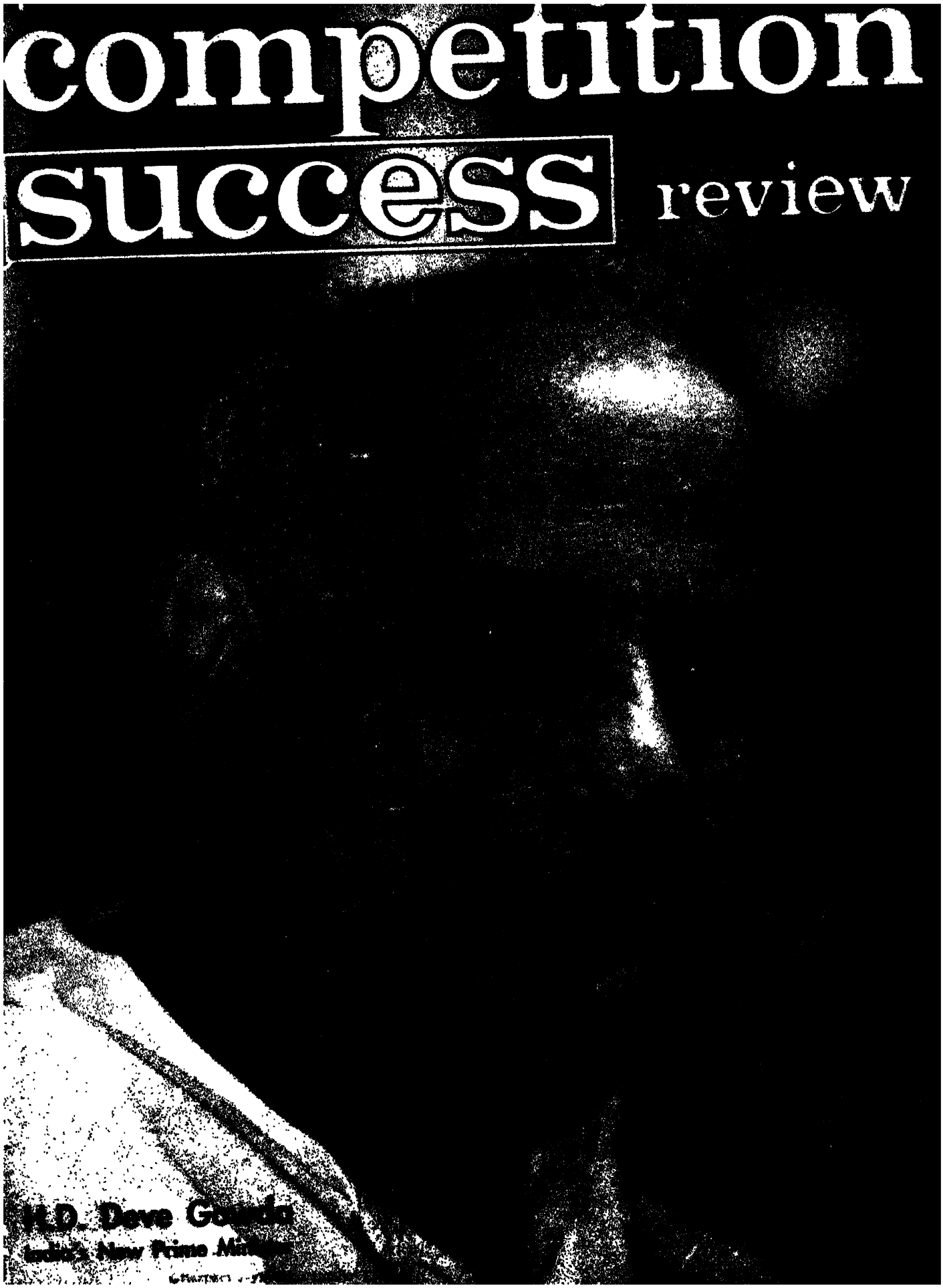
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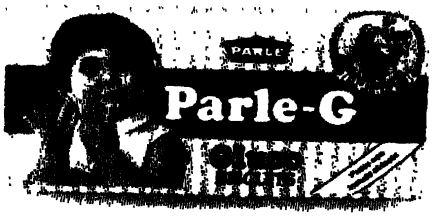


It's what life is all about.



What you are in life, depends on what you choose. Whether you face every challenge or simply refuse. To lend someone a helping hand, selflessly. To share someone's burden, effortlessly. That's what life is about, really.

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SUPER BRAINS CONTEST
(See page 41 & 120)

Think & Act

To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield.
—Tennyson

Let positive, strong, helpful thoughts enter into their brains from very childhood.
—Swami Vivekananda

Victory belongs to him that endures the most and lasts the longest.
—Thus Spake Zarathushtra

In a time of turbulence and change, it is more true than ever that knowledge is power.
—John F. Kennedy

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ospi al

EVERY THURSDAY AT 9.00 P.M.

Anita and Vivek find out what happens, when people you trust your lives with, are the very people who are playing with it. This is a gripping tale of the malpractices and nefarious activities occurring under the antiseptic facade of a hospital. Will Anita and her friends unmask these corrupt doctors ? Switch on to find out.

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We coach in regular Courses in Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, T.N., U.P. and by POSTAL TUITION throughout India for objective and descriptive tests of PO exams. All subjects-(1) Reasoning (verbal, logical, non verbal) (2) Quantitative Aptitude (3) General Awareness and Current Affairs (4) English Language (5) Descriptive tests comprising comprehension, analysis and expression of views on a given situation are covered exhaustively. Specialised practice books on all subjects covering thousands of typical and actual exam questions are supplied in the Course. These books are not sold to others. "THE COURSE IS UPDATED MONTH AFTER MONTH".

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Our offices are located in Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, and U. P. but our successes have been noted across the country. Help and recognition have come from everywhere and in abundance. Test after test, literally hundreds of our students join the 20 Nationalised Banks, State Bank, Associate Banks, LIC, GIC, ECGC as Officers. The subjects, syllabus, pattern of tests and examining body (IBPS) for all these exams are same. Naturally, we have a single common BANK RECRUITMENT PROBATIONARY OFFICER (BRPO) COURSE for all these exams. Success oriented students join the Course well in advance of the test and benefit by our step-by-step and exhaustive coaching. Admissions are open round the year and are given on first-come-first served basis.

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National School of Banking, head-quartered at Bombay, was founded years ago as a specialised institute providing coaching mainly for BANK RECRUITMENT exams-of POs and of Clerks.

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JOIN EARLY AND PREPARE YOURSELF FOR ASSOCIATE BANKS' P.O. VACANCIES.

Remember these words?



"Refrigerators *will have to be defrosted* regularly. *That's for sure.*"



"How can a man *carry his* telephone *with him? What about the* wire?"



"The Information Superhighway *helping me in my* B.A.? *You must be joking."*





Get ready for the new reality with the Aptech Info-Highway Program.

Auto-defrost refrigerators are in, so are cellular phones. Things have changed, and everything is getting faster, cheaper, smaller. Literature, in fact, entire libraries are getting digitised. Predictions have gone wrong, change is everywhere. You see more and more faxes, pagers, cellular phones; hear words like Multimedia, Internet and e-mail everyday. Computers are getting networked, and the Information Superhighway is spreading all over Asia.

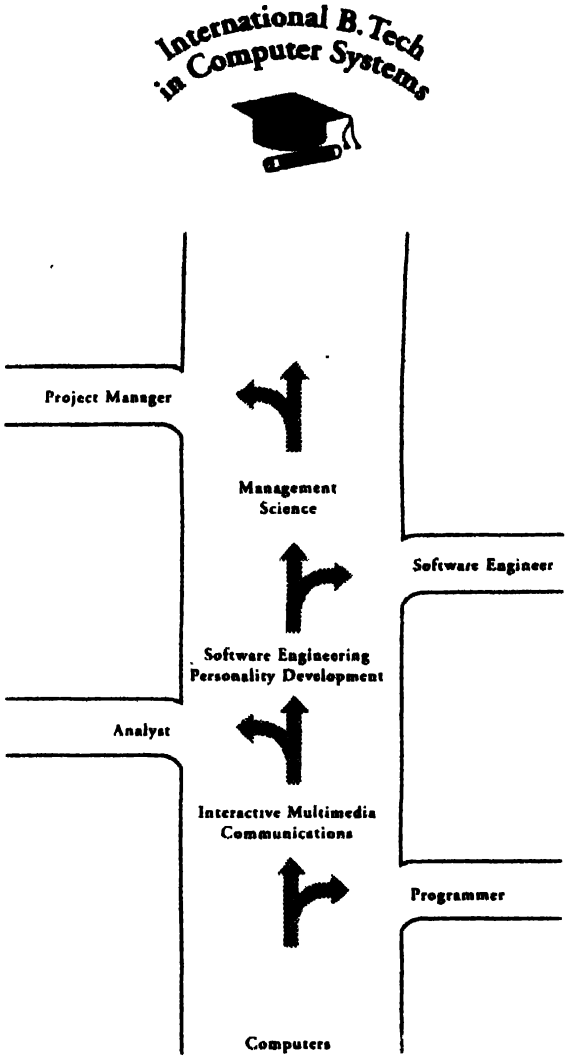
Information Superhighway? What's that?

Simply put, it's the coming together of computers, communication and television. It will soon be, to quote Bill Gates, "...as real and far reaching as electricity". Photographs, films, videos, in fact, whole libraries are getting digitised and getting stored on disks and CD-ROMs. Soon, banks and supermarkets will get interconnected, and you'll be able to withdraw cash or do shopping just by pressing a few buttons. And then, you can access information anywhere in the world using Internet, the precursor to the mighty Information Superhighway.

The Aptech Info-Highway Program.

Knowing the power and reach of the Information Superhighway, Aptech has designed a program for you. Its graphically shown here.

The best part is that you can learn as much as you want — either the basics, you will require in any career, or the advanced courses that make you a pro.

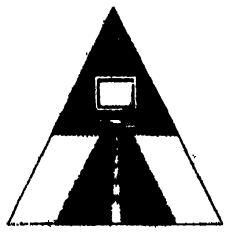


Why Aptech?

Simply because we've got *everything you need. A comprehensive educational curriculum that leads all the way to international degrees from the Open University of British Columbia, Canada and Pace University, USA;* strong alliances with world leaders in IT — Oracle and Novell; and a formidable reach through Zee Education. Add to this the power of Aptech's Intranet facility — a fully connected information network that enables every student to acquire the latest knowledge in every area of Information Technology — from India or abroad, and you get the picture.

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OVERTURE (AAL-172/98)

Use More Mind Power
for More Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. In this letter, I have something very important to say that can help you greatly to get success in your exams and competitions. If you have 10 minutes, I request you to read this page about two courses that teach you how to study, how to use more mind power, how to improve your memory and much much more.

There is a no-risk 31-day money back guarantee.

Just read this page now and it will make you a little better student.

Yogis have always known it and scientists have also discovered it now—that each person's mind is very powerful. That most people use only 10% of their mind power. That upto 90% of mind power remains hidden and un-used.

How Will You Benefit

Before you read this page fully, I want to make it clear that my course cannot give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in the following **9 Critical Success Factors** :

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration **2.** Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly **3.** Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase **4.** You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good) **5.** Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence **6.** Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success **7.** Improve writing, spelling, interview skills **8.** Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied **9.** Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure.

Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is $5 \times 9 = 45\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be great for your success.

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students.

You may find it difficult to fully understand the power and benefits of my course just by reading this page now. But, those who join my course will benefit greatly and avoid mistakes that can cause failure for others. If you do not believe me, then read what newspapers and journals say.

The newspaper **Times of India**, says that from my course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." Similarly, the **CA journal** says "To wake up students... to tackle the problems of study and life... to achieve fair degree of success."

New All India Memory Record

One of our students R Caudally has set All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses ***Mind Power Music*** and ***Mind Power Study Techniques*** from the Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Let me ask you one question: If my course can help someone to set a new memory record, can it not help you to get more success in your exam?

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques, two are explained here.

ONE. The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO. Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes. Your reading may be slow if:

• If you read aloud or move lips • If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read • If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance • If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again

My course will help you to overcome these habits.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Here is what two experts say about this technique:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MBBS, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100." —Prof M Bhatnagar, PhD, Formerly in USA

I Was Not Always Successful

I want you to know that I was not always highly successful as a student. You can call it luck or chance that I happened to discover a few techniques to study for success. These techniques changed my life and my marks improved in three years from 73.0% to 78.0%, 83.5%, 87.7%. Similarly, I did not get NTS scholarship in class 10 because I made a simple, stupid mistake. Then in class 11, I did not make the mistake and I got success in NTS.

Do you realize that if just a few techniques improved my success so much, what my complete course can do for your success? It now contains much much more than I used to get the success mentioned above.

Actually there are 2 ways to get success:

One. By chance, learn techniques for success yourself. Some people get success this way.

Two. Learn under the guidance of an able teacher who has been successful. In this way, you benefit from teacher's mistakes and experience. Many more people can get success this way. This is the reason why my course is so valuable.

You probably know that in competitions just 1 or 2 more marks can turn failure into success. So, there is no limit to what my course can do for you.

What is Unique About It

My course combines 5000 year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, and music in America and other countries.

In USA, just before returning to India, I spent 1300 dollars (about Rs 42,000) to join two courses to learn 3 more mind power techniques. You will learn them in my course. My personal library has books and courses worth Rs 1,17,210. I have read, experimented, researched with all their techniques and included only the best ones into my course. These techniques are in addition to my own developed techniques in the course.

This course is protected by the Copyright Law, and so nobody can copy my material.

You may now realize that my course is very powerful. Use it for one week to prove to yourself.

If You Are Taking Coaching

Good. It is better to take coaching than to risk failure. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work.

Used by Lakhs World-Wide

Lakhs and lakhs of people from every corner of India and from many parts of the world are benefiting everyday from my course. Consider just this simple fact: If a course from India is used even abroad, the course must be really good.

Do you understand fully that you can decide to *order* this course now to help you to get success and also to fulfil your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

BIO-DATA

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling *MS-DOS Masters* (cost $27).
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time to do research for students' benefit.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

Music for Success

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/ brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and anyone undergoing psychiatric or electro-therapy

It is based on scientific research into how the mind works and how to program and control it for our own success. It has sounds from instruments and nature (river, birds). For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read USA best-seller books "Superlearning" and "MegaBrain".

The Hidden-Messages™ in music bypass your conscious mind and go to your subconscious mind, and change your behaviour. Here is what people say.

"I have already purchased a course of Mind Power Music. Please send me 6 more for the use of my staff. Thank you." —Rector (Principal), Holy Rock School, Burdwan, W B

"Very good. It relaxes my body and mind. It reduces the tension of my studies." —Dr Anju Banthiya, MBBS, Bhopal

Money-Back GUARANTEE

Order my course (code 806 or 713) and if you are not fully 100% satisfied, return in 31 days, and I will send MO for your money back (less Rs 20 for postage, handling). No questions will be asked. No risk to you.

Are you thinking how I can give such a unique guarantee? It is because I know from experience that many people benefit on the first day and almost everyone benefits within one week, and so 31 days is more than enough to benefit greatly and to be fully satisfied.

If you order this month, I will also send a poster of Bapna's Optical Illusion™ Technique for Concentration. Keep it as **free gift** even if you return the course.

Time Does Not Wait for Anyone

It is now upto you. You can turn this page as if you did not even read it and miss this opportunity for more success. Or, you can join this course today.

Will the coming weeks and months make you a much better student by joining this course? Or, will you remain like many others and struggle for success?

You decide.

Not sold in shops

To celebrate 5th year of our research institute, we are now offering the following discount prices. Order without wait, because prices will increase in near future.

Name and Description	English Code	Hindi Code	Price + Postage
Mind Power Study Techniques	806	806H	120+15
Mind Power Music Courses			
Memory and Concentration (with free book in English only) (Thousands sold for Rs 110)	111	111H	65+15 (was 110)
Develop Strong Will Power	260	260H	95+15
Special Offers: Save Even More			
All the three above (806,111,260)	641	641H	280+15
Both courses 806 and 111	713	713H	185+15

Note: Speed Post delivery available for Rs 100 extra.

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You can order in two ways:

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(2) For VPP, the price is Rs 10 more than full price; send roughly half the amount as advance; pay remaining amount to the postman.

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Director, Mind Power Research Institute
R-7 Mind Power Chambers, Sect 4 Highway
Udaipur (Rajasthan) 313002

Please write your name & address at the (1) bottom of MO form OR (2) back of DD. Write in CAPITAL letters the item code, your name, PIN, address. Don't send TMO or IPO. Allow 1-3 weeks for order processing. Udaipur jurisdiction only.

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CSR

competition success review



FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Courage And Will Power Guarantee Victory

Dear Friend,

All power is within you. You can do anything. All the strength and answer you need to accomplish your chosen mission are within yourself. Be courageous, be positive and always all always remain optimistic. Have faith in yourself. Nothing is impossible. If only you would, you will find that truly the sky is the limit to your achievements.

To achieve great things, to become a leader, you have to be bold, take risks, face challenges and cash in on the opportunities. Those who play safe prefer to be back-benchers and are content to follow the beaten path, cannot hope to become and remain as leaders. Courage and dash are victory but timidity, hesitation and wavering spell defeat.

You can fashion your future, decide your destiny and make your life by your own strength, efforts and industry. By daring and doing you can get what you want. The greatest of achievements started as an idea or thought. Truly and verily ideas rule the world. Think you can and you will win. Ultimately all depends on your will power, tenacity and endurance, sooner or later the man who wins is the man who thinks he can and he will win no matter the odds. All great achievements have been made despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Effort and effort with patience and perseverance will positively make the mountains move. Have no fears and entertain no doubts. You will win as surely as days follow night.

Never accept defeat as final and do not knuckle under it. There is no defeat as long you do not give up. Keep trying, keep working, keep fighting and you will win. Success is sure and certain, when you muster all your resources, concentrate on your goal and put in sustained efforts. You are bound to win so long you are at it. None can stop you from success when your mind is made up and you persist doggedly with your efforts.

You have to toil hard, lift the load and make sacrifices to secure any worthy goal you can expect success coming before work only in the dictionary. In real life, it invariably follows hard and imaginative toil. There is always the battle to be fought before the victory is won. Success is also not a matter of luck or even, a genius. It depends entirely on adequate preparation, able execution, persistence and will power.

As you may have noticed, we have introduced many new regular features as suggested by you. 'Leaders', 'World Press : Important Topics', 'General Knowledge Encyclopedia' and 'Gillette Tips on Good Grooming' are such features, which have been appreciated by you and all. We are changing with the times by introducing more colour pages - our Cover Story is coming in colour. In addition, such features as Gillette Quiz and photo-features of winners in sports, films, politics, etc. also do appear in colour.

Paving the way for your phenomenal success,

Yours sincerely,

Editor

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Reforms And The Common Man



Since planning started in India from the early 50's we have been changing the focus in Plan after Plan just because of the shock therapy of sorts each evaluation after the end of every Plan showed that people below the poverty line was increasing While partly one could attribute this phenomenon to the neutralising effect of a runaway population both the planners and administrators realised that this alibi wouldn t hold water all the time Even the think tank in the World Bank confessed more than a decade ago that the prosperity of a few does not necessarily percolate to the majority of the poor When people knew that planning went awry they devised specialised schemes targeted for the poor but even here sufficient headway was not made just because programmes looked more populistic than realistic and there was leakage of funds all the way and the poor beneficiaries had to be content with a trickle

When it was found that socialism or socialistic pattern of society or mixed economy wouldn t work, the nation went headlong into the era of privatisation and economic liberalisation in 1991 with the economy thrown open to both the private sector and foreign investors in an unprecedented manner It was argued that India was falling in line with the economies of the rest of the world Five years of liberalisation under the Congress government have made a lot of difference to the Indian economy in different sectors, but did it make any difference to the lifestyle of millions of poor and the lower middle class who constitute the majority? It was the realisation that reforms did not make much difference to the status of millions of under privileged that the then Finance Minister Mr Manmohan Singh came up with a few populist social assistance programmes, with the then Prime Minister Mr Narasimha Rao following up with the announcement of mid-day meals programmes, programmes for the urban poor and the like

Learning from the mistakes of the Congress, the short-lived BJP government, that was at the helm for 17 days in all, said that they would like the investors focus more on the core areas or the infrastructure than on such items as Kentucky chicken or cornflakes. BJP was in fact falling in line with the consensus of views that held that economic reforms tended to bypass bulk of the poor

In fact, the United Front Government under Mr. H D Deve Gowda that came to power on June 1, 1996 could very well fathom the mood of the people in general when at a highly orchestrated meeting of the representatives of the constituents of the Front, the Prime Minister announced on June 5, 1996, the common minimum programme that focussed on "Growth with Social Justice " The programme outlined wide-ranging reforms in the agriculture sector (knowing well that bulk of the people lived in rural India) measures for alleviation of poverty by 2005, investment in core infrastructure sectors, etc It would be worth mentioning some of the salient schemes planned in the rural sector the government plans infrastructure development in the 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country A comprehensive law will be made by Parliament in respect of agriculture workers to guarantee them minimum wages and fair conditions of work, group insurance and other rights, to mention just a few

The common programme made a candid admission that the economy cannot grow and the needs of the people cannot be met without more capacity in power, oil, telecom, railways, roads and ports The cumulative requirement of these sectors over the next five years is estimated to be Rs 7 00,000 crores at the very minimum

It is easier to formulate such well-conceived programmes that could substantially change the face of both rural and urban India, benefitting bulk of the socio-economically disadvantaged, but the crux of the problem arises in the process of implementation of different programmes The core sector is crying for a radical change The road transport system is collapsing under the virtual weight of the swelling number of commuters, what to speak of the deplorable shape of roads and highways The chaotic city transport system in the Indian capital where the commuters and millions of road users are at the mercy of the most undisciplined bus crew with the covert support of people who matter, should make everyone bow his head down in shame The greatest tragedy is that while huge investments are being made for a variety of brand new luxury cars that only add to the woes of perpetual traffic jams, nothing is being done to provide a viable mass transit system that could be used by millions of commuters in our metros and megacities Few can forget that the generally-well disciplined citizens of Bombay were forced a couple of years ago to torch some of the bogeys of the trains when the whole system went out of gear

Over the years India has learnt to live with power shortage and power breakdowns While the demand for power is ever on the increase, mismanagement, power theft and various other known forms of corruption also contribute to the pathetic state of affairs.

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when schemes are implemented with a sense of urgency and expedition. We have seen many projects scuttled just because it had been the brainwave of some other ruling party. The common man should not be a pawn on the chessboard of power game. He is not interested in globalisation, World Trade Organisations, socialism, mixed economy or private investment; he is only interested that he should not be one among the thousands of children who rummage through garbage dumps for leftover that would fetch him enough to survive through the cold night on the footpath. He should not be one among the millions who migrate to the cities every year for better pastures, but end up in dehumanising slum life. Will reforms under the United Front at least make a beginning in the life of the common man? ❑

Redeeming Peace In Palestine



It is an irony that what the bullets could not do to wreck the peace process is sought to be done through the ballot. The worst fears have come true with the victory of the right-wing Likud Party led Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu over the pacifist Shimon Peres on whom fell the mantle of the prime minister ship of Israel following the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin and who was destined to carry on the unfinished mission of letting both Jews and Arabs live in peace leaving behind all the bitterness and the disastrous wars that have heaped on both the people more misery, mutual fear and suspicion. In fact the assassinated Rabin and the defeated Peres were only carrying on the mandate of the past provided by the previous Israeli leaders, the leaders of Arab States like Egypt and Jordan, all with the tacit blessings of the American leaders. The peace process was consolidated by the then Israeli Prime Minister and Mr. Yasser Arafat under the benign gaze of US President Mr. Bill Clinton.

The death of Rabin seemed to change the course of the peace process, but both Peres and Arafat reassured their people as much as the rest of the people in the world that they would not bow down to the extremist blackmail either from the Jewish or Arab quarters. In fact under Peres the peace process was being implemented step by step with more autonomy for Palestine with Arafat emerging as the undisputed leader.

Now that the Likud Party that had all along taken a hardline approach to the Arabs has risen to power, what is going to be the fate of peace process nurtured by Rabin and his successor on the one hand and Arafat on the other with the blessings of the American President? Won't it be a fatal error for Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu to reverse a process which has the support of all those who would like an end to innocent blood-letting in that part of the world that has had enough of a life ruled by fear and hatred.

Mr. Netanyahu has all along argued that Israel should deal with its hostile neighbours from a position of strength and that a militarily and politically strong Israel alone will be competent to deal with Arabs on its own terms. He is against the creation of a separate Palestinian state, but would only settle for Palestinian autonomy. Would that mean the premature death of a dream that was taking shape in Judea and Samaraí—the biblical name for the West Bank. Will the new right-wing government be able to swim against the currents of history, and for how long? Pressure from world leaders would not let the new government run the affairs of the government by whipping up anti-Arab hysteria and scuttling the labour of love and mutual confidence built by far-sighted Arab and Israeli leaders. It is a testimony of sheer cold logic and political pragmatism that both the Jews and Palestinians have now agreed upon peaceful co-existence, with Palestinians at long last conceding the right of the Jews to live in the land of Israel created in 1948.

Aware of the long-term implications of the subversion of peace in West Asia, the leaders of Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians have in a meeting held in Aqaba on June 5, 1996, appealed to the new right-wing leader of Israel to stick to a Middle East peace process based on the exchanging of land for peace with its Arab neighbours. On an issue that concerns the future of every Arab country, there is a groundswell of solidarity emerging in every Arab quarter. A threat to turn the clock back by refusing to contemplate Palestinian independence, stop negotiations on the future of East Jerusalem and the reported refusal to return the Golan Heights captured from Syria in 1967 will be taken seriously as is evident by the solidarity shown by Arab leaders like King Hussein of Jordan, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the Syrian President Hafez Al. Assad and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Already there are signs of a change in the new government with the Likud Party contemplating a coalition with the defeated Labour Party to make sure that peace talks with the Palestinians stay on track. (Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu who narrowly beat incumbent Prime Minister Shimon Peres won for his party 32 seats in the 120-seat Knesset. He won the May 29 election by just 29,500 votes out of nearly 3 million cast. Meanwhile Mr. Netanyahu is having coalition negotiations with smaller religious, centrist and rightist factions. Yitzhak Shamir, a former Prime Minister and a member of Netanyahu's Likud Party has even gone to the extent of mooting the idea of a national unity government in a bid to heal the deep divisions among the Israelis over the nation's future.

Violence and terrorism always act as a boomerang and both the Arab extremists like the Hamas and the Jewish extremists have demonstrated to the people of Israel, Palestine and the rest of the world that they can strike at will even in the heartland of the enemy's territory. As always the victims would be innocent people who have no stake in the political ambitions of political leaders. West Asia has had enough of dark days all through since Israel was born and those who yearn for peace trust that the new leadership in Israel will not betray them. ❑

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- If you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English.
- If you have used traditional books/coaching to learn English, but did not get success.
- If you are a student, teacher, professor, doctor, CA, ICWA, CS, MBA, engineer, scientist, musician, secretary, phone operator, clerk, businessman.
- If you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly.

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that someone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I worried about my weak English.

I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers. I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's "The Guide" because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I decided "If I become successful in life, I will do something for people from non-English medium schools like myself."

My Dream Comes True

I continued to work hard. And finally I got success in America. I improved English and became a successful author in USA. Then I returned to India. Today, I am happy to offer you this course in English—my second dream has come true.

My first dream was to teach students "how to study and how to use more mind power" to get success in exams and competitions. That course has changed thousands and thousands of lives in the last 3 years. I am more proud of my research in India than my success in USA.

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In English, there are many ways to say anything. Some ways are easy and some are difficult and confusing. We did research to find which are easy ways and which are difficult ways for people from non English medium schools. In this process, we also discovered that some of the world's best magazines and books use the simple ways of writing English. This was an unexpected surprise for our research team.

For example, we found that Reader's Digest uses simple way of writing. (Because that magazine is for English speaking countries, some of the vocabulary is difficult for non-English people.) Similarly, many advertisements use simple English because it is powerful (Remember that companies pay lakhs of rupees to develop advertisements.)

We developed this new course only for people from non-English medium schools like you.

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If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that teaching English through simple English is better than teaching to translate. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

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Part 3 : How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way
Part 4 : Advanced Topics
Part 5 : Mini Spelling Dictionary

Part 1 is so easy and powerful that, by itself, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

BIO-DATA



- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book "MS-DOS Masters" costing $27.95.
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- Expert: computers, study techniques, mind power.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned $50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India. I did not take a job. Now, I spend my full time to do research for my students' benefit.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

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You may know that I am an expert in the fields of Mind Power, Study Techniques, and Computers. I have used this knowledge to make my English course easy to learn and easy to remember for you.

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Step 1: Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.

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Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, in college, in bus, in park, in playground, etc. So, you use the time which other people waste. No other course gives you such useful pocket cards.

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Being fluent means that you can say anything in English in flow without hesitation. Some people judge you from how fluent you are in English.

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If a student can learn to write simple but correct English, he can avoid many common mistakes.

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Today I believe that if someone gave me a course/book half as good as this course, I could learn English easily without struggle. And without wasting years of valuable time. But unfortunately, at that time only ineffective books with hundreds of rules were available.

I believe that, for people who did not study in English medium schools, my English course is the best in the world at any price.

Just take my English course in your hands. It will surprise you as to how light weight it is. But, use it for just one hour and you will automatically know that my course is worth its weight in gold. Why? Because it can help you and your family to learn simple and powerful English quickly and easily.

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Do you feel that learning to write and speak simple and powerful English will make you more confident in speaking? Or, will it help you to get success faster in your education, business, or career? Are you highly motivated to learn English quickly without much hard work? If your answer is yes, then you should order this course today.

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Dedication and Perseverance : Key to Success



Keshav Chandra (37th Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

Keshav Chandra (24) has achieved the thirty-seventh rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1994-95.

An Honours Graduate in History from Delhi University, Keshav Chandra has been a good lawn tennis player.

***CSR*: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?**

Keshav Chandra: Dedication, perseverance, total concentration are the three aspects. But, a bold and creative approach in Essay paper and Interview paid the right dividends. Besides this I tried to ensure a firm grip over the subjects (optionals) before taking my preliminary test.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparations for this examination?

A. One year is more than sufficient, but frankly speaking, the whole educational career makes an impact.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, Time, Economist and Frontline.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. It was a stress-interview. The questions were offbeat type. Almost all the questions were either opinion-based or based on my bio data. But members were quite cordial.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Proper planning and hardwork are two important aspects for Civil Services. I would advise the future aspirants never to take preliminary unless they have prepared their optionals thoroughly.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Apart from my own preference, the inspiration given by my parents and friends played a major role in my effort.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. I owe maximum to my mother, not only for the Civil Services, but whatever, I am today. My friends, too, have been exceptionally supportive.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for?

A. There was no question of my not being selected. In case of failure in Civil Services 1994-95, I would have tried again, as this was only my first attempt.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. Nothing succeeds like success. True. But the God, whose grace has always been on me, may help me retain the modesty. I visualise my success the same way as I visualise my failures.

Q. What were your optionals for the Civil Services Examination?

A. History and Sanskrit.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Besides the interest in the subjects, I perceived the rewarding factor, as well. Basically, I tried to achieve a harmony between my personal interests and professional compulsions.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. Key words are two—extensive and intensive, both at the same time. Initially I did basic readings and at the same time kept narrowing down the choices with an eye on the examination.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. *Competition Success Review* provides proper and practical guidance to the aspirants and saves them from wandering aimlessly. Apart from being a communication channel, *Competition Success Review* provides the youth with a sound knowledge-base, as well.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. *Competition Success Review* served me as a window to the events of national and international importance in the course of the hectic days of my preparation. The interview techniques that I learnt from the *Competition Success Review* were also of great help.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. A competent and a complete magazine. You have to be a regular reader to know the importance of *Competition Success Review.*

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today*?

A. *General Knowledge Today* provides a comprehensive package for all the competitive examinations. Its place on the track is undoubtedly numero uno. To the best of my knowledge, I find it the most helpful of all the magazines.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. You cannot really have a choice between selective intensive study and wide extensive study. During the last month of my preparation I did selective study and before that I was doing wide extensive study.

Q. Is this pattern of examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. In the main examination the proportion of objective questions should be increased. In place of the two optional subjects of equal weightage there should be one subject of 70% weightage and another of 30%.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No. The restrictions on the number of attempts should be there, as it infuses an element of seriousness among the aspirants and restricts them from wasting the precious time.

Q. With the resumption of essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving three senior essays every month. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. The essay paper of 200 marks is the most crucial portion of the Civil Services examination. The *Competition Success Review* has certainly pioneered the task of proving a guidance in this regard.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. *Competition Success Review* does a two-pronged job of providing a guideline and a knowledg-base. It is certainly one of the best magazines for the students all over the country. ❑

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LEARN IT FROM THE LEADERS

INDIA

United Front Ministry at the Centre

A 21-member five-party coalition government of the United Front, headed by Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, former Chief Minister of Karnataka, was sworn in in New Delhi on June 1, 1996. The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the Prime Minister, Mr. Deve Gowda, and his ministerial colleagues. Mr. Deve Gowda's is the second Ministry to assume office at the centre within 17 days.



New Prime Minister Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda assumes his office at South Block on June 1, 1996

With the swearing-in of the 21-member regional party-dominated Deve Gowda Ministry, India has yet another spell of coalition government at the centre. Though it is the most wide-ranging coalition ever put together, comprising five parties backed by a 13-group United Front and supported by the 135-member Congress from outside, it is perhaps the most unrepresentative Ministry that leaves out of its ambit 18 States of the country.

For Mr. Deve Gowda it has been a steady though unexpected climb from humble beginnings in a Karnataka village to the office of the Prime Minister. During his political career spanning about 45 years, the 64-year-old leader saw many ups and downs but always remained an incorrigible optimist. Until a few years ago, his life's ambition was to become the Chief Minister of the State, which position he missed by a whisker time and again. The son of the soil, as the civil engineer prides in calling himself, had waited 32 years before he was sworn in as Karnataka Chief Minister in November 1994.

Mr. Deve Gowda has replaced Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee whose tenure culminated in three-week-long efforts at government formation in the wake of a verdict which led to a three-way polarisation. For once, the Ministry's birth was not unaccompanied by pangs as the Prime Minister-designate sought to resist pressure from hawala-tainted leaders to enter the government. The developments have, however, left a trail of heart-burn amongst those who have not been included in the Ministry and this is expected to dog the new government in the days to come.

The exit of Mr. Vajpayee's 13 day-old BJP-led government was inevitable in the circumstances it came to power on the strength of it being the single largest in the 11th Lok Sabha. The grace period it got following the invitation from the President was meant for it to gather support among like-minded parties to prove its majority before May 31. The BJP establishment failed to do that, leaving it with no choice but to bow out of office.

The new Ministry has 13 Cabinet Ministers and eight Ministers of State. The following are their portfolios:

Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda: Prime Minister and also in charge of Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Home, Science and Technology, Personnel, Atomic Energy and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister.

Cabinet Ministers

Mr. P. Chidambaram: Finance, Justice and Company Affairs.

Mr. I. K. Gujral: External Affairs.

Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav: Defence.

Mr. Murasoli Maran: Industry.

Mr. S. R. Bommai: Human Resource Development, Coal.

Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan: Railways, Parliamentary Affairs.

Mr. M. Arunachalam: Urban Affairs, Employment.

Mr. Devendra Prasad Yadav: Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Commerce.

Mr. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia: Welfare, Labour.

Mr. C. M. Ibrahim: Civil Aviation and Tourism and additional charge of Information and Broadcasting.

Mr. Yerran Naidu: Rural Areas and Employment.

Mr. T. G. Venkataraman: Surface Transport.

Ministers of State

Mr. Beni Prasad Varma: Communication, Parliamentary Affairs.

Mr. Chandra Dev Prasad Varma: Rural Areas and Employment.

Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad: Environment.

Ms. Kanti Singh: Human Resource Development.

Mr. Mohd. Taslimuddin: Home

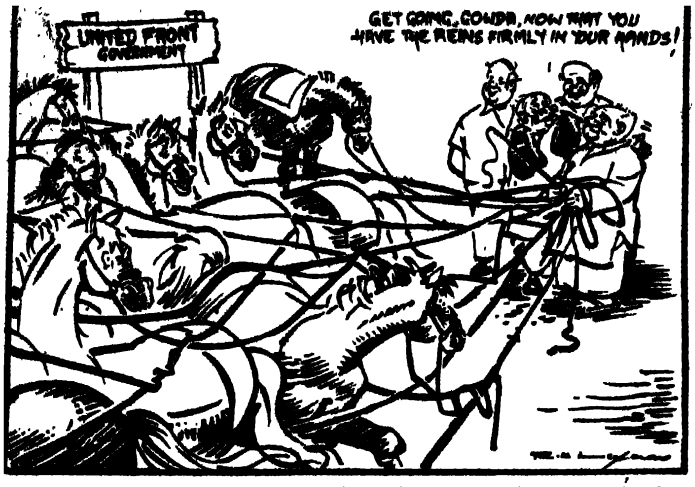
Dr. S. Venugopalachari: Power.

Mr. Saleem Iqbal Shervani: Health and Family Welfare.

Dr. U. Venkateswarlu: Agriculture, Parliamentary Affairs.

The Deve Gowda Council of Ministers reflects the social base of the participating parties. It is no coincidence that it is for the first time since Independence that there is no Brahmin or Thakur in a Union Cabinet. The representatives of smaller parties such as Congress (T), Karnataka Congress Party and Madhya Pradesh Vikas Congress, which form part of the United Front, as also the hawala-tainted, do not figure in the Cabinet. The representation in the Council of Ministers is lopsided. Major States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan are unrepresented. In fact, membership is confined to six States—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. The Vajpayee-led BJP Ministry was even more narrowly localised in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Delhi. Clearly when Mr. Deve Gowda expands his Ministry, he will have to redress this imbalance.

Four factors will help the United Front One, Mr. Deve Gowda's expertise in political management; two, the discipline of the southern regional parties; three, the subordination of the fractious Janata Dal and, four, the Congress party's compulsion to continue supporting the United Front. The governments of Mr. Charan Singh and Mr Chandra Shekhar fell when the Congress suddenly withdrew its support. But the present situation is very different. At that time, the Congress was aware that it would benefit from the mid-term elections that followed. It also had charismatic leaders like Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. Now the Congress is an almost spent force terribly fractured. The party that would gain from mid-term elections is not the Congress but the BJP.



R. K. Laxman : *The Times of India*

11th Lok Sabha constituted

The eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted on May 15, 1996 with the Election Commission submitting the list of 534 successful candidates to the President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi. Of the 543 seats, election for 534 had been completed while the remaining nine seats, including six parliamentary constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir, Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh and Belgaum in Karnataka were to go to the polls later.

The three-phased nationwide general election has thrown up a severely fractured verdict as forecast by pollsters and political watchers alike, with none of the three major formations—the Congress (I), the Bharatiya Janata Party and the National Front-Left Front combine—anywhere near the striking distance of an absolute majority. Unlike in 1991 when the Congress (I), though in minority, could work up a functional majority support without much difficulty, this time the number game required for the exercise of government formation was a tricky and mindboggling business.

In the immediacy of its political impact the Supreme Court verdict on election expenses was a welcome move although candidates found ways to hoodwink the Election Commission on election expenditure. The 1996 elections is however widely believed to have been the most peaceful and least expensive one in the history of India.

The electorate has distributed its mandate among all political parties. This election has proved that Ms. Jayalalitha was never as large as her cut-outs, nor was her political sparkle half as brilliant as the diamonds that adorned her friend, Ms. Sasikala's neck. That Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav's political journey may no longer be smooth. That Mr. Arjun Singh, who once was seen as a Prime Minister-in-waiting, may have to wait permanently for that august post by the looks of it. That Mr. Sharad Pawar's sugar level has begun to fall alarmingly. That Mr. as he made a loud bang in Delhi, went out with a whimper in Thrissur. That cricketers like Mr. Manoj Prabhakar and Mr. Chetan Chauhan are pretty useless when it comes to facing political googlies. That film stars are generally a no-no, whether he is Mr. Rajesh Khanna or Mr. Raj Babbar. The country is, indeed, in for a new exciting experiment. Even the 111 year-old Congress will have to change its style and attitude if it wants to keep itself afloat. The policy needs a refreshingly different balanced approach, and responses to old and new issues and problems.

During the last three to four years the country has been constantly told that those in power and those behind them have been looting the country, indulging in corrupt practices and amassing huge personal income, with the power brokers, the fixers and middlemen having a field day and taking the whole country for granted. Those posing as 'godmen' are confirmed criminals pretending to be patriots exercising so much influence over the events of the country that they were mistaken for heroes. In the process, dismally low public life standards have been set in the country. The climax came when dacoits became bold enough to contest parliamentary elections and so-called 'godmen' had the free run of the Prime Minister's house. All these people were doing grave wrongs in the name of democracy and in the name of the poor people of this country.

In fact, the composition of the new Lok Sabha being what it is, no arrangement can dispel the twin spectres of instability and uncertainty that will haunt the political scene from now on with even more grim consequences than before. For a government exposed all the time to contrary pulls from its own partymen at home will also become, by this very logic, more vulnerable to external pressure. A government formed under such auspices cannot last very long.

Those who have been witness to all the general elections since India's Independence are bound to agree at least on one point: that there has never been a general election which has been bereft of an issue. Apart from the fact that the Congress on its own has now practically ceased to be the predominant political party as it was in the first three decades, that is until 1977, this time there is not even a serious challenge from any other party to take over such a position.

Assembly elections

Along with the general elections for the eleventh Lok Sabha, elections were also held for the five State Assemblies of Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the Assembly of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The results are on the expected lines as in the case of Lok Sabha.

The electorate in the four southern States have voted with clarity and cannot be accused of delivering a fractured verdict. They have disowned the Congress, rather the party carrying the official label. From 1977, until now, the worst year for the party, the entire South stood by the organisation, provoking the snide remark that "Indira is South India and South India is India", to parody the now infamous words of the late Dev Kanta Barooh. The real shock came from Tamil Nadu. The anti-establishment wave swept away the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Ms. J. Jayalalitha, wrecked the Congress-led United Democratic Front in Kerala and uprooted the Congress-AIADMK combine in Pondicherry. In Haryana, the Congress has been relegated to the third spot. In Assam, the Asom Gana Parishad has come back to power after five years while in West Bengal, status quo has been maintained.

Assam

After a break of five years, the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) has stormed back to power, with a vengeance, as it were. It has won 59 seats, while its allies have got 10. The Congress has secured 34 seats, half the strength of the AGP and its allies. The Assembly has a strength of 126, but elections were held only for 122.

The phoenix-like rise of the AGP is not entirely unexpected. After all, in 1991 the victory of the Congress party was largely due to the vertical split in the AGP. In most constituencies Congress winners had polled far less votes than what had been jointly polled by the AGP and NAGP nominees. The impressive victory of the AGP in both the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections suggests that a united regional platform can still be effective in the State.

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, the leader of the Asom Gana Parishad Legislature Party, was on May 15, 1996 sworn in as Chief Minister for the second time. He has succeeded Mr. Bhumidhar Barman. The oath of office and secrecy was administered by the Governor, Mr. Lok Nath Mishra.



Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta

The verdict against the Congress is due to a number of factors. The first is corruption—not only at the higher echelons of the administration, but at every level. There was a price-tag for everything—from a primary

school teacher's job to admission in a medical or engineering college, even after a student had passed the qualifying test. Appointments, posting, transfers, nothing could be done without payment. The second was what a euphemistically called "human rights violation"—the atrocities committed by the police and security forces on innocent rural people in the name of counter-insurgency operations—the beating, the looting, the destruction of property, the dishonouring of the women folk, the fake encounters, etc. The third was the failure of the Government to contain the terrorism of the ultras—the killings, the kidnappings, the extortions which go on unchecked.

Haryana

Mr. Bansi Lal, President of the Haryana Vikas Party and leader of the HVP-BJP alliance, was on May 11, 1996 sworn in as Haryana Chief Minister. He has succeeded Mr. Bhajan Lal who resigned. The Governor, Mr. Mahabir Prasad, administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mr. Bansi Lal and his new ministers.


Mr. Bansi Lal

The rise and fall of leaders is not an unusual phenomenon in politics but rarely does one who has been virtually in wilderness for decades regain supremacy. Of the three Lals who have been dominating the Haryana political scene at various times, it is now Mr. Bansi Lal's turn to rule the State. He has made it as the Chief Minister of Haryana, heading a coalition of his own party (the Haryana Vikas Party) and the Bharatiya Janata Party.

The people of Haryana have voted for change once again. But at the same time, it must not be forgotten that though a Haryana Vikas Party (the single largest party winning 33 seats)-BJP (11 seats) coalition government has taken over with the support of Independents, it still is two or three short of a majority on its own. There is no doubt that Mr. Bansi Lal, a seasoned politician, who had been Chief Minister for three strings previously, will be able to provide a stable, efficient government.

Kerala

When two fronts are evenly balanced as in Kerala, the electoral verdict tends to alternate between them with clockwork regularity. It is so, unless some external factor intervenes to favour one or the other formations. This explains the easy return to power of the CPM-led Left and Democratic Front this year. It has won 80 seats in a House of 140 members, but its share of votes has remained almost the same as in 1991 when it was voted out of power. In the same manner, the former ruling UDF led by the Congress, lost a mere 3 per cent vote share but that was enough in a tightly polarised polity to send it to the opposition.

The mantle of Chief Ministership fell again on Mr. E. K. Nayanar, who headed for the third time a CPM-led Left Democratic Front Government. He assumed office on May 20, 1996. He has succeeded Mr. A. K. Antony who resigned. The Governor, Mr. Khursheed Alam Khan, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister and other ministers.

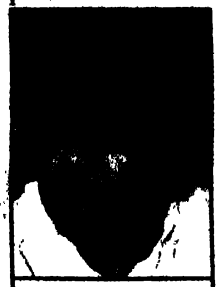

Mr. E. K. Nayanar

The defeat of the Congress-led UDF in Kerala conforms to the electoral trend the State has established in the past five years. Be it a string of by-elections or civic elections, the verdict of the voters has been categorical; they had little sympathy for the UDF. It seems the people were eager to rectify their error of judgement when in a fit of sympathy for the Congress, orphaned by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, they voted massively for the UDF in the 1991 elections. Far from recognising it as an accidental victory and an opportunity to consolidate the UDF's hold on the people, the vainglorious, Mr. K. Karunakaran saw it as a licence to try out his dynastic ambitions.

Although the UDF tally in the Lok Sabha poll is not disappointing, the Congress has suffered a setback in the defeat of the Union Minister, Mr. Karunakaran and his son, Mr. Muralidharan. Mr. Karunakaran, however, will retain his membership of the Rajya Sabha but his role in national politics will be restricted on account of his rejection by the Trichur Lok Sabha constituency. Even otherwise, the dismal performance of the Congress in the general election has limited the scope of Mr. Karunakaran playing a decisive role in the post-poll scenario.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu, long held under thraldom, could not have witnessed a more emphatic assertion of the democratic spirit. The pent-up fury against the excesses of the corruption-steeped Jayalalitha regime found expression when voters rose up as a solid phalanx across the State to throw out the AIADMK lock, stock and barrel. Such was the collective anger that seized the masses, reminiscent of the Janata wave of 1977 in the North, that the hurricane swept off everything in its path, sparing not even the imperious lady. Ms. Jayalalitha submitted her resignation as the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) led by Mr. M. Karunanidhi, captured power on its own.


Mr. Karunanidhi

The 192-seat tally of the DMK-led front in the Tamil Nadu Assembly and the sweep of all the 39 Lok Sabha seats from the state as compared to a pathetic four seats to the AIADMK, coming as it does at such a late stage in Mr. Karunanidhi's career, seems to have larger implications for the Dravidian movement and the State than is understood. The DMK first came to power in 1967, riding a massive anti-Congress wave, whipped up in the wake of the Statewide agitation against Hindi in 1965 accompanied with a resurgence of Tamil nationalist feelings. The architect of the victory and DMK founder, Mr. C. N. Annadurai, died two years later leaving behind a regime free of any controversy. This proved important though there was nothing outstanding about the regime. Despite many reversals in his political career, Mr. Karunanidhi was one man who held his party together and steered it to success.

In the face of the tidal wave of anger that swept off the AIADMK, sparing not even its supremo, the monstrous cut-outs of Ms. Jayalalitha dominating city skylines all over Tamil Nadu stood out as mocking reminders of the delusion of grandeur that had sustained her in power for five years. Buried amidst the debris of the hateful edifice of tyranny, vengeance and plunder, she had erected, lies the remnants of the MGR mystique, trampled underfoot by the protege, for whom it was just an instrument to reach the throne at Fort St. George.

Mr. Karunanidhi, the DMK chief who took the party to a landslide victory in Tamil Nadu, assumed the mantle of Chief Ministership for the fourth time on May 13, 1996. He has succeeded Ms. J. Jayalalitha who resigned. The oath of office and secrecy was administered by the Governor, Dr. M. Channa Reddy. Along with him, 25 ministers also took the oath of office and secrecy.

West Bengal

The ruling Left Front assumed power for the record fifth consecutive time in West under the leadership of Mr. Jyoti Basu, but with a difference. Unlike as in the previous years, there is a sign of depletion in its vote bank as the State's principal opposition, the Congress, has almost doubled its stake in the Assembly. The voters of the State have indicated that Mr. Basu and his allies have been put on a watch-list.

The Left Front won a two-thirds majority, securing 203, the CPM achieved absolute majority bagging 150 out of a total of 294 seats in the Assembly. In the Lok Sabha, the Front bagged 33 out of 42 seats, five short of its earlier tally.

Mr. Jyoti Basu, the octogenarian Marxist leader, took over the reins of the Left Front Government for the record fifth time in a row after he was sworn in on May 20, 1996. The Governor, Mr. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mr. Basu and other ministers.


Mr. Jyoti Basu

Pondicherry

Mr. R. V. Janakiraman of DMK was on May 25, 1996 sworn in as the new Chief

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Minister of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. He has succeeded Mr. V. Vaithyalingam who resigned.

Mr. Janakiraman, heading the DMK-TMC-CPI coalition ministry, claimed that he will be able to provide a good and stable government and complete the full term. He is confident that his ministry will not suffer the jinx that brought down coalition governments in the past. The DMK's electoral understanding with the TMC and the latter's political approach, he reasons, are vastly different from the alliance the DMK had earlier with the Congress.

Change of Guard in Karnataka

Mr. J. H. Patel, the Deputy Chief Minister of Karnataka, was chosen by the Karnataka Janata Dal Legislature Party on May 30, 1996 as the new Chief Minister of Karnataka as successor to Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda who was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on June 1, 1996. The new Chief Minister who was sworn in on May 31, said that his government would accord top priority to power and irrigation sectors besides ensuring devolution of powers to Panchayat Raj institutions in consonance with the 73rd amendment of the Constitution. He assured that the State bureaucracy would be made more responsive to the needs of the people



Mr. J. H. Patel

Elections in J&K

The people of Jammu and Kashmir have made a resounding reassertion of their faith in democracy. Democracy has won its first battle in the State with people voting in large numbers in the first and second phases of elections in the Valley even in the face of growing terrorist attack. Some incidents were reported in the third phase with the percentage of voting also going down. It is a matter of profound relief and satisfaction that the second round of parliamentary elections involving two constituencies in the terrorist-infested Valley—Anantnag and Baramulla—passed off smoothly, with the voters enabled to exercise their franchise freely.

There is little doubt that the elections have been held despite all odds. Polling officials were flown in from outside; in some places booths were set up in tents; there was a conspicuous absence of polling agents and a formidable posse of security forces ensured that there was no violence. But it was an election like none other—an election in which the candidates, like the voters, appeared to have played a secondary role.

The presence of a good number of candidates in the poll fray in Kashmir simply prepared the ground for the government to fight the battle against the separatists who had given a call for boycotting the entire poll process. In fact, the long gap between the announcement of the poll schedule and polling in the three constituencies in Kashmir seemingly gave the anti-India elements enough time to frame their strategy for forcing the poll process to get abandoned and the government a reasonable time for finalising measures for providing adequate, if not foolproof, security cover to the candidates and the political parties contesting the poll.

Given the ground realities that pointed to the desperate pro-Pakistani terrorist outfits' determination to scuttle the democratic process, it was inevitable—rather, absolutely essential—that security personnel were deployed in strength to foil their sinister design. Having become bold to initiate the restoration of participatory democracy, taking advantage of the gains achieved, even if limited, in combating the extremists' menace, no government can be expected to lie back and let the saboteurs have a free run. It is the strong presence of the defence and para-military forces that provided the kind of security milieu required for a free and fair poll, and to say that the voters exercised their franchise under "duress" will be a travesty of truth and nothing short of motivated propaganda. The successful completion of the poll in three phases is indeed a positive development and it is hoped that the elections to the State Assembly will soon take place.

Security lapses—a cause for concern

It was the anti-terrorism day on May 21, 1996 when a bomb ripped through the congested Lajpat Nagar Central Market in South Delhi, killing many and wreaking devastation. The next day, a passenger bus was blown up with a powerful bomb near Mahuawa in Dausa district of Rajasthan killing at least 22 passengers and injuring more than 30. A few days earlier in Assam, on the eve of the change of government in the State, scores of people were massacred and many thousands rendered homeless. About a month ago, in a similar episode involving a guest house in the congested Paharganj area of New Delhi, 17 persons were killed. In December last year, India's airspace was violated and arms were dropped in Purulia (West Bengal) by an aircraft which had taken off from Karachi. There are similar other incidents.

Significantly, it is the same Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front, which has been remarkably prompt in claiming "credit" for the series of blasts that had taken place in and around the nation's Capital over the past year or two, has made such a claim this time too, but along with another group called Lashkar-e-Sajjad. Whether the explosion was really the handiwork of these outfits or their claim was only a red herring, as it happened in the case of Sadar Bazar incident in Delhi, has to be established through proper investigation.

All these incidents show with shocking clarity that the chinks in our security armour have become gaping fissures. India's borders remain dangerously porous despite the fencing of Punjab and Rajasthan fronts. Counterfeit currency finds an easy conduit into the country through various clandestine channels to finance subversive activities. Terrorists and underworld dons enter and leave the country at will. During the last 13 years, India has been the target of a covert war directed from across international borders. Yet our leaders seem largely to be oblivious to the strategy behind this concerted enemy action.

The biggest security lapses in the near past are the assassination of the ex-Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and the Punjab Chief Minister, Beant Singh. Both were killed by human bombs, which are very difficult to guard against. It is, therefore, necessary that the structure of national security warrants that there should be one controlling agency that is respected and obeyed and made responsible. As of now, there are too many bodies: Intelligence Bureau, Customs, Army Intelligence and RAW. We should not have any more bodies. Moreover, the existing bodies should work together, share their information and not hide anything from one other.

Assam on fire

It is perhaps a coincidence that Assam has witnessed a spurt in violence following the installation of the AGP Government exactly the way it happened in 1991 when the Congress Ministry led by Mr. Hiteswar Saikia was sworn in. Nearly two lakh people were rendered homeless following the torching of 65 villages by miscreants in Kokrajhar district of Assam even as death toll in the ethnic violence mounted to 50 on May 19, 1996. Violence spread to many areas beyond Kokrajhar and Basugaon.

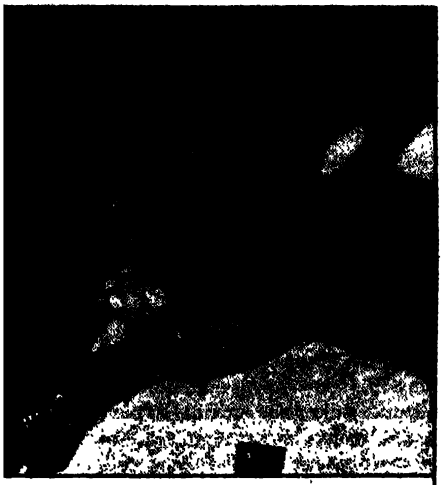
The State Government did well to bring in an adequate number of officers and men of the armed forces to maintain at least a semblance of law and order. As in 1991 when Saikia Government was installed, the present incidents were also meant to unsettle and unnerve Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta who was sworn in as Chief Minister on May 15. The very next day the Tinsukia Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. K. Singh, was killed by suspected ULFA activists. And on May 17 the insurgents struck again and killed the Editor of the widely read Assamese weekly *Sadin* and the daily *Pratidin*. Evidently, the slain Editor, Mr. Parag Das, had a large following in the State and that explains the wave of anger. And then came the turn of group clashes in the two areas of Kokrajhar district where more than a dozen lives were taken.

The recent riots in Kokrajhar and adjacent areas in Assam are yet another grim reminder to the authorities of the peril of fanning and repressing unfulfilled aspirations to ethnic supremacy in turn to suit political needs. The Kokrajhar clashes, the most serious in the last 70 years, are not an isolated phenomenon. Clashes have been reported with a monotonous regularity, especially in the Chasec areas, where isolated Kuki villages were attacked by Naga rebels. Chased is situated in the Ukhrul district from where the National Socialist Council of Nagaland chief Mr. T. Muvivah, hails.

The World

Suu Kyi calls for change towards democracy

The Nobel laureate and opposition leader heading the National League for Democracy (NLD) in Myanmar, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi—who is spearheading the pro-democracy movement in that country—opened a conference of her pro-democracy party on May 26, 1996 despite widespread detentions by the military government in an attempt to scuttle the meeting.



Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi

The convention was called to commemorate the sixth anniversary of their victory in the 1990 general elections. A huge crowd attended it defying the wrath of the military authorities. The conference not only focussed on the thirst for democracy and provided a meeting point for groups around the country but also brought international attention to the pro-democracy movement. Ms. Suu Kyi urged the military regime to recognise the result of the 1990 election won by the NLD. She said the military could never "annihilate" the Myanmarese peoples' desire for democracy.

As a challenge to the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), she also announced her intention to formulate NLD's approach to the constitution. It may be recalled that Ms. Suu Kyi pulled out all the NLD members of the constitutional convention set up by SLORC. The military authorities are intent on drafting a constitution in which the Army will have a dominant role in the governance of the country.

Ms. Suu Kyi is undoubtedly the best bet for the ruling military junta for a peaceful resolution of the political stalemate in the country. Regrettably, the military regime continues to pursue its dog-in-the-manger policy by resorting to strong-arm methods and bully the NLD activists. Her commitment for a non-violent struggle for democracy has won her many friends at home and abroad. The show of support by the diplomats from the U.S., the U.K., Japan, France, etc., at the congress clearly signalled the mounting pressure, much to the embarrassment of the military regime. International public opinion has favoured the implementation of the 1990 verdict to pave the way for the restoration of democracy in Myanmar.

The military authorities have negotiated agreements with other minorities. The SLORC is in a position to claim that it has successfully integrated the country and extended the authority of the Central Government over the entire Myanmar. The SLORC is able to exploit the advantage of its strategic location and the double standards in the international community on the question of democracy.

The military junta's aim has been to debilitate Ms. Suu Kyi and eventually erode her support abroad. SLORC generals still appear confident that the international community will not rush to help Ms. Suu Kyi's cause. Perhaps the junta leaders are right in their perception of things about American and Japanese criticism of the military crackdown on the NLD.

The Myanmarese opposition leader was against sanctions directed at the junta because it would hurt the people more than its rulers. She has also criticised what she perceives to be the plunder of the country's diminishing natural resources by private foreign investors. She has appealed to the conscience of donor countries who have been hurting the NLD's sensitivities by dealing with SLORC which has not yet acquired a popular mandate.

Future of West Asia peace process

The opposition leader, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, defeated the Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, in Israel's election, according to the final election results released on May 31, 1996. Mr. Netanyahu won 50.4 per cent of the votes as compared to 49.5 per cent votes won by Mr. Peres in the elections held on May 29. The close results underscored how deeply divided Israelis are over peace negotiations with the Palestinians and the Arab world.

Mr. Peres, who won a Nobel Peace Prize for his breakthrough agreement on autonomy with the Palestinian leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, was ready to give up most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip which Israel captured in the 1967 West Asia War. Mr. Netanyahu, head of the opposition Likud Party, said he would make Israeli security his top concern and give troops a free hand against Palestinian militants who set off four suicide bombs in Israel this spring.



Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu

The victory of the Right-wing Likud leader is a declaration of war against the Arabs, the Palestinian militant group Hamas said. "The Israelis do not want peace.The results of the poll are a shock for the whole world, including the Palestinians." A Hamas leader in Gaza, Mr. Razi Mohammad, said. "The election of Mr. Netanyahu is a declaration of war against Palestinians and the Arabs."

Mr. Netanyahu, who held a slim lead over Mr. Peres, has ruled out further territorial concessions to the Palestinians and any discussion over the future of Jerusalem. He has also pledged to expand Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

The triumphant Likud leader brings out the distorted methodology of Israel's volatile experiment with peace. The defeated Labour leader highlights the popular repudiation of the idea of blood-shedding coexistence. Israel is still steeped in deep existential trauma. By winning the country's first presidential style prime ministerial elections, Mr. Netanyahu, caricatured by the media as a telegenic "soundbite cowboy", makes it agonisingly clear that the much eulogised New Middle East is built in the ancient emotions, of late.

The shock defeat of Mr. Peres in the elections has cast doubts over the future of the already fragile West Asia peace process he co-authored with Mr. Yasser Arafat and the late Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin. The advent of a born-to-be-hawk, Mr. Netanyahu, at the helm in Tel Aviv is likely to arrest the mutations that have been taking place in the political landscape of West Asia. Though the peace process is unlikely to be reversed, as the new Prime Minister himself said, a freeze on it is very much on the cards.

The Palestinian Authority and the PLO's ruling executive committee appealed to the incoming Israeli Government of Mr. Netanyahu on June 1, to press ahead with implementing the PLO-Israeli peace deal. But, the victory of Mr. Netanyahu has

redefined the concept of peace in true Jewish terms: negotiable only if the other party humanises itself. As the passion for survival rises above the breached frontiers of Jewish paranoia, Mr. Netanyahu finds himself as a leader elected by the historical memory of victimhood. His challenge is to make his triumph elastic enough to accommodate the sorrows of the other refugees of history—the Palestinians.

Meanwhile, the Palestinians are widely disappointed with the Right-wing victory in Israel. A government led by Mr. Netanyahu will destroy any hopes the Palestinians had for an independent homeland. For many Palestinians, the frustration was especially acute since they thought they had had a real shot at statehood for the first time in their bitter history marked by occupation and exile. Talks on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza began in May and Mr. Peres appeared ready to consider independence, although he said he favoured a confederation between a Palestinian entity and Jordan. In the weeks leading up to the elections, Mr. Arafat had done his best to help Mr. Peres win a tight race.

The expected electoral victory of the Likud coalition has injected an unsettling element in West Asian politics. Leading pro-U.S. countries like Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia will have to re-evaluate their stand. Having backed the peace efforts all along, these three Arab countries will find it trying in the extreme to adjust to slowing down the process or shelving it for some time or abandoning it altogether. But the real shell-shocked friend of Israel is the U.S. Until the last minute, the U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton, threw his personal support behind Mr. Peres and, to some extent, alienated Mr. Netanyahu.

It seems that by voting out the peace-maker, the Israelis have given the signal to act tough at the negotiation table. A similar expression on the part of the Palestinians will no doubt bolster the rejectionist elements in Palestinian society. During the negotiations, the Palestinians may find a man whose vision of peace with Palestinians begins and ends with minimum autonomy in Gaza and West Bank. This hardliner's well known positions on issues ranging from water-sharing to security give little scope for dialogue. The most disputed issues like the nature of the Palestinian state and its final borders, the status of Jerusalem and Israeli settlements still remain to be discussed. The final settlement should be reached by 1999 as per the Israel-PLO agreements of 1993 and 1995.

South Africa adopts new constitution

After a remarkably smooth and peaceful transition from white minority tyranny to majority rule, South Africa has embarked on a path-breaking experiment in reconciliation that will be watched with special fascination by multi-ethnic, multi-religious societies, and not just by the victims of colonialism.

South Africa has on May 8, 1996 adopted a new constitution which is a landmark in the brief post-apartheid history of the country. In the absence of a two-thirds majority, it would not have been possible for the President, Dr. Nelson Mandela, to push through the adoption of the constitution without support from the Vice-President, Mr. F. W. de Klerk's National Party. In this context, not too much can be read about Mr. de Klerk's decision to pull out of the government of National Unity on June 30. Mr. de Klerk may have reservations about certain provisions of the constitution, but his support suggests that it is by and large an acceptable document. Of course, Dr. Mandela is not too happy with Mr. de Klerk's decision to withdraw from the government.

The new constitution guarantees equal rights and majority rule and completes the transformation from the injustice of apartheid to a liberal democracy. The Constitutional Assembly worked two years to draft the 150-page document which was voted 421-2 with 10 abstentions to pass it. The constitution will take effect gradually over the next three years and then come into force by the next national elections in 1999.

It still requires to be certified by the constitutional court. The new constitution has been launched in a mixture of celebration, euphoria and a political-financial crisis. At least three groups have said that they would challenge provisions which, according to them, have violated negotiated principles the new charter was supposed to follow.



Ms. Winnie Mandela

Smaller parties feared the constitution would fail to protect minority rights. The Afrikaner Nationalist Freedom front abstained on the ratification vote, while the Zulu nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party, which boycotted the Constitutional Assembly, was absent to show its opposition.

The most contentious issue in the bill was that of single medium schools: the National Party wanted constitutional guarantees for single language schools, which would enable Afrikaners (white descendants of early Dutch settlers) to teach in their own language. The ANC, however, thought the idea smacked of apartheid policies, and the debate caused much heart-burning before a solution was worked out. The National Party eventually agreed to the proposal to have single-language schools in areas which are demarcated by ethnicity.

The decision of Mr. de Klerk's National Party withdrawing from the Government of National Unity has hit all South African markets hard. Equities, bonds and the rand have plummeted. The currency, which had fallen more than 20 per cent in the past two months, has dropped in value from 4.38 to the dollar to 4.49 on the rumour that the National Party might leave the Government, and fell further to 4.54, once the move was confirmed.

The National Party took what little it could get and then decided to get out. The prospect of the African National Congress (ANC) running the government on its own is likely to lead to despondency not only in the market, which is extremely unimpressed by the ANC ministers, but among the white, Indian and coloured minorities. Moreover, Inkatha's probable exit from the government could well see a further flare-up of violence in Kwa Zulu/Natal.

The National Party's decision may well be based on the fact that the previous fall in the rand was likely to produce a ripple of rising inflation, strikes, lower investment and thus lower growth. In addition, it is possible that the party has decided that the government needs to be taught some hard lessons by the market and is hoping that the ANC will ultimately have to beg to return on better terms.

The Government has already set up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission under the respected Archbishop Desmond Tutu, which has been hailed by the civilised world that will wish it all the success and luck it deserves on a venture that can bring as much harm as good. The Commission has been given the task of bringing to light the as-yet untold horrors of man's inhumanity to man during the hated apartheid era. It is hoped that after a remarkably smooth and peaceful transition from white minority tyranny to majority rule, the nation's path-breaking experiment in reconciliation will be watched with special fascination by multi-ethnic, multi-religious societies, not just by the victims of colonial oppression. The white oppressor and his black victim now form part of what Archbishop Tutu called "a nation of wounded people: in search of lasting racial peace".

Sino-U.S. trade war

The trade war between the United States and China has formally begun with both countries announcing punitive tariff on imports from the other. The formal announcement of U.S. sanctions and Chinese retaliation through freezing of approvals from American ventures on the mainland, follow the failure of talks between the two countries on Beijing's inability to protest U.S. copyrights on computer software, movies and CD records. In net terms, the measures which will be effective in June, will affect goods worth about $ 3 billion on each side.

The latest Windows'95 software is said to be available in China for one-fifth of what it costs in the U.S., so what if it is counterfeited! The Americans allege that such large-scale piracy is going on unchecked despite an agreement last year and is costing them more than $ 2.3 billion in revenue losses every year. Films, music and computer software are not only counterfeited but also exported.

It is not difficult to believe that the two governments would finally let the dispute roll over the precipice. There have been several occasions in the past when Washington and Beijing have indulged in sabre-rattling, more as an exercise of playing to the gallery than with any serious resolve. The present dispute may not turn out to be

different whatever the obvious impressions.

The U.S.-China sparring is a glimpse of what conflict among nations will be like during post-cold war period. The goal will not be to destroy an adversary but to influence it into obeying the rules. In China's case, this means bringing it into the mainstream by promoting internal change through trade, diplomacy and pressure. This sort of foreign policy may not be as gripping as the Cuban missile crisis. Despite its nuclear weapons and economy, China is vulnerable for two reasons. First, its political leadership is in the throes of a succession struggle and uncertain about its own popular legitimacy. Beijing can barely express itself coherently. Second, because it is outside key multilateral bodies like the WTO, it gets singled out by Washington for punishment.

China has also put it on notice that the trade stand-off would have an impact on Sino-U.S. relations. Significantly, the sanctions have not been put in force immediately but will be applicable only after a month. So, there are still chances of last-minute agreement. Another noteworthy feature is the type of goods earmarked for retaliatory action. China's exports stand at more than $ 40 billion every year. The increased tariff will apply to goods worth $ 2 billion. Since the U.S. has not said anything about China's most favoured nation status, the rest of the Chinese goods would enter the U.S. to attract low duty as is the case with most other countries.

UN is broke

The United Nations has on May 1, 1996 officially declared that it was "broke" and is borrowing money from peacekeeping missions to finance day to day operations.

"We are officially broke as of today and will be going with our hands stretched to peacekeeping missions and asking Germany and Japan to step up payments. At the end of August, we are going to be broke again unless something happens, like winning the lottery," the United Nations chief spokesperson said.

This is not the first time that the United Nations has run out of cash, but this year this has happened much earlier and this worries the officials. It is largely due to $ 1.5 billion owed by the United States, which is the single largest contributor. Overall member states owe $ 2.8 billion, including $ 300 million owed by Russia.

But despite it being "broke", it was business as usual at the world body's headquarters though its employees were worried about their future with more job cuts in the offing. To save money, the United Nations has left 700 jobs unfilled, drastically cut down overtime, reduced the number of press releases that come out every day for media, gives only one copy of the documents to the missions and at meetings, does not provide pencils and paper which diplomats are now expected to bring with themselves. Another 100 jobs are expected to be cut before the year is out.

The U.S. Congress has been withholding payments demanding reforms which, in effect, means reducing the staff and increasing the U.S. presence at crucial points. The 1995-96 budget just approved by it provides $ 600 million for the current fiscal year out of which more than half of the amount has already been paid. Despite these payments, the U.S. would owe $ 2.3 billion by the end of the year because of peacekeeping operations cost that would become due during 1996.

Emergence of "Third Force" in Pak

The renowned Pakistani cricketer, Mr. Imran Khan, has launched Tehreek-e-Insaf—movement for justice. This is his first step towards forming a political party. This is assessed as emergence of a "Third Force" in Pakistani politics under the charismatic leader. His movement strives for an overhauling of the political system to bring about a truly democratic and just social and political order.

After Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Ms. Benazir Bhutto, Mr. Imran Khan is the third charismatic individual seeking a role in the country's politics in the last 25 years. There is, however, a difference between the nature of the charisma with which the Bhuttos were endowed and the charisma of Mr. Imran Khan. Public perceptions and adorations of Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Ms. Benazir Bhutto were based on both of them having raised their voice against military rule in the country. Both the Bhuttos attracted public support because of their advocating a populist egalitarian political vision and programme for their country, despite their glamour of having had European and American education and their feudal, rich social background. The substance of the charisma of the Bhuttos was socio-political, but as they became close to achieving power, both of them made compromises with the armed forces establishments and *Islam-pasand* political activists of Pakistan.



Mr. Imran Khan

In Pakistan, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) is perhaps the nearest to a modern political party and even that could function only on the toleration of Pakistan army. It is no secret that Mr. Nawaz Sharif and his Muslim League were originally created by the Inter Service Intelligence, though the party has acquired a life of its own. Though the National Awami Party can claim an independence base and roots of its own, its influence is limited. There are resistance movements like the Muhajir Quami Movement and the Juy Sind Movement. There are also numerous splinter groups of the Muslim League. The ultimate rule maker as well as umpire in Pakistani politics is the army.

There are few figures from the world of sports or cinema who have emerged as prominent leaders in Pakistan. Politics is a serious business in which ethereal responsibilities are not supposed to play any significant role. Mr. Imran Khan is perhaps sensitive to this aspect. He was earlier believed to have been close to General Hamid Gul, the Islamic visionary man who was the chief of the Inter Services Intelligence and one of the nurturers of Mr. Nawaz Sharif in the early days.

At present, there is a complete polarisation in Pakistani politics between the PPP and Muslim League. The PPP's support base is largely concentrated in the rural areas, particularly in Sind, and in some pockets of other three provinces-Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Punjab. Its socialist ideology and populist slogans, which made it the most powerful political force in 1970s, have been all but abandoned under the present leadership dominated by the conservative feudal lords who have a vested interest in preserving the old social order.

The second major party, the Muslim League came into the picture to rally round all the anti-PPP political forces under one umbrella. It has its support base mainly in the urban areas and Mr. Sharif enjoys the confidence and backing of the industrial class, particularly in his home province of Punjab. Though Mr. Sharif was the protege of the military-bureaucratic elite, he alienated the army high command when he sought to independently cultivate the middle ranking army officers through other means.

Mr. Imran Khan's political move is propitious as it has come at a juncture where Ms. Benazir Bhutto and Mr. Sharif, while being anathema to each other, are virtually the same in the eyes of the public. It is too early to talk of the possible impact that Mr. Imran Khan's entry into the crowded political arena of Pakistan will have. After starting with a bang literally, there is no reason to think that his well-planned political innings will end in a whimper. Mr. Imran Khan's plus points are that he has a charismatic personality, having brought glory to Pakistan by winning the 1992 World Cup and has a clean unblemished image. His efforts to build a cancer hospital of high international standards which provides free treatment to the poor has certainly won him the sympathies of the people. On the other hand, he lacks political acumen and has neither the grassroot support nor the backing of any key power centres such as the army.

Mr. Imran Khan also faces problems from the spectre of violence ravaging his country. No one, not even Ms. Benazir Bhutto or her major rival, Mr. Nawaz Sharif, has a clue to the identity of the men who set off deadly bombs at the slightest pretext. Since the days of the Afghan War, Pakistan has been infiltrated by different fundamentalist groups which are well armed and have no scruples about killing innocent people. One of these groups bombed the cancer hospital and the investigation into the outrage is sure to be lethargic. And, if Mr. Imran Khan is keen to cleanse up the political stables in his country, he should be prepared to tackle the savage violence. This will be a far more difficult task than playing against the strongest teams in the world of cricket.

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The Greatest Show on Earth

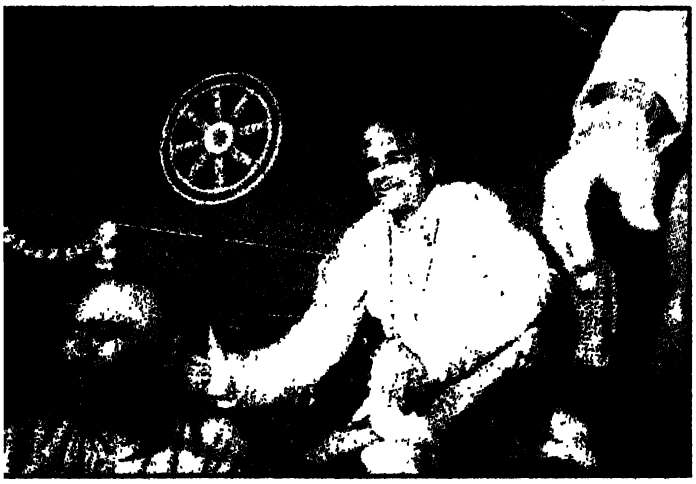
It was a shock therapy of sorts that the electorate in India administered to the political system, which witnessed "The greatest show on Earth" in the just, concluded Elections 1996. **ASIAWEEK** (May 17, 1996), published from Hong Kong made the Indian General Elections 1996 as its lead story. The weekly, like other media, in the rest of the world is carried away by the mammoth nature of the election exercise. The cover story describes the election as the most important since Independence and discusses the issues raked up by it. Says **ASIAWEEK:**

... The people are disgusted by the mess their country is in and, for many of them, the blame lies squarely on the shoulders of the long-ruling Congress party of P.V. Narasimha Rao. Voters have, in fact, tossed the Congress out before, in 1977 and 1989, but on both occasions it was voted back in after left-leaning coalitions fell apart....

... No force has capitalized on the Congress's decline more than the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). For the first time it may garner enough support to form a coalition government—if it can find enough allies to go along with its rightist, pro-Hindu stance. The problem for the BJP is that, with few exceptions, the other political alignments will work against this happening. ...

"...Indian politics is like Delhi traffic," says Giri Deshmkar, of the Center for the Study of Developing Societies. "There is no left, no right and no center. Everyone changes lanes whenever they feel like it. Like [the late PM] Indira Gandhi, everyone in Indian politics is just left—or right—of self-interest...."

...We found fat-cat politicians out of touch with reality, areas where tension between castes seemed ready to explode and candidates for whom the line between politics and crime is so fine as to be practically invisible. From the outside, it might seem that the election is about national corruption, economic liberalization and nuclear weapons. But the reality is that for most people, the paramount issue is a decaying political system that can't even provide such basics as a reliable electricity supply and clean drinking water.



We found positive signs as well. The rise of new national, regional and grassroots parties and of thousands of independents is an indication that a new, more democratic—and, initially at least, less stable—political era is here. This has occurred at a time when the state president, the supreme court and the election commission are showing new signs of independence—and when local-level councils, called panchayats, are becoming increasingly powerful. India, we discovered, has found a way to circumvent its massive, ineffectual democracy. And, despite all the resentment, we witnessed a nation intent on celebrating its electoral system by staging, once again, the greatest, wackiest political show on earth..



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BJP and The Fourth Force

In the issue of May 24, 1996 again India dominates the cover story of **ASIAWEEK** and, here, among other things, the Weekly focuses on the decline and fall of the Congress and the rise of the BJP. The issue also dwells on the growing importance of the regional parties or what is called the "fourth force", apart from the BJP, the United Front and the Congress. **ASIAWEEK** feels that this fourth force would, in the long run, strengthen Indian democracy and promote the concept of federalism:

...Whatever the fate of Vajpayee's government, the 1996 elections have already staked a claim as a watershed for the world's biggest democracy. The emerging regional parties are sending fresh voices to New Delhi and they will place new demands on the central government. What is more, the drubbing of the Congress party may signal the end of its near-monopoly on power. Some 49 years after Independence, politics in India seems destined to become less predictable and more democratic than ever before.

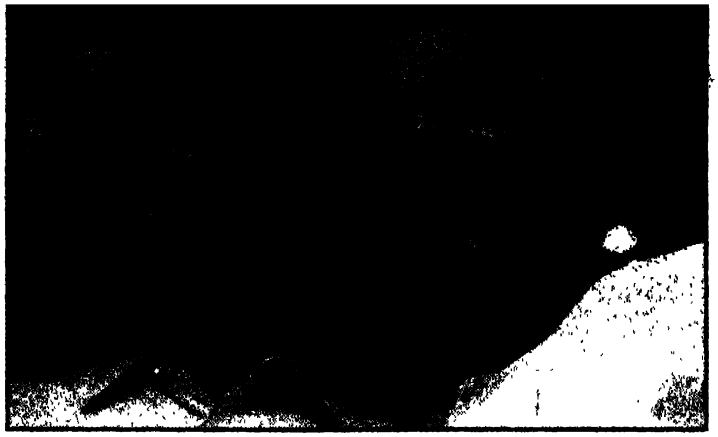
The source of the momentum is a population fed up with the status quo. For many Indians, the question of who should come to power was not quite as important as who should not. The voters' message was clear: the Congress has lost its way. In this election, the party's traditional base of lower castes and Muslims scattered their votes, and one of the chief beneficiaries was the BJP.

The voters' disdain for Congress makes it hard to judge the true extent of the BJP's support. Nationally, its share of the popular vote increased from 20.8% in 1991 to around 25% this year. But as the largest single party in Parliament with 160 seats, and with control of four of India's 26 states, including the industrial western states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, it seems clear the BJP is now a major national force.

But it is still difficult to argue that it has developed into a truly national party. Election result showed that the BJP's support comes mainly from India's Hindi speaking western and central plains. The party did increase its presence in the central state of Madhya Pradesh at Congress's expense and made unprecedented gains in the northeastern state of Bihar, a stronghold of the core NF-LF member Janata Dal party. Its regional allies also helped the BJP's make gain in northern Haryana state. ...

... The rise of the BJP has been accompanied by the emergence of what some are calling the "fourth force". Until this election, analysts identified three large political groups: the Congress, the BJP and its allies, and the NF-LF. But in post-election maneuvering last week, the number of nonaligned parties and independent MPs became a distinct political organism. With no party dominant, they wielded extraordinary influence....

...The emergence of special interest groups as political parties should make Indian democracy more open and responsive. And more vulnerable. The priorities—and discipline—of the small



parties and independents vary, but they are all expected to demand greater attention to such nitty-gritty local issues as access to water and electricity. Regional parties, including several from states with lingering separatist movements like Assam in the northeast and Punjab in the northwest, want more power for local leaders. The caste-based political groups, such as the Samajwadi Party, are expected to lobby for more affirmative-action quotas for lower castes in universities and government jobs.

The trend toward decentralization could prove to be the most significant aspect of this election. The preponderance of power at the center is largely the legacy of Indira Gandhi, who in the 1970s built the Congress party— and India itself—around herself and her family. Ever since, both government and private studies have called for a looser federal structure that would allow politicians to have a greater say in what happens in their constituencies. The 1996 election has sped up that movement.

"The rise of regional parties shows that politics has kept pace with the social reality that states need more power," says Sheth of the CSDS. Voters increasingly identify with regional rather than national parties because they are more concerned about local issues. The shift of such groups from the margins of power to the center will no doubt shake up New Delhi in the short term. But it is also likely to strengthen India's stability in the long run, Sheth says, because by gaining political power, these formerly secessionist regional groups will become less likely to resort to violence as they press for their rights. ...

The Decline and Fall of a Monolith

Elections 1996 has given a knock-down blow to the Congress Party which had been dominating the political scene ever since Independence, though it was out of power at the Centre immediately after the Internal Emergency and in the late 90's. For the monolithic Congress it was a mighty fall from the pedestal while equally lackluster was the record of several other fragmented parties that survived on the caste card coming off with a dull performance. Out of the chaotic scene has emerged the BJP, at once strong and promising. Says NEWSWEEK (May 20, 1996), published from New York:

... After a campaign singularly devoid of the usual violence and lavish electioneering, India's have-nots shattered the country's political order—and the dream that a sole party could bridge the country's bitter divides. The Congress party was an also-ran when the ballots of 300 million voters were counted, retaining fewer than half the seats that gave it a slim majority in the last Parliament. "The masses of the people have gone away from us," said Sharad Pawar, a Congress party leader. The prime minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, resigned even before the counting was over. But there was no single kingmaker to replace him. Although they made huge gains, populist parties representing narrow caste, language and regional interests were splintred....



... Today the BJP is trying to project a more tolerant image. It wants desperately to break out of its pariah status; in the short term, it must win allies in order to govern. The challenge of building such bridges fell to Atal Bihari Vajpayee, 69, a mild-mannered bachelor poet. Vajpayee openly opposed the demolition of the Ayodhya mosque. He espouses free-market reform. As foreign minister during the 1977-1979 Janata government, he managed to improve India's relations with Pakistan. And he has been untainted by any corruption charges, unlike some of his party colleagues, including Lal Krishna Advani. ...

Can the Congress be Written Off ?

The Constitution-makers, afresh with the single party leading the country to freedom at midnight on August 15, 1947, could have never visualised the slow and steady decline of the party over the years on account of internal feuds, corruption and the like, thereby distancing itself from the electorate in election after election. And the elections just concluded saw the party suffering the severest drubbing. Is the party over or will it stage a comeback once the dust kicked up by the series of scandals settles down ? In the May 18th issue, THE ECONOMIST, published from London, examines how the oldest political party in India lost its credibility:

... Perhaps the biggest long-term issue is whether Congress, which has dominated Indian politics for so long, is now in permanent decline. Congress led India's independence movement during the British Raj by appealing to all sections of society. After independence it continued to be inclusive. It abolished feudal land laws, passed bills to raise the status and education of untouchable and backward castes, protected Muslims from Hindu militants and reduced disparities between prosperous and backward regions.

But over the years it has come to be seen as a cynical party that is more interested in patronage than good government, and in the urban rich than the rural poor. Muslims, untouchables, backward castes and backward regions are all turning away from Congress and towards sectarian parties that stand for parochial goals....

...Its days of dominance may be over, but it is too soon to write Congress off. It remains important in many parts of India. Much of its collapse in the south can be ascribed to a miscalculated electoral alliance with an unpopular local leader in the state of Tamil Nadu. That kind of mistake can be put right. Congress also still has many of the ingredients—such as national organisation and willing potential supporters—required for a recovery. But it needs to rediscover its priorities, make them fit its natural groups of support and, above all, do something about its deserved reputation for corruption. ...

Ocean Pastures

An enterprising country like Japan can never afford to rest on its oars in any field including fishing. As the sea around failed to give enough sea food consequent on overexploitation and pollution (who can forget the infamous Minamata disease?) Japanese trawlers scoured farther around in the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Arctic oceans, but the signing of international agreements on the rights of nations on their territorial waters once again limited the Japanese options. Japan was forced to banl on its own 'brain' and its own marine resources. Soon they hit upon the novel idea of what is called 'ocean pastures'. In its May 1996 issue LOOK JAPAN, published from Tokyo, gives all about the Japanese innovation:

"...How can we revitalize our impoverished marine resources?" One of the most effective answers has been the development of so-called ocean pastures. Like the shepherd's horn that keeps sheep from wandering too far from the flock, ocean pastures are equipped with a "sea horn" that helps keep fish in the area. This high performance underwater speaker emits an auditory signal whenever food is dispensed from

the buoy to which it is attached. After feeding, the schools of fish disperse, but they do not go far. An artificial reef on the sea floor around the buoy provides protection and an ideal living environment.

The fish that tend to congregate in these "pastures" include high-value species such as sea bream, flounder, and turbot. The fish are hatched artificially in facilities on land and then raised inside enclosures in the sea until they are around ten centimeters long. During this time,



the "sea horn" is sounded at feeding time to train the fish to associate the sound with food. Once released from the enclosures, the fish will still be drawn to the sound and fed on the food available around the buoy. They will also feed on smaller fish just like their native cousins. To protect young fry, an area with a radius of two kilometers around the buoy is established as the fish's territory. The benefits of this system show clearly in fish yields. According to an official at the Oita Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Station, fish yields have nearly quadrupled since the establishment of an ocean pasture.

The ocean-pasture concept is a comprehensive system for using the sea's capacity to increase marine resources. Component technology includes artificial hatching, fisheries technology for raising fish, electrical and mechanical technology in the buoys and fish school detectors, and underwater engineering technology for erecting reefs for the fish. A system suited to the characteristics of the ocean area is then created by skillfully bringing these different technologies together. This system is the first case of a commercial application of the ocean-pasture concept. After a ten-year period of development, large-scale ocean pastures of this type are operating commercially in some twenty locations around Japan, at another thirty or so small-scale facilities, and experiments in industrial applicability are under way.

Outlawing Tobacco

For years we have been campaigning against the use of tobacco knowing well the effects of tobacco consumption on health but doing precious little beyond giving in the smallest print possible on the cigarette packs—"Smoking is harmful to health: Statutory warning", in our typical hypocritical way and observing the ritual of Anti-Tobacco Day on every 31st May, yielding to the pressure of the big business of cigarette manufacturers who thrive on the deteriorating health of smokers the world over. An indepth analysis of the tobacco menace is made by **THE ECONOMIST** (May 11, 1996), published from London, in its leader:

...One argument is that smoking does harm not only to the smoker but to the rest of society too, by imposing on it the cost of looking after smokers who are dying. This argument is surely stronger than the claim that non-smokers are damaged directly by breathing in the leakage from smokers' puffs. But it is not as strong as it seems. A surfeit of cream buns is also bad for your health. Should cream buns then be punitively taxed, stamped with a health warning or banned from consumption in public places? Besides, smokers save society money too, by dying young.

If you take away the alleged social cost of smoking, the case for governments actively to discourage smoking begins to look a good deal weaker. And yet, in practice if not in principle, most rich countries have already gone far beyond the business of telling smokers the dispiriting facts about what carcinogenic tars do to the insides of lungs. They are deep into the discouragement business as well. The advertising of cigarettes is severely restricted. Selling cigarettes to minors is illegal. Cigarettes are taxed especially heavily. And the supposedly neutral "information" that is provided to smokers has begun to feel a lot more like propaganda: cigarette packets say in large letters that "Smoking kills" where once they merely said "Smoking may be harmful to your health".



In many places, this policy of official discouragement has fostered or strengthened an ugly climate of intolerance. As health warnings become increasingly strident, the smoker starts to feel that he is being admonished rather than informed....

Jerusalem: To Whom Does It Belong?

Steeped in history, the holy city of Jerusalem, the nursery of Christianity, Judaism and Islam, has witnessed a lot in the name of religion—people living and dying for their religions. While the Jews would go to any lengths to retain their hold over the city which, they claim, cannot be anybody else's, the Arabs, sore over the forcible occupation of East Jerusalem during the Six Day War in 1967, would like an agreed decision on the Palestinian claim to East Jerusalem. Will Israel yield? **NEWSWEEK** (May 13, 1996), published from New York, takes the readers to the holy city:

...They see no future for themselves in Jerusalem—the most important Jewish city in the world. Even so, the consensus among Jews is that the whole city belongs exclusively to Israel. No Israeli politician dares challenge that axiom. Both the prime minister, Shimon Peres, and his opponent in the May 29 general elections, Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu, have vowed to keep a united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Nevertheless, Palestinian and Israeli negotiators will sit down together this week in Taba, Egypt, to begin talks on a permanent peace settlement—and Jerusalem's future will be on the agenda. Both sides claim the city as their capital and their birthright. Yet both sides also claim to want peace, and sooner or later that will have to mean a compromise of some sort.

Present-day Jerusalem is actually three discrete cities. One of them, centered on the century-old district of Mea She'arim, is inhabited primarily by ultra-Orthodox Jews. Another is Arab and encompasses parts of East Jerusalem and its environs. Israel formally annexed East Jerusalem almost immediately after capturing it during the Six Day War in 1967. Both communities are growing rapidly; their birthrates are far above the Israeli national average. The two communities have something else in common, too: an abiding distrust of the modern Israeli state.

The third city, the one belonging to the secular Jews, is shrinking steadily and fast. For the past eight years the number of people leaving Jerusalem has exceeded the number of newcomers, and the lion's share of emigrants have been young secular Jews and their children. Demographers predict that at current rates, Jerusalem's ultra-Orthodox Jews and its Palestinian Muslims will constitute nearly 60 percent of the city's population by 2010. "For the young and secular, it's become an unacceptable place," says Tamar Libas, a lecturer in communications at Hebrew University. "They feel restricted and oppressed by Jerusalem. It's becoming more of an ideological city."

...Symbolically, Jerusalem is important to the secular Jews because of its national and religious meaning. ❑

Keep Smiling

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

We have already discussed how your first impression counts in building yourself up as a successful personality. The part played by your general appearance in terms of your bearing, dress and grooming were considered in some detail. In passing, towards the end, we referred to your countenance, the need for a smile, pleasant facial expression, hearty handshake, warm greetings in the right tone of voice and the use of correct and apt words which will induce the other individual concerned to react favourably. In other words, you have to pay attention, in that order, to smile, pleasant countenance which flows from your smile, hearty and manly handshake, warm, enthusiastic and happy greetings in the right tone of voice reflecting sincerity, interest, regards and respect, and finally the use of correct, apt and joyful words while opening the conversation.

A smile, more often than not, is honoured with a reciprocating smile. Your smile establishes an instant rapport with the other individual. The gap dividing yourself and the other person is greatly narrowed, if not totally eliminated, when you make the first impression with a smiling, pleasant, cheerful, happy and friendly face. As you know only too well, we unconsciously smile the moment we see or meet or catch the eye of a person whom we like. A smile, therefore, means that you like the other individual. By using the smile in advance, and even before you get formally acquainted with the other person, you express your liking to him and convey your friendly feelings and regards towards him.

While meeting strangers you can adopt a friendly, pleasant and enthusiastic approach which appeals to them and makes them feel important. Or, you can display a neutral, indifferent, non-committal attitude which will put the other person on the defensive and force him to adopt a critical and careful attitude towards you. Worse still, you can also adopt a superior and offensive attitude which would make the other person feel completely hostile towards you.

You can see very well which attitude will pay and make you develop a successful personality. You have to show some kind of response and in this case even no response means some response as it will fall under the second category. It is always important from your point of view to show pleasure, interest, friendliness, enquiry, admiration, respect, regards, curiosity and willingness to help when you meet the other person. It is so easy to display or convey these feelings. As we said all these will be conveyed by a genuine smile from you. Avoid the mask-like front, toneless nonchalance and assumed indifference. Never keep your face impassive or in an angry superior way when you meet or start dealing with other individuals.

Always and at all cost, aim at looking pleased, happy and interested when you meet another human being, no matter how big, small, important or unimportant he might be. With a smile you win a lasting friend as the favourable first impression can easily be made to last till the end. Your smile makes you look lively and alert. It can even compensate to a great extent any limitations you may have in regard to your dress and grooming. Always and ever, therefore, start with a smile.

Think back and recall to your mind the person whom you consider as the most charming among your friends and acquaintances. Can you imagine that person without a smile. Never! The very first thing that will come to your mind about the charming individual is his or her pleasing, attractive and captivating smile. The first ingredient of charm and attractive personality is, therefore, a happy, friendly and genuine smile.

A smile instantly changes one's personality. Invariably, men are attracted to girls who have a natural smile on their face. The girls on their path find that they could readily repose their faith in those who have a pleasant and friendly smile. A smile ensures that your countenance and mood remain cheerful all the time. Smiling should come to you as a matter of habit. You must consciously practise in the beginning. Once you have developed the smile habit, it will stay with you forever.

A smile is contagious and spreads soon, so it helps you to create a favourable impact. People want to see happy faces because they want friends. Smile signifies sympathy, warmth, interest and understanding. Often we unconsciously return and reciprocate the smile of others, even if they are utter strangers to us. A smile can also help you later in your dealings with the individual to take the sting out of a complaint, refusal or even criticism.

However, the most important thing about the smile is that it should be genuine and sincere. It should come from the core of your heart and must be seen not only on your lips but also in your eyes. The spirit of your smile, the consideration, warmth, interest, friendliness and sympathy that develop in your heart towards the other individual must flow through your voice, words and handshake. We need not worry about your not so handsome face, poor complexion inadequate dress or make-up and so on, when we find a genuine, happy, radiating smile on your face, eyes and heart. You wish to know how much a smile can accomplish. Then read this poem "Keep Smiling!"

"My father smiled this morning when
He came downstairs, you see,
And mother; and, when he smiled, then
She turned and smiled at me;
And when she smiled at me I went
And smiled at Mary Ann
Out in the kitchen; and she lent
It to the baker's man;
So then he smiled at some one whom
He saw when going by,
Who also smiled, and, ere he knew,
Had twinkles in his eye;
So he went to his office,
And smiled right at his clerk,
Who put some more ink on his pen,
And smiled back from his work.
And when his clerk went home he smiled
Right at his wife; and she
smiled over at his little child,
As happy as could be;
And then the little girlie took
The smile to school and when
She smiled at teacher from her book,
Teacher smiled back again.
And then the teacher passed on one
To little Jim McBride,
Who couldn't get his lessons done
No matter how he tried;
And Jimmy took it home, and told
How teacher smiled at him
When he was tired, and didn't scold,
But said, "Don't worry, Jim,"
And when I happened to be there
That very night to play,
Jim's mother had a smile to spare,
Which came across my way;
And then I took for a while
Back home, and mother said,
"Here is the very self same smile
Come back with us to bed."
Therefore, "Try Smiling."
"When the weather suits you not,
Try smiling;
When your coffee isn't hot,
Try smiling;
When your neighbours don't do the right
Or your relatives all fight,
Sure it's hard but then you might
Try smiling."
"Doesn't change the things of course
Just smiling;
But it cannot make them worse,
Just smiling;
And it seems to help your case,
Brightens up a gloomy place;
Then, it sort 'O' rests your face,
Just smiling." ❑

Indo-American Relations



Ms. Kavita Bhatnagar

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (6) : TOPIC 1

Ms. Kavita Bhatnagar (b. 1972) is an honours (English) graduate from Sophia College, Ajmer, now studying for M.A. (Final), Political Science. Reading, creative writing and quizzing are her favourite hobbies.

Ms. Kavita Bhatnagar is the first prize winner in the women's category and is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Ms. Kavita.

The appointment of Mr. Naresh Chandra as the Indian ambassador to the United States has come at a time when Indo-American relations are at a crucial, if not critical juncture. Both India and America have a chequered past. Identical interests in the tradition of liberty and equality should have resulted in their being close allies. But, on the contrary, bilateral relations between these two nations have never been characterized by continuous harmony. In fact, not long ago, mutual ties had worsened so much that both countries were being labelled as 'Estranged Democracies'. Since then, relations have improved but only just.

A brief reconnaissance of the history of Indo-American relations virtually leaves the impression of a Paradise Lost. From the beginning, Indo-U.S. relations were difficult to be defined and confined under the traditional dictums of diplomacy. This is reinforced by the fact that the first important breakthrough was achieved by Swami Vivekananda's Chicago Address in 1893, and not by any politician. There is still considerable difference of opinion about America's role in India's Independence, but the U.S. indifference bordering on antipathy was perceptible even then. The fundamental difference in the foreign policies of India and America that persists today was formulated in the years succeeding India's Independence. While India embarked on the path of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment, the U.S. became known as a land of contradictions where reform and orthodoxy, political democracy and economic aristocracy, liberty and racial hatred, all existed simultaneously.

Relations were further strained because America largely conceived its security interests in military terms alone. As its military obsessions became widely manifest in alliances like the NATO, CEATO and CENTO, India drifted apart. The U.S., on the other hand, was irked by what it felt to be India's tilt towards the former U.S.S.R. Promises for more cordial relations, as seen in the prompt U.S. aid to India in the Sino-Indian War of 1962, were stilted by India's fast developmental approach and its potential to emerge as a strong regional force. The high point of crisis came in the Indo-Pak War of 1971 when President Nixon exercised his 'gunboat diplomacy.' The love-hate relationship continued throughout the turbulent eighties, and Indo-American relations often resembled the proverbial tug of war.

In the past few years, winds of change have swept across the global political landscape. The new emerging global order has tremendous implications for a Super-power like America and a developing nation like India. While India has been caught in the cyclone of change, the U.S has been quite overt in its hegemonic aspirations.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the end of the cold war, coincided with a political and economic crisis in India. Emerging out of the cold war cocoon, India has spent the better part of the last four years redefining her economic, political and strategic links with the rest of the world. At the same time, when Bill Clinton became the youngest President of America, he promised a new dawn The strategic objectives that the Pentagon has set for the U.S. in a new world have been revealed. They primarily focus on prevention of the emergence of any rival super power at the global or even regional levels. The major issues in Indo-American relations have to be delineated against this backdrop.

The Clinton Administration has characterized its policy towards South Asia as one of continuity. It can only be interpreted as the continuity of an unfriendly attitude, specially towards India. The ease with which Clinton nodded at anything critical of India rapidly fell into a pattern. Among the issues, Washington has started putting at the top of its international agenda, are non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, human rights and a variety of trade and industrial developmental problems and in each category, India remains a prime target. Plus, the overwhelming concern for Pakistan and the complete ignorance of India's security needs tend to dilute any spirit of *bonhomie*.

The U.S. has always pressurized India to sign the discriminatory Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It wants to thrust the treaty down India's throat by whipping up fears of an Indo-Pak confrontation. The 'double standards' of American foreign policy were clearly exposed in the manner it secured the permanent extension of NPT in May 1995. While ignoring the French and Chinese nuclear tests, it resorted to diplomatic manipulation and got Canada—the current head of the G-7 group, to present a *demarche* to India. It is obvious, even to a layman, that in the face of China's belligerent and Pakistan's clandestine nuclear programmes, India cannot afford to close its

nuclear option. The nuclear weapon states are now pushing towards a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). India has rightly made its support conditional on the nuclear weapon states accepting a time-bound programme of nuclear disarmament. India feels that the U.S. is using the CTBT as a tool to cap India's nuclear option.

Human rights have assumed top priority in a world which, paradoxically, faces new forms of violence. Earlier USA had been tactlessly vocal about supporting 'human rights' of Sikhs as a separate community in Punjab. The U.S. stance on human rights has serious implications on Indo-Pak relations that are at present at quite a low over the Kashmir issue. The 'third generation concept' of human rights issues as the right of self-determination for racial and religious groups has prompted U.S. officials to question the legality of the Instrument of Accession, after the lapse of paramountcy. This viewpoint has encouraged Pakistan to step up militancy in Kashmir and attempt to internationalize the issue in the name of human rights.

Wanting to use Kashmir as a personal springboard because of its strategic location, the U.S. has become the 'third factor' in Indo-Pak relations. Inspite of evidence pointing towards Pakistan's hand in promoting terrorism and inspite of the Pressler Amendment, the U.S. sanctioned the Hank Brown Amendment, giving Pakistan sophisticated weaponry worth $ 368 million. Though the proposal is now being reconsidered, the harm has been done.

Since Independence, Indo-U.S. relations have had an abrasive political dimension but a more positive and more significant economic one. The U.S. is India's largest trading partner. It was hoped that India's new economic policy, built upon liberalization and globalization, would consolidate Indo-U.S. ties. But America has always given spasmodic threats by way of placing India under the Super 301. When the GATT treaty was concluded in Marrakesh in 1994, the U.S. was seen insisting on the inclusion of the social clause, which, if accepted, would have been a big jolt to Indian export competitiveness. Though in January 1995, an agreement to boost Indian textile exports was signed, controversies over curbs on rayon skirts and coats continued. The U.S. has always frowned upon India's missile programme. It prevented the cryogenic engine deal between India and Russia thus putting a spoke in India's space programme. Even now, the U.S. has clearly expressed its displeasure over the testing of 'Prithvi'.

The scenario, however, is not entirely grim and the two nations have been sounding each other for greater co-operation. The then Prime Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao's visit to America in 1994 was a big breakthrough. It provided an opportunity for Indo-U.S. relations to be redefined at the highest level. His address to the U.S. Congress covered the entire gamut of relations, underlining the links of common beliefs. Both leaders agreed that democracy, respect for human rights and economic liberalization provide the best foundation for global stability. Six MoUs relating to co-operation on a variety of issues were signed. This was followed by some high profile visits, including that of the First Lady Ms. Hillary Clinton to India, in 1995. Other visits were those of U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, followed by those of Peter. Turnoff and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown. At the conclusion of Defence Secretary William Perry's meeting, an agreed minute on defence co-operation was signed. In May 1995, the then Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee visited the U.S. and discussed the crucial issues including India's permanent membership in the U.N. Security Council. However, these visits, in order to be more fruitful, have to become the part of a well thought-out policy.

What the future holds

Before daring to take a peep into the future of Indo-American relations, it is essential to keep certain things in mind. The basic difference in the foreign policy of the two nations is too vast to be ignored. India's foreign policy stance has always sought to demonstrate the organic link between democracy, disarmament and development, these being penultimate to peace. The U.S. foreign policy mirrors expediency seen through the tainted window of impractical visions. Finally, so much so, America would like to proclaim its supremacy in a unipolar world. The fact remains that it is facing troublesome confrontations from major nations. The rise of China, for example, is one factor that exposes the myth of American hegemony.

The need of the day for policy makers is not just to rely on the few points of compatibility but, as President Clinton said, to manage the differences "in a constructive way to allow the relations to grow." The following measures may be helpful in moulding better Indo-American relations in the decades to come:

Economic ties should help forge better foreign relations with the U.S. The foreign policy should provide a cutting edge for Indian industry and business. Political differences should be frozen so that economic advancement is not obstructed. Prominent U.S. Senator, Connie Mack has predicted that with the increase in U.S. investment in India, the business lobby would help shape the U.S. foreign policy towards India.

The U.S. has to understand the Human Rights issue in its proper perspective and to dispense with double standards. It has no locus standi to interfere in Kashmir affairs on this pretext. It has to realize that it is not a global policeman wielding the bludgeon of human rights for every nation. India doesn't need any lecture on human rights because its concern on human rights is rooted in her commitment to democracy.

There is simply no rationale for a high-profile U.S. posture on non-proliferation and missile issues. India's logic in this case cannot be bettered: if it agrees to cap its nuclear programme, while Pakistan and China don't, it will have to bank on the U.S. for its security problems and that would mean giving up of non-alignment, the very foundation of India's foreign policy.

Future of Indo-U.S. relations depends, to a certain extent, on confidence-building measures in Indo-Pak relations. Bilateral search for solutions to Indo-Pak problems will make Indo-U.S. relations more objective in turn. The U.S. must also realize the eternal truth in what Pandit Nehru said decades ago: armament and military expansion in Pakistan, "necessitates far-reaching repercussions in India."

Above all, India needs to be firm and safeguard her national interest, even if the U.S. cannot display a more generous level of understanding. If Japan and China can fight off the U.S. sphere of economic and military monopoly, so can India. And perhaps, the U.S. will respect India more, if for once we can shake off our complacent, appeasing attitude and defend forthrightly what is right for us.

India is placed between the two foci of the U.S.'s new post cold war attention in Asia, namely, China and the Pakistan-Iran-Afghanistan area. It will have to protect its security interests from the fallout of U.S. actions on these countries.

The time has come when the see-saw can be converted into a balance wheel. India would like to develop Indo-American relations principally as between two democracies, who respect each other's sensitivities. Slowly but surely, America will learn to live with the world that really exists and develop ways to an improved international situation. Then, perhaps India and America will fulfill the inherent potential in their mutual ties and make the 'American Dream' come true—for them and for the world. ❑

Our Deeds Determine Us, As Much As We Determine Our Deeds



Ms. Sudha Ranganathan

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA
CONTEST 1996 (6) : TOPIC 2

Ms. Sudha Ranganathan (b. 1963), postgraduate in Chemistry from IIT, Mumbai and B.Ed. from the University of Madras has been a Lecturer in Chemistry at the Hyderabad Co-op Junior College, Bolarum, Secunderabad.

By winning the second prize, Ms. Sudha Ranganathan receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Ms. Sudha Ranganathan. Keep it up.

One of the most unique characteristics of the timeless, spaceless universe is its inherent capacity to generate continuous change; Ocean waters have swelled and receded, thereby altering the boundaries constantly; a thousand civilizations have come into existence one after another and then disappeared into nothingness, leaving behind just a few fossils. Innumerable dynasties have risen, come to power and then faded into oblivion with just a few pages in history to prove their erstwhile rule. The process of evolution has seen countless species of flora and fauna grow up to maturity and ultimately become extinct. But what is even more amazing is the suppleness with which the universe absorbs all these changes and yet presents the observer with a picture of an undisturbed, unified whole. Man has yet to resolve many of nature's complexities; but he is sure of one thing —what keeps the world going is—'action'. As Dr. Radhakrishnan said, "If the world is nothing but ebb and flow, continual becoming, it is due to action or *karma*."

People spend a large part of their lives in action; they are constantly doing something, either for themselves or for others. Without work, life cannot be sustained. Actions contribute to the build-up of man's character, and people act due to impulses born out of nature.

"The eye cannot choose but see,
We cannot bid the ear be still,
Our bodies feel wher'er they be
Against or with our will".

—Wordsworth

Various explanations have been offered by scientists and psychologists for this inborn ability of man, some convincing and others unconvincing. Perhaps, the most prominent is Freud's suggestion that it is "*libido*"–a quantity of psychic force which exists in varying amounts in different people–which generates activities. More relevant, however, is the fact that usually there exists some selfish or unselfish motive behind these actions. It is foolish to even assume otherwise. Deeds permeate every sphere of our lives; they reflect our attitudes, beliefs and ideals. A person unconsciously reveals his true nature through his actions.

Every action produces an equal and opposite reaction, said Issac Newton. The Law of *Karma* also says the same–*every deed is followed by consequence*. Just as a stone hurled into the still water of a pond produces a thousand ripples that cease only after some time, every deed of man whether good or bad, propels into motion a series of effects. These, in turn, affect the doer, directly or indirectly. Man does not lead an isolated life; and owing to his gregarious nature, he is a part of a much larger organisation, viz., the society. He is constantly interacting with other human beings, who may be his parents, teachers, friends, colleagues, relatives or employers. A number of interpersonal relationships therefore come into play; and in all his dealings with other people, certain amount of interference creeps in, that may either be positive or negative, but which cannot be avoided at any cost. Both, the society and the individual automatically affect the course and outcome of each other's actions.

"*Our deeds determine us*" says a proverb of yore. A person reaps what he sows, or in other words, he receives what he gives. Many people have implicitly believed this statement and this has made their lives more meaningful and complete. Such people do not know special psalms or difficult scriptures, but understand that to reap well, they have to sow well. Confucius (500 B.C.) has said:

"*Do to every man as thou would'st have him do to thee; and do not unto another what thou would'st not have him do to thee.*"

Thus, to receive kindness people have to do little acts of kindness for others; to obtain happiness they have to spread happiness and laughter in other people's lives; to obtain respect they have to respect their fellow human beings; and above everything to get help during unforeseen calamities, people must remember to reach out to other unfortunate victims in trouble. One can naturally deduce that ill-will, rudeness and unkindness to others will only beget the same. The Law of Karma ensures that the amount of injury one inflicts on others will be equalled by the amount of injury one will have to suffer. A number of examples can be drawn from history, mythology and science that elucidate this point further. The *Mahabharata* is one of the oldest examples which show how the injustice meted out by the Kauravas to others including their own brothers, ultimately culminates in their own bitter, and painful end. Similarly, hasn't our own disregard for the threats posed by chemical pollution created a big hole in the ozone layer and left us exposed to dangerous ultraviolet rays?

People involved in activities are as different from one another as the chalk is from cheese, and they may be broadly classified into three categories. The first group includes people who are, in a sense, averse to action; and if they do involve themselves in something it is with a disdainful, lackadaisical attitude. Such people are in plenty, and they fail to see the unique challenges concealed in the vagaries of life. Their requirements are restricted to the lower strata in Maslow's hierarchy of needs and such people merely exist. These people are unwanted encumbrances on society. They are opposed to programmes of self-improvement and do nothing constructive either for themselves or others. They are like human animals (*purusapas'u*), and like animals they are born, they mate and leave offspring, and pass away.

Very rarely, does help come their way. *"Heaven does not help the man who does not act,"* said Sophocles.

People belonging to the second category are the exact opposites of the first type; they are over-enthusiastic and impulsive. Often, they are overpowered by intense emotions and their actions mirror the confused state of their minds. According to William James, America's foremost philosopher and psychologist: *"Action seems to follow feeling, but rarely action and feeling go together."*

Such people begin with the best of intentions, but lose track quickly due to lack of control of the mind. They not only get easily carried away by success, but are also rapidly discouraged by failure. Their actions, therefore, produce more discord than promote harmony. Due to inconsistency in their style of functioning, they are not very dependable. However, with appropriate guidance, they can metamorphose into intelligent workers and make significant contributions towards the upliftment of society.

A very prudent question would be to ask, why people develop such extreme attitudes to action, in the first place. This happens because, inspite of their best efforts, people are sometimes faced up with disastrous results. These may have arisen purely from unforeseen circumstances, but they leave deep scars on the doer's mind. During times of crisis, man must remember that consequences cannot always be predetermined.

"Karmany eva 'dhikāras te
mā phalesu kadācana
mā karmaphalaheiur bhūr
mā te saṅgo 'stv akarmani"

(Bhagavad Gita, II, 47)

In reality, the binding quality of an action is not due to its mere performance, but due to the motive behind it. People belonging to the third category are but few in number; they retain full control over their actions, despite the outcome. For them, activity is spontaneous, free and not obligatory. They throw themselves into action wholeheartedly and assimilate their success and failure with equal ease. They retain the ability to make correct and unbiased decisions in either situation; demonstrate exemplary courage and never lose self-respect. All their actions are laced with humility. Their integrity is indubitable; they possess extraordinary insight and, very rarely, do anything wrong. They have an open approach to criticism, but do not allow themselves to be tyrannized by it. By no means are their actions indifferent; their deeds are always engineered to bring peace to others. As they act without any ulterior motives and are free from desires, they are truly liberated. They involve themselves in action because it is their duty. They are genuinely happy; and for them, work is not just a *sādhana*, it is also a *lakṣaṇa*. What sets them apart from the rest of the crowd is their capacity to bring out the best in other people. They set standards for the rest of the world to follow; others try to emulate them. Albert Schweitzer has, no doubt, rightly pointed out:

"Example is not the main thing in influencing others, it is the only thing."

Truly, such people determine their deeds.

If the common man wishes to attain that state of perfection, he has to work for it. Just as a gem is polished by constant rubbing, a man is perfected only by repeated trials. Perfection can be achieved by conscious endeavour, determination, constant practice and non-attachment. If this state has been achieved only by a few persons, it is because very few are willing to pay the price for it. Before man becomes totally free, his mind passes through various stages. The initial state of dull inertia is replaced by the pursuit of material gains and then, finally by the desire for knowledge and happiness. Through all these stages, man uses his *sattva* nature to control his *rajas* and *tamas*, but his evolution is still incomplete because *sattva* continues to bind him. Thus, in order to become perfect, man has to rise above all the three *guna's (rajas, tamas* and *sattva)*.

Immersed, as common man is, in the materialistic pleasures, that the world has offered, he remains perpetually dissatisfied. Self-defeat and pity gnaw at his mind; he underestimates the value of happiness in his life. *"There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy"* said R.L. Stevenson. Unknowingly, man is engaged in the eternal quest for *mokshā*. Religious doctrines preach two methods for salvation. One of them is abstinence from worldly duties and meditation; the other is the unselfish performance of duties. In the twenty-first century, retreating to the mountains and involving oneself in penance is improper. It will only intensify man's attitude of indifference to the problems of the world and will never help him obtain happiness. There is nothing so wearisome as inaction; on the contrary, involving oneself in selfless action for the betterment of society is superior.

"Saṁnyāsaḥ Karmayogas' ca
niḥs'reyasakarāv ubhau
tayos tu karmasamnyāsāt
karmayogo vis'iṣyate"

(Bhagavad Gita, V, 2)

"We determine our deeds," opine the rationalists of modern society. Is it true? Undoubtedly! Man is superior to all other creatures due to the extraordinary intelligence bestowed on him by nature; he is also capable of logical thinking. He possesses the right to express his approval and disapproval of the various happenings in the world. For instance, it is entirely up to man to either ignore the threats posed by the exploding world population or to take drastic measures to control it; he can choose to turn a blind eye to the rapid deforestation around him or he can participate in tree-planting drives to ensure a greener earth tomorrow. Man has to decide whether he should have an apathetic attitude to the hazards of industrial pollution or instead, develop methods to reduce the concentrations of dangerous pollutants in his surroundings; and it is up to him to either permit the manufacture of nuclear weapons, or oppose it to prevent yet another world war. Man can either succumb to artificial distinctions based on caste, creed, colour and nationality, or rise above such petty differences and propagate unity and goodwill amongst all people. Yes, it is entirely up to man to decide whether he should fall a prey to negative feelings of pride, greed, prejudice and hatred, or conquer his ego and cooperate with others for the welfare of the world. To quote Tennyson,

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make the earth an Eden,
Like the Heaven above."

Since time immemorial, the world has witnessed a constant fight between *dharma* and *adharma*. The moral responsibility of achieving harmony and peace in the world rests with the people who inhabit it. Unfortunately, people do not restrict themselves to unselfish activities, often, their deeds are selfish, corrupt and destructive. Life, in fact, is like a game of cards. Determinism prevails to the extent that man cannot choose which cards should be given to him. It is within his power, however, to play the game badly, or well. As Benjamin Disraeli has pointed out, *"Circumstances are beyond the control of man, but his conduct is in his power."* Man's life is a mixture of necessity and freedom, chance and choice. By exercising his choice correctly, he can systematically control situations and mould them to suit his purpose. Man has to understand that because his deeds determine him, he has to consciously determine his deeds if he wishes to become the master of his destiny. ❑

Till a

while back



She

was

comfortable

with her

favourite book,

the corner

window

and her

glasses.

To invite her to a dance party. Aware that she looked a bit too studious, and afraid of dropping her glasses, she turned the invitation down. But her friend simply carried on. It would be so much fun. And this made her uncomfortable. Because deep down she knew she'd had enough of the book and corner window. Well, she decided not to hide behind her glasses any longer. She consulted her eye care practitioner. Who recommended soft contact lenses made by Bausch & Lomb – the world's no.1 eye care company. He also advised her to use ReNu™ Multi-Purpose Solution, because it made lens care so easy. So at the party, as she wasn't wearing her glasses (or dropping them) she even felt comfortable on the dance floor. So now, just like 60 million confident contact lens wearers worldwide, shouldn't you consult your eye care practitioner too?

All Bausch & Lomb lenses are marked with a triangle enclosed in a circle and the letters 'B&L'.
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He Who Reigns Within Himself And Rules His Passions, Desires And Fears Is More Than A King



Hemendra Kumar

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA
CONTEST 1996 (6) : TOPIC 1

Hemendra Kumar (b. 1971) is a graduate in Architecture and pursuing a degree course in Visual Communication in the Department of Industrial Design Centre at IIT, Bombay.

He is the first prize winner in the men's category and is declared* MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. *He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brains of India Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Hemendra.

A man believes that the ultimate goal of life is to amass material wealth, luxuries of life and live gloriously like a king. Even a slave dreams of becoming a prince. Our teachers and elders have always given a clarion call to strive to reach the summit of our domain. In fact, the human nature is such that it is not satisfied with what it gets, but it always aspires to acquire more and more of it, irrespective of the cost in sufferings. Unfortunately, the objects man seeks to attain proves to be elusive. The more he reaches nearer them, the farther they appear to exist like a mirage in desert, for a thirsty deer. The result is that his life becomes unhappy and even tragic while pursuing his aims, despite man's immense capabilities to enjoy bliss in this world. The root cause of his sorrows, failures and frustrations is that he longs for those things which are sham and do not constitute the true purpose of life.

Purpose of Life

"What is the purpose of life here?" "Are we born into this world to grow like trees and amass vast material possessions?" These are the questions, which have always rankled the minds of sages and philosophers. *Bhagvad Gita* provides the answer that it is "*Brahma Samsparsa*" meaning touching God. God also called, the Divine, the Supreme, the Truth in philosophical parlance, is present in every being. "*Deho deva-layo nama*" meaning body is the abode of God. The ultimate goal of human life is to manifest this divinity within us. We are here in this world to make in ourselves an image of the Divine, which dwells in us. All religions emphasize the presence of Supreme within us.

Christian scriptures advise : be, ye perfect as your father in heaven is perfect implying the identification of man with Supreme Reality. Islam says that Supreme is not a Sultan residing in a remote home in the sky but dwelling in the inner depths of each heart. Swami Vivekananda says that it is a standing libel on human nature to call him a man. He is neither matter nor body but an expression of divinity on earth. The four great sayings taken from the four Vedas also proclaim the presence of divine behind the body apparatus. "*Prajnanam brahma*" : The conscious intelligence is Brahman. "*Aham brahmasmi*"; I am a Brahman. "*Tat tvam asi*"—That art thou. "*Ayam atmabrahma*" : This self is Brahman.

Thus God and man are not separate from each other. The two are one substance made into two. Therefore, man must be all-powerful on this planet. Nothing should be invincible or impossible for him. Grief and sorrow should not overtake him. But in reality, he is one of the most helpless creatures on earth. The reasons are not far to seek.

It is strange and astonishing that very few people do know that they are the embodiments of the Supreme, and their ultimate aim is reunion with God. Those who are conscious of this are unable to develop the spark of divinity into a flame. To reach this formless Supreme, worship, meditations, discipline, austerity and suppression of one's ego are essential. Perseverance, faith, dedication and endeavour are required for it while the men are by nature, indolent and lazy.

Pollution of Soul

The spark of divinity is in all of us. There are many opaque things that conceal this divinity; they are our passions: desire, greed, lust, envy, ego, fear etc. Under their influence man indulges in hatred, undue attachment, false pride, and thus becomes deluded. These passions constitute the pollutants of the soul. As the sun becomes invisible when the sky is overcast, so the divinity in us is eclipsed when these pollutants defile us.

Desire, lust, greed, attachment, envy, ego, pride, anger, fear are the evil forces residing within us, and influence all our activities. They invariably lead us to hell, block the vision of divinity in us and inflict incalculable damage on both our physical and mental faculties. They rob us of our peace, tranquility, concentration, and engage us constantly fighting with our ownself. Subduing them is called ruling ourselves.

Among all the evil forces dominating within us, probably desire which, in turn, generates lust, greed and attachment is the most formidable foe of mankind. It is the source of all sorrows suffered and sins committed by us. Natural desires e.g. thirst, hunger, sleep are easily quenched by having water, food and sleep, but the cravings for material possessions are artificial ones and never get satisfied. They come back as a passion, never satiated, and instigate man to commit heinous crimes. There are many didactic stories, of how desires grip a man inexorably, finally leading him to his own doom. Seeing a black lump floating in the river, a greedy man jumped in, to salvage it, mistaking it for a rug. No sooner did he touch the object than it caught hold of him in a deadly embrace. His friends advised him to leave the rug, but he cried out, the rug was not leaving him. It was a ferocious bear. Greed pulls down a man into the abyss of depravity. An old learned pundit refused to take food offered by a "*chandal*" (a very low caste man), but gladly obliged him when the latter told that the golden plate on which food was served would belong to him. Greed is the deadliest poison while contentment-greatest wealth. The man with no desire is virtually a king of kings. Just as water-drops cannot stick onto a lotus leaf, so sorrows and disappointments fail to overwhelm a man

NEW SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 9

Competition Success Review is happy to announce the **Super Brains of India Contest 9** to select the **1996 Ms. Super Brain of India and Mr. Super Brain of India.** This contest will be conducted in two stages. As the first part of stage I, there is a Super Brain Essay Contest every month for both women's and men's categories. Two topics each for women's and men's category for Super Brains of India Contest 9 are given in the following tables. You have to write an essay on any of the two topics.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 9

TOPICS : (i) The Idiot Box OR
(ii) Fortune Favours The Brave

FIRST PRIZE : Ms. Intellectual Trophy, Hotel Vouchers worth Rs. 6000 for 3 days/ 2 nights stay in Mahabaleswar, Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate

SECOND PRIZE : Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate

CONSOLATION PRIZE (12) : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 9

TOPICS : (i) The Kashmir Problem OR
(ii) Public Sector Has Ruined The Indian Economy

FIRST PRIZE : Mr. Intellectual Trophy, Hotel Vouchers worth Rs. 6000 for 3 days/ 2 nights stay in Mahabaleswar, Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate

SECOND PRIZE : Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate

CONSOLATION PRIZE (12) : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

The first female as well as male prize winners of this **Super Brains of India Contest 9** will win prizes and earn the title of **Ms. Intellectual of the month & Mr. Intellectual of the month** respectively. This contest is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years as on July 1, 1996.

There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black & white photographs. Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked **"Ms. Super Brain Contest 9"** or **"Mr. Super Brain Contest 9"**, as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for **Super Brains Of India Contest 9** is July 25, 1996. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

having no cravings. Conquer the greed by contentment which is the greatest wealth. Lust burns a man as a flame reduces insects to ashes.

Envy is another enemy of mankind. It begets anger, selfishness, fear, rivalry and ego in man. An envious man smoulders without fire reducing himself to zero. Anger is temporary madness. A word spoken in wrath is the sharpest sword. Ego is a dream, a mirage, a transient vision. Selfishness never pays, while unselfishness is an asset. Unselfishness is more paying than selfishness; only people should have the patience to wait for its healthy outcome.

If we want to achieve something substantial in life, we must have poise and equanimity even in the midst of worst trials. By conquering our baser instincts, we become heir to an ultimate power, otherwise, sorrow overpowers us as the gale shatters a sapless tree.

Dharma: The Way to Divinity

There are many ways by which a man can control his passions, desires and fears and rule over himself, but the easiest one is the path of "*Dharma*". What *Dharma*? There is a beautiful story about it in our scripture. In a class, a disciple of a sage had put this question. Overjoyed, the sage could only reply, "Da, Da, Da". Dama, Dana, Daya constitute the *Dharma*. If a man is to regard himself as a follower of *Dharma*, he must have these three qualities of *dama* or self-control, *daya* or compassion and *dana* or charity. Together, these constitute the divine qualities. Another simple definition of *Dharma* is *Paropakara* meaning doing good to others while *adharma* is *Parapida*, causing injury to others. *"Parhit Saris Dharam Nahi Bhai: Para Pida Nahi Sam Adhrmai"*.

If a man is sincere in subduing his passions and desires and wants victory in life, he must walk on to the path of *"Dharma"*. If he finds unable to defend himself against any attack from outside, it is because he is lacking the quality of *dharma* in him. *Dharma* protects us from fear. It helps us control our senses. No tragedy can overpower a man who has self-control. He would stay intact like a rock in a turbulent sea.

Daya or compassion is the authentic voice of all religions. There is only one *ras* in life and it is *Karuna* (Daya). Without compassion we are only *nara pasu* (human animals). Spirit of compassion is closest to reality. It is the root of *Dharma* (*Daya Dharma Ka Mool Hai*). If we want to follow *Dharma*, we must stick to *Daya* till our last breath. *Dana* (Charity) is an attribute of a noble mind. It is not the receiver of charity who is blessed, but is the donor, who becomes pure and perfect. Self-restraint (*Dama*) is essential for the progress in life which implies controlling our passions. When a man attains self-mastery and learns to control his passions, he will never utter any notes of despair in life. Self-restraint produces good conduct and is the foundation of character building. Nowhere does a superior mind disclose itself better than in self-restraint. All our scholarship is in vain if we do not attain mastery over our thoughts and actions.

By following the path of "*Dharma*", the sun of Truth and Ahimsa rises in a man. Truth is another name of God. Truth is noble, sublime and everlasting. No one can alter it or improve it. There is no saviour in the world except the truth which can shield us from all evils. Truthful dealings, even in the least little things, is the only secret of pure and holy life. A pure and pious man is infinitely more powerful than a physically strong man. Mahatma Gandhi worshipped truth as God and realised that the only way to attain truth was through the practice of Ahimsa or universal love. Ahimsa or universal love is the greatest motivating force in the life of a man who can literally

perform miracles. It inspires him to put forth his best. It never fails and shall always win the victory. But true love never seeks anything in return for itself. It carries a great burden on itself without realising the weight of it. It is without any selfish motive and available for the lowliest of lowly creatures on the earth like the love of Nama Dev, the great saint of Gujarat. Once Nama Dev was returning from Kashi on foot with "*Ganga Jal*" to offer it to Lord Shiva at Rameshwaram and instead he was happy to offer it to a thirsty donkey midway. Evil forces enter the mind which is averse to Dharma just as rain-drops leak into a house with an imperfect roof.

Divinity : A Reality

Many people, specially the scientists, regard God, Soul, Truth and Dharma as bunkum. They are not ready to accept anything which lacks the proof of its existence and logically, they are right in their assertion. Astronauts say that they have not seen God anywhere in their journey to space and moon. Astronomers say that they strove hard to search the Supreme in the sky with the help of most powerful telescopes but nowhere could they find any of His trace. Similarly, doctors and biologists say that they dissect the human body daily but never have they noticed even, casually, any spark of divinity or soul in it. Sages preach that divinity exists within us but common people ask them, "Please tell, how to look inside ourselves to see it." These are not funny but logical queries to be answered. Soul or divinity is not a concrete thing but an abstract object. As the fragrance of flower cannot be seen but felt so the presence of Divine, its power and glare can only be experienced by us to our ecstasy. It needs a third eye, the spiritual eye, to see and realise it within us. Many people, sages, saints and great men of the world have realised it within themselves and they have the whole world as their domain.

Sum and Substance

There is no incongruity if a man aspires to live king-like and grow king-size in the world but rarely are his ambitions fulfilled, although he is an embodiment of God on earth. He has an inexhaustible fund of energy, both physical and intellectual, and is capable of doing anything which he aims at.

He fails because his passions, mainly the desires and envy, which are the precursor of many evils, considerably reduce his power of performance by distracting his concentration and determination.

These evil forces can be overcome by treading the path of *Dharma*, of which, love and renunciation are the vital components of the Supreme or Divinity within himself which is also the purpose of life for which he is created.

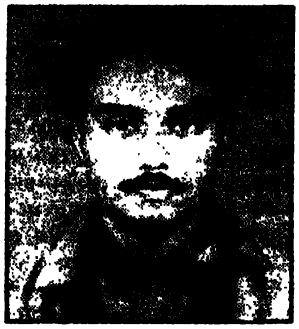
Thus, man would be virtually capable of achieving the most impossible things in life if only he learns to master himself, sublimating his baser instincts for loftier goals in life. ❑

Whither Indian Democracy?

"And miles to go before I sleep."
—Robert Frost

Perhaps no other system of Government has created so much controversy in political history than democracy. No two political scientists agree about the exact definition of democracy. If someone asserts that every person should be equal in terms of political, economic and social rights in a democratic state then the other says that it has no responsibility to create liberty and equality. Again, someone claims that the ultimate purpose of democracy is to fulfil the divine potential of every individual. Without taking any single definition, it may be said that democracy is a term which bears wide connotations.

Democracy is in the centre of debate right from the dawn of human civilization. Until the French Revolution, it was thought as 'odious'. Aristotle advised to keep shoekeepers and shoemakers outside government. But the Great Revolution caused an upheaval in politics. Democracy made a glorious comeback as the catchword of the Revolution, 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' got the best expression in it. The idealism of Revolution helped inspire the first successful slave revolution in the Caribbean island of Haiti, as well as the political independence movement in South America. All these movements raised the issue of democracy.



Kausik Ray

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (6) : TOPIC 2

Kausik Ray (b. 1970), a post-graduate from Rabindra Bharati University, West Bengal is working as a Teacher of English in a Secondary School.

By winning the second prize, Kausik Ray receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Kausik Ray. Keep it up.

Political Democracy in India

From the past experiences, political scientists hold that democracy flourishes best in a small territory and small population because human beings in a small group feel a closer affinity to one another. Such a natural fellowship was in Rousseau's view, a well-nigh essential condition for a genuine popular government. It gives a greater possibility to every citizen to attain a respectable position that creates a deeper sense of participation and accountability among them. Athens, which was the cradle of democracy, was a small territory and its population was too very small.

But in a country, like India, which is vast both in terms of size and population, such direct participation of the masses in governmental affairs is virtually impossible. Hence, indirect democracy is the only alternative to it.

Indian democracy has some peculiarities, some flaws and some worthy merits. In Western countries like Britain, U.S. and France there are two or three national parties that contest elections and reign alternately. Although, there are several national parties in India, only the Congress Party has given a stable government at the Centre. It has formed the government for eight terms out of ten Lok Sabha elections since Independence. The opposition parties are influential in one state or the other.

Success Stars In Super Brains Of India Contest 6

1st Prize — Ms. Intellectual of the Month
Ms. Kavita Bhatnagar, Umed Niwas, Main Gate, Ajmer-305 001 (Rajasthan)

2nd Prize — Ms. Sudha Ranganathan,
D-213, Sarai Vihar, Kamtanahalli Main Road, St. Thomas Town, Bangalore-560 084

Consolation Contributors



1. Ms. Ananya Chatterjee, Golf Green (Calcutta); 2. Ms. Nishkal Tewari, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh); 3. Ms. Priti Singh, Jaipur (Rajasthan); 4. Ms. Madhulika Goel, Jaipur (Rajasthan); 5. Ms. Shikha Chaturvedi, Annanagar (Madras); 6. Ms. Kumud, Avadi (Madras); 7. Sadhana Oberoi, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh); 8. Ms. Suchita Chatterjee, Patna (Bihar); 9. Ms. Sanghamitra Satpathy, Bolangir (Orissa); 10. Ms. Sujata Praharaj, Khurda (Orissa); 11. Ms. Malobika Nag, Balasore (Orissa); 12. Ms. N. Srikala, Secunderabad.

1st Prize — Mr. Intellectual of the Month
Harendra Kumar, Advocate, High Court, 16, Shatrukhana Mugoodganj, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

2nd Prize — Kaushik Ray
C/o Sukumar Ray, Dudpara, P.O.-Naihati, Dist.-North 24-Parganas-743 165 (West Bengal)

Consolation Contributors



1. Harim R. Thakur, Pune (Maharashtra); 2. Rabi Narayan Panda, Paralakhemundi (Orissa); 3. Amarendranath Ghosh, B. B. Chatterjee Road (Calcutta); 4. Regimon M.C., Kottayam (Kerala); 5. A. K. Nongkynrih, Nongthymmai (Shillong); 6. Koushik Biswas, Temple Lane, (Calcutta); 7. Anil Anand, Kannur (Kerala); 8. Jagmohan Rathi, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh); 9. Rama Mohana Rao, Prakasam (Andhra Pradesh); 10. Arvind Bhardwaj, Delhi; 11. J. Kannu Stephen, Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu); 12. S. Vijay Anand, Virugambakkam (Madras).

They do not have the political accessibility over the whole of India. They have, so far, tried twice to build a united 'Front' against Congress. Late Jay Prakash Narayan united them in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977, but they fell apart, as soon as they came to power. History repeated itself in the General Election in 1989. But Congress is also steadily losing its national clout. At present, its influence is limited to a handful of states. Before the eleventh Lok Sabha elections the verdict of the pundits was that no single party would be able to get absolute majority in the Parliament. As a matter of fact, a hung Parliament is under way in which regional power brokers would be playing key roles.

The onus of the ongoing political unrest in India falls squarely on the politicians and the parties. Politics is no more a service to the nation, but a lucrative profession for a class of people. They come to power at any cost because they know, power begets fortunes for them. The hawala scandal, security scam, the sugar muddle and housing scam testify to this fact. Thus for today's politicians ethics has no meaning.

The political parties cannot evade their responsibility. They are failing to lead the people to a happy and prosperous future. Their sole aim is to stick to power for which they are resorting to every unfair means. Rural voters are lured with money, liquor, and even sex entertainments before the election. For the urbanites, they announce a host of welfare schemes. Moreover, the ruling party declares sudden hike in dearness allowance for the government staff. But, once the election is over, pre-election tall promises prove to be gimmicks.

If cajole does not click, then violence takes it turn. Today, every party maintains musclemen, whose functions are booth capturing and bogus voting. The Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T.N. Seshan observes: "Today there is no better joke than Indian elections, rigging, booth-capturing, booth-jamming, impersonation and irregularities in counting that go on at random." In fact, government has to deploy military and paramilitary forces to maintain law and order during the election.

Vote buying and client voting are the two other menaces of Indian democracy. In rural India, often a voter casts his vote in favour of a particular candidate in lieu of immediate payments (either in cash or in materials). Client voting signifies that a group of people vote for a particular candidate on condition that he would benefit them if he comes to power. These practices are tantamount to selling of franchise, hence seem incompatible with the principle of democratic equality.

Horse trading is flourishing in Indian Parliament, where crores of rupees are spent to buy MPs (Members of Parliament). It is alleged that the Congress Party bought some MPs from Opposition to get absolute majority in the last Lok Sabha elections.

In recent general elections, we have seen that many political parties have turned opportunistic. They have forfeited their ideologies and forged alliances with their most bitter critics to share power. Such marriages of convenience have brought stigma to our democracy.

Instead of eradicating the baneful caste system of Indian society the political parties often cash in on it. The common practice of these parties is to choose upper caste candidates for upper caste voters and lower caste candidate for lower caste voters. Such practices attempt to sustain the status quo of the society. When Mandal issue was brought to the fore, the apparently unruffled society was set on fire. It acted as a catalyst for the sharp polarisation of society between upper caste and lower caste. We observe how Mayawati government was christened as 'Dalits' government' in Uttar Pradesh in the 'post-Mandalisation' era.

Religion is a package for some parties to create vote bank. Muslim League and Bharatiya Janata Party have propounded fundamentalism. Their activities spread distrust between the Hindus and Muslims. BJP was about to divide the nation once again after Independence on Babri Mosque issue.

In Indian democracy, the executive head is accountable to the Parliament because the latter is the representative of the voters. But, there is a tendency on the part of the Premier to ignore the Parliament. The process began with Indira Gandhi, when she forced all the questions about Sanjay Gandhi's Maruti Project to be routed through the Prime Minister's Office in 1984. During Rajiv Gandhi's premiership, the Congress Members of Parliament (MPs) criticised the Bofors deal. Later, the Rajiv Gandhi government changed the Commission of Enquiry Act, to forestall the need to place reports in Parliament. During the Narasimha Rao government, the Congress MPs questioned the right of JPC (Joint Parliamentary Committee) Chairman to issue indictments. Moreover, the Prime Minister ignored the repeated demands of the Opposition to address the Lok Sabha during the debate on the security scam.

The Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament as supreme law making authority, but much to our disappointment the executive is promulgating ordinances evading the Parliament. The Nehru government did not issue even a single ordinance up to 1963 and ten years later the number reached just four whereas the incumbent government issued thirty-two ordinances in 1993 alone.

The Opposition generally create unwholesome situation by their behaviour on the floor. It is their duty to participate in debates on the bills that the government proposes and highlight the negative aspects of such bills. But instead, they either walk out or create pandemonium.

Indian democracy has journeyed a long way since inception, although the path is not always smooth. It received a sinister blow when Indira Gandhi clamped down national emergency and framed draconian laws like MISA, NASA, ESMA to curb the political rights of the citizens. From that position it has regained much more credibility and authenticity, for which the credit goes to Election Commission and the Supreme Court. Indian voters had a vague notion about the role of EC, until, Mr. T.N. Seshan assumed power. His model code of conduct during election has been able to wipe out many aberrations in the election process. His stern measures have reduced the influence of money and muscle in elections. For the first time in the history of Indian democracy, the political parties have changed the election in 1996, with Damocles' sword hanging over their heads. Because, any deviation from the model code of conduct could have led to the cancellation of candidature. No political party was allowed to use *mandir* or mosque or church as election platform or to incite religious sentiments or talk along caste lines during poll campaign. Earlier the MPs and ministers used to misuse bungalows, jeeps, and electronic media of government election. Now, all these malpractices are totally checked. Moreover, 1,500 teams equipped with video cameras toured different parts of India to keep an eye on the poll campaigns of the political parties. The Commission scrutinised these tapes to detect any violation of the model code of conduct.

Supreme Court's orders in some recent cases like hawala and housing scams are landmark judgements. The recent arrest of former ministers like Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat and Mr. Kalpnath Rai, the actions against the senior officials in the cases of human rights violations, charge-sheeting of high profile political leaders in the hawala case are a phenomenal bid to restructure the official instruments of our parliamentary democracy. People feel relieved because they are realising that the arm of law can touch even the mighty people.

Perhaps the hardest task of Indian democracy is to check the fissiparous tendency of some states. Government has the right to thwart any forces that try to disrupt national integration, but no permanent solution can be achieved at gun point. The people of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Nagaland must be brought back into mainstream of the nation through democratic process.

Social Democracy in India

Democracy is not merely a political concept, but very much a social realization. That is why, Tocqueville's *Democracy In America*, is a study of American society, its social and economic quality rather than of a political system. In many states of India, the rural society is still of feudal character, where the caste division is dominant. The Harijans live at the lowest stratum of the society. They have no right to enter into the houses of the upper caste people or the temples. The landlords are the *'sarkar'* for these downtrodden. The irony is that an upper caste person wins election by the votes of the Harijans whom he despises. Women are never considered equal to men in Indian society. They are refused paternal property, although the law is equal for both the sexes. Huge amount of dowry is taken from daughter's father during marriage. A Muslim husband has the right to polygamy but the wife has no right to polyandry. He can divorce his wife by just pronouncing *'talak'* three times but she has no right to do so.

Conclusion

Indian democracy boasts of the biggest electorate in the world. Naturally, it is a Herculean task to keep vigil on political rights and hence the political parties should promise to play principled politics, instead of Machiavellian politics because the future of the country largely depends on their behaviour. They must protect the privileges of Parliament so that the executive cannot infringe upon these rights. The judiciary must be independent. But the ultimate solution rests in the hands of the society. There must be a sense of responsibility in every person and at the same time a sense of respect and tolerance for others. If any section of the society feels alienated from others and demands separation, then the idea of democracy becomes a myth for that country. "Democracy is not only or, even, primarily a means through which different groups can attain their ends or seek a good society, it is the good society itself in operation. ❑

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Miss Leela Prasad is a cheerful and charming young lady. Though her complexion is wheatish, she has the correct make-up to show herself in the most attractive light and impress others by her appearance and carefully chosen dress. Her special attractions are her remarkable charm, liveliness and enthusiasm.

Her light pink saree, matching blouse, elegant hair style, cultivated carriage plus her overall appearance contribute towards her impressive and arresting personality. Her convent-style pronunciation and perfect English, turn out to be her extra assets in helping her to make a strong impact on others.

Although she is the only lady candidate on this day for the IAS interview and the rest are gents, she is fully confident and completely at ease in the company of the members of the opposite sex. We find her to be a ready and a good mixer and an able conversationalist. She is the first candidate to be summoned for interview that morning and she takes it in her stride without any nervousness or apprehensions.

After taking leave of the other candidates with whom she was engaged in exchange of information, she walks up to the interview room in her attractive style with full confidence. She gently knocks at the door to conform to the requirements of etiquette and seeks permission in a formal manner. Inside the interview room, she proceeds gracefully towards the desk behind which the Chairman and the Members of the Interview Board are seated. On approaching the seat meant for the candidate, she comes to a stop and thereafter joins her hands in the traditional *'Namaste'* posture and greets the Board in a cheerful and audible voice.

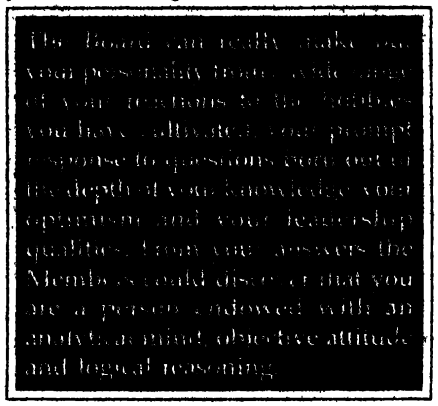
The Interview

Leela: Good morning to you all, please. *(There is also a lady member in the Board. Hence the candidate preferred to greet them all jointly instead of differentiating them and repeating greetings as Good Morning, Sirs and Good Morning, Madam).*

Chairman: Good morning, Miss Prasad. Kindly sit down and make yourself fully comfortable. Please do not hesitate to ask us if you need anything like water, etc.

Leela: Thank you, Sir *(She sits down on the seat meant for the candidate with minimum of movement and without any noise. She adopts a posture which is relaxed and yet attentive. She sits erect, head up and back resting on the back-rest of the chair. Her legs are crossed in front with feet pulled in. She remains observant and her eyes indicate interest and enthusiasm. The smile continues to play on her lips and she looks cheerful, invigorating and lively).*

Chairman: I see from your dossiers that you have graduated from Osmania University in Hyderabad, but have taken your Master's Degree in Economics from the



Delhi University. Can you explain why you have migrated from Hyderabad to Delhi for your post-graduation?

Leela: *(Smiling)* Sir, my father was a Brigadier in the army. When he was posted to the forward area, all of our family members had to stay behind in Hyderabad itself which was his previous duty station. There was no family accommodation in the forward area to which he was posted on transfer. At that stage I was already doing my graduation in the college at Hyderabad. Within a couple of years my father completed his tenure in the forward area and was transferred to Delhi. I had still one year to complete for my degree. Therefore, I joined the hostel and my mother and younger brother moved over to Delhi to join my father. After completing graduation, I also shifted to Delhi and joined the Delhi University for my M.A.

Chairman: Didn't you have any problem in getting admission in Delhi University and also getting acclimatised to the new surroundings of Delhi?

Leela: *(Smiling again)* Luckily, Sir, I had obtained a Ist Division with 70 per cent of aggregate marks in my Degree examination. As such, I had no difficulty in securing admission. As for the new surroundings, it was quite all right. I am used to such frequent changes in places as my father was getting regularly transferred from place to place throughout the country. With such service background, I did not have any problem in adapting myself to the new environment.

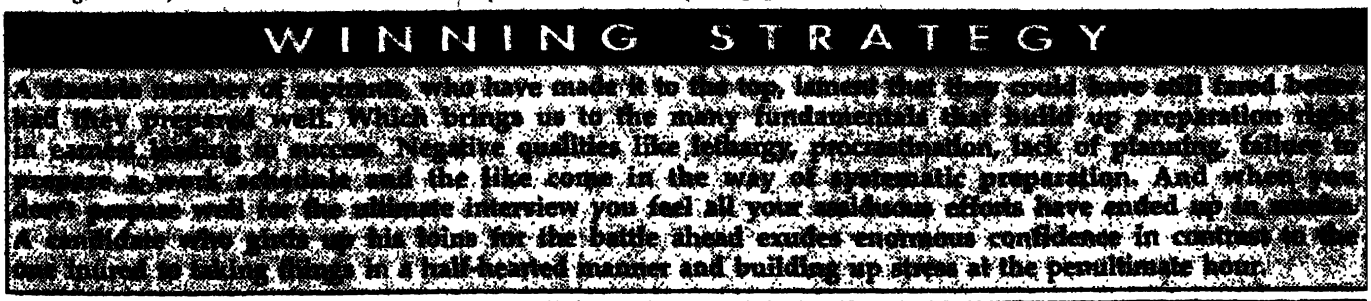
1st Member: Which of the two universities you like better and why?

Leela: I find both places very interesting and congenial for studies. If required to choose, my preference will be for Delhi, particularly for post-graduate education. At the national capital we have not only students from all parts of India, but also from several foreign countries. This provides for plenty of opportunity for the cross-pollination of ideas. The library facilities in Delhi, in my view, are also better. You have not only the University Library, but many embassies also have their own libraries. We can get the latest books and also in sufficient numbers. Another aspect of Delhi is the atmosphere which is more free. I mean you are encouraged, may be because of the foreign students, to attend to your studies on your own, think freely and express your views without inhibitions. In the South, I would say, conformity and conservatism in the academic field are still in practice. Regional parties have a lot of say, I mean, interference from the politicians is somewhat on the higher side in regional capitals. These are my impressions. But may be I could also be wrong, or that I did not have the opportunity to see the better side.

1st Member: Didn't you experience politicisation of the students population in Delhi also, for example, the Union Elections, strikes, etc, have also been there in Delhi.

Leela: Yes, Sir. They were there. But somehow or the other in the circle of senior students with whom I was moving I was

WINNING STRATEGY



not affected much by these politics, elections, strikes, etc. I agree that students should get training in elections and should take part in healthy extracurricular activities, but I feel studies must come first and we should not get involved in actual politics.

Comments: *The Chairman sets the ball rolling with some affable, personal questions to put the candidate at ease and establish proper rapport. We find the candidate fully relaxed and extremely cooperative. She speaks fluently without inhibitions and subtly brings out her good family background and her proficiency in studies. Tactfully, she has conveyed to the Board that she has done extremely well in her studies. Her answer also indicates her powers of observation and assimilation. We learn that the candidate is keen to do original thinking and arrive at independent conclusions. In other words, she is enterprising and ready to take reasonable risks. Since she refers to students from abroad and other parts of India facilitating free exchange of ideas, it is apparent, socially she is well-up and a good mixer. Thus, even at the preliminary and opening stage her answers give a good insight into many of her personality and leadership traits.*

2nd Member: The national goal and also the objective of our planning have been stated as economic growth with social justice. How, in your opinion, India is attempting to achieve this objective?

Leela: Sir, economic growth refers to increased production of goods and services, measured in terms of annual national income. In other words, it is the increase in national wealth. This increased and growing wealth should not remain in the hands of a few privileged individuals or a group of people. It should be shared by all people to the maximum extent possible. This will facilitate the narrowing of the gap between the 'haves' and the 'havenots'. As for the mechanism, our Government proposes to accomplish this objective by operating the major industries and means of production in the public sector. The Government can also fix a ceiling on incomes, ownership of land and other properties. Selective and graded taxation, wealth tax, estate duty, expenditure tax, etc, could also be employed to serve as levellers. Our Government has opted for most of these.

2nd Member: How far do you think we have succeeded in promoting economic growth with justice?

Leela: (*Smiles*) To be frank, Sir, I would say our economic growth since independence has been rather moderate. On the other hand, there has been a tremendous explosion in our population growth. Therefore, we cannot say that we have attained the goal of economic growth with social justice. We are nowhere near countries like Germany, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, etc. which have been constantly showing over 10 per cent annual growth rate each year. Our growth rate has averaged around 3 per cent per year. Secondly, because of the social distinctions, illiteracy, ignorance, social barriers and so on, the wealth that we have been able to generate has not been equitably distributed. The beneficiaries have by and large remained the privileged few though the middle class is expanding. Unfortunately, practically all our public sector enterprises have turned out to be losing propositions. They do not show profit, because there is no strict accountability. The bureaucratic approach, labour disputes, induction of politics into the working of the public sector enterprises and the war between the administrators and the technocrats have all contributed jointly to the poor performance of the public sector. In general, the economic growth has mainly come about from the agricultural and private sector areas. In the field of agriculture as well as private industry, there is heavy concentration of wealth. Rich landlords and the monopolistic industrial houses have been cornering all the wealth. The land is owned by a few. More than 70 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture for its existence. Since the owners get the lion's share, the question of even or equitable distribution does not arise. The daily wage earner hardly gets a subsistence wage, either in the rural areas or in urban centres. To add to the woes, the efforts made to use taxation and other levellers have also proved counterproductive. It has only resulted in the accumulation and operation of black money in a big way. There are vested interests, various lobbies and corruption everywhere. In my view, our experiment of combining socialism with democracy has not proved successful and hence the economic growth has been limited and social justice has not been translated into reality.

Comments: *The Second Member now probes the candidate in the field of the candidate's specialisation. The examiner poses some controversial questions and asks the candidate to give her views, justifying the same with appropriate and convincing reasons. We find the candidate accepting the challenge with confidence and conviction. Her ideas are extensive and she could argue in great depth. Her grasp is excellent and she analyses the problem in a systematic manner. She is able to take a firm stand on any controversial issue, without hesitation. She accepts responsibilities willingly and cheerfully. Where necessary she is ready to differ, but she does so with plenty of tact and with a sweet and enchanting smile.*

3rd Member: Ms. Prasad, you expressed your opinion about social justice. You also mentioned that the experiment of linking socialism to democracy has not proved successful. Do you feel that democratic socialism and economic growth with social justice are one and the same? In case they are different, which one do you think should come first?

Leela: Well, Sir, as I could see, we are referring to two distinct subjects—one concerns politics and the other, economics. The political goal is to have democracy and socialism at one and the same time. The economic goal is to have increased economic wealth through industrialisation and other means. There is also a marriage between the economic goal and the political goal in the concept of socialism. This marriage is indicated by the concept of social justice or equitable distribution of wealth. We have seen there are various ways of achieving equitable distribution of wealth. One way is having the major means of production in the

IAS TOPPER SAYS



To prepare for the interview, I formed a group with the help of three other students of my college, who had also qualified in the Main, for discussions. We chalked out all possible topics, including current national and international events, economics, polity, science and technology, environment, etc. We separately dealt with questions like—joining Civil Services after engineering, and the relevance of engineering with administration. I also adequately prepared for my hobbies, extracurricular activities, etc.

I was not nervous in the interview, as I had appeared in a number of interviews and had two years of job experience in sales and marketing. My turn was the last out of the five candidates in my group. In the free time before my turn, I keep myself busy chatting with the other candidates. However, I did not indulge in enquiring about others' interviews. I was wearing a pair of dark blue pants, a white shirt with blue stripes, and a grey printed tie. My shoes were black, with laces.

When I entered the interview room, I was greeted very cordially. The Board offered me a seat and asked me to make myself comfortable. The atmosphere inside was quite composed. The Chairman started with my biodata and the first thing he came across was my college presidentship. He asked me my winning margin, what he thought to policy. He asked me about my favourite position and offered a game from the Indian side who had also played at that position. The next question was regarding my opinion on sending of teams to international events.

I was confident and retained my smile throughout the interview. I was also honest and told me for anything I did not know about. I feel the Board Members are well experienced and accurate judges. They are polite and helpful to all the candidates.

— Mr. Dinesh Bhatia, IAS

hands of the Government. In our case, it is the public sector. The other means is to resort to various methods of taxation and other levellers to distribute the wealth in an equitable manner. We can also have old age insurance, unemployment insurance and other such measures to bring about equitable distribution. In the Communist countries they adopt an authoritarian approach. The Government controls not only the means of production but also the entire distribution mechanism. In the Western democracies, the Government controls neither the means of production nor interferes with the distribution. There is free enterprise and the laws of supply and demand are allowed to operate in a fair manner. Both these approaches have contributed to increased production and higher rate of economic growth. They have also been able to control the population growth. Thus, greater wealth is produced and the same is available for distribution to lesser number of people. In India, we followed mixed economy with its controls, licensing, permits and other restrictive measures to manage distribution resulting in corruption and black money. The economic liberalisation we introduced in 1991 has given a great fillip to private initiative and foreign investment in Indian economy.

3rd Member: What do you think of coalitions at the Centre? Will they work the same way they have worked in States like Kerala and West Bengal?

Leela: Sir, I am afraid that we cannot draw a parallel between the successful coalitions functioning in Kerala and West Bengal for a pretty long time with the coalitions at the Centre. Despite ideological differences the coalitions in Kerala and West Bengal have been successful, because they could agree on a common programme. Moreover, be it the Left Front in West Bengal or the United Democratic Front or the Left Democratic Front in Kerala, the coalition has invariably a major partner like the Congress in UDF and the CPM in both the Left Front in West Bengal and LDF in Kerala. But in the case of the coalitions at the Centre both in 1977 and 1989 the mutual wranglings, lack of a common programme and the race for leadership in the partners of coalition brought the coalition experiment to a premature end.

***Comments:** The Member has posed a very difficult and complex questions to the candidate. It calls for an involved answer, deep knowledge, wide range of ideas and sound analytical ability. She has carefully avoided the trap set by the member. Thanks to her excellent perception and analytical mind, she is able to make the very difficult problem appear as extremely simple. Thus, the candidate is practical-minded and result-oriented. She has the patience and perseverance to go to the root of the problem and find a workable solution.*

4th Member: Would you consider the regional parties increasingly voted to power in the states as an impediment to national integration, unity and faster economic growth?

Leela: No, Sir, I feel there could be healthy competition when we have different parties in power in different states. Each Government can show innovation, imagination and efficiency in promoting the welfare of the people. There need not necessarily be any confrontation with the Centre so long the democratic norms and conventions are followed and the national interests are kept in view. In USA, for instance, the Republican President was in power as head of the federal government, but in the constituent states, there were several Democratic Governments. Despite Republicans and Democrats ruling in different States, USA as a whole is making very good progress and has emerged as the most powerful country in the world, India also, in a similar manner, can make rapid progress, provided all our political parties realise their responsibilities and show good understanding. Nothing should be done by any one which goes against national interests. There should be perfect harmonisation of regional interests with national interests.

5th Member: Do you think judicial activism as we have been seeing in the last few months is good for our democracy?

Leela: There cannot be two opinions regarding this. An active judiciary ensures the protection of the rights of citizens. Through what is called public interest litigation, it has been possible for any individual or an organisation to secure justice at the apex court of the country. One cannot probably blame the court for taking up vital issues of concern and acting on them when they find the executive is moving at a snail's pace. Some of the issues taken up by the court like asking the hospitals to provide for a better wayout to dispose of wastes or asking the Corporation to keep the city clean must be keeping the concerned on the alert. Apart from these issues the Court has taken a stand on the burning issues of corruption like the notorious hawala case, and the housing scam.

***Comments:** The candidate is well-versed with the current national and international events. She is able to express mature views and substantiate her arguments with proper rationale and logic. She is free and frank and speaks out her mind boldly without any inhibitions.*

6th Member: Before the break-up of the Soviet Union, China was ranked as the second greatest Communist power in the world and today it is number one Communist country. Do you think China will also undergo the fate of former U.S.S.R.

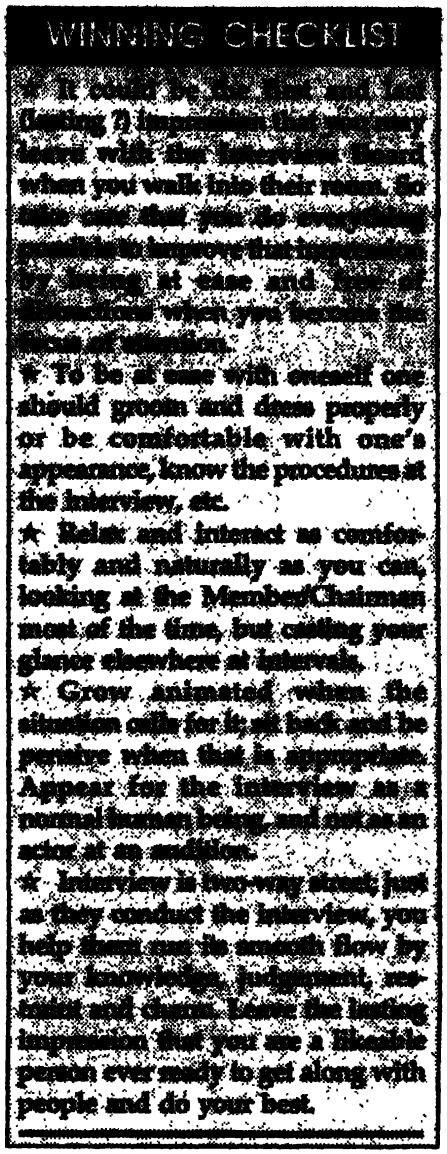
Leela: The Western democracies and especially America were totally opposed to communism. Today, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, U.S.A. is the sole super power. It will try utmost to end communism in China as well as in the few other communist countries like North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba etc. Like the former U.S.S.R., all Communist countries are economically very weak and vulnerable. It might, therefore, be very difficult for the Communist regime to survive in China.

6th Member: How is China trying to cope up with this American threat?

Leela: Internally, on the economic front, China has begun liberalisation and introduction of market economy in a phased manner. It has opened up its markets too to Western capital to a fair extent. On the political side, to neutralise the American thrust, China has begun improving its relations with various Asian countries with whom it did not have cordial relations earlier. It is making concerted moves to settle disputes with its neighbours like Japan, India, Vietnam, South Korea, Mongolia, Indonesia, Philippines, the ASEAN countries etc. So also the leaders of other countries have visited Beijing. China is also out to improve its relations with the European countries. Since the Chinese are flexible and pragmatic, they may be able to counter successfully the American threat and pressure.

***Comments:** This candidate reveals commendable knowledge in international matters. Her grasp and understanding of complex issues are remarkable. Her approach is objective and analytical. She does not allow her views to be influenced by her personal prejudices or emotional involvement. She can be relied on to look ahead and plan effectively to cope up with future developments.*

***Concluding Comments:** A cheerful, pleasant and charming candidate, Ms. Prasad is keen, alert, enthusiastic and lively. Her general awareness is sound. She displays commendable will-power, motivating ability and dynamism. With her resolute, clear-cut approach and positive attitude, she succeeds in creating a strong and favourable impact on others. Her preparations are thorough, work methodical and well- organised. Her self-confidence is backed by sustained efforts and she is quite adventurous and enterprising. She uses her resources and imagination to advantage and finds workable solutions to complex problems in a realistic manner. Selected and specially recommended.* ❑



To Sustain India's Scientific & Technological Breakthrough Brain Drain Must Be Banned

Introduction

Among the battery of personality tests, the Group Discussion Test is the most important and popular one. This technique at once enables the examiner to assess the leadership levels and personality characteristics of all the candidates constituting the group and undergoing the Group Discussion Test at one and the same time. Thus as many as 12 candidates can be evaluated and assessed simultaneously in about 20 to 25 minutes. In no other personality field-test, so many individuals can be reliably tested within this short span of time. It is obvious that if these candidates were to be individually interviewed or otherwise tested for the same purpose, it may easily take six to eight hours.

Secondly, the candidates are tested when they are busy in action and when they expose their natural personality traits with utmost spontaneity. The nature of the test is such that no candidate can put on a mask for any length of time during the test. Above all, the Group Discussion Test also enables the examiner to compare each candidate with the rest in the group, besides obtaining the matrix preferences of the participants. Thus, the individuals' assessment of the examiner can be cross-checked with the preferences of the candidates themselves.

Rationale

Maximum advantage from this test can be derived when the same is applied as a leaderless group task. No one will be designated or appointed officially as the leader, chairman, speaker or president for the Group Discussion exercise. The examiner will announce the subject, briefly explain the guidelines or rules and thereafter retire from the scene. He will not in anyway participate, intervene or interfere with the deliberations of the group when it is engaged in the task of carrying out the discussion.

As we all know, it is not possible for any group or team consisting of two or more people to accomplish a common task or goal without the help of a leader or a coordinator. In the absence of an appointed leader, those in the group with natural leadership abilities will automatically come forward to fill the vacuum. There could be competition and rivalries among those who wish to assert themselves as leaders. The successful leader will be able to overcome all obstacles and opposition and help the group complete the discussion within the given time frame.

GROUP DISCUSSION



The ideal strategy to groom oneself into leadership is to keep cool, despite the gravest provocation, and learn the inimitable act of bringing together people with different temperaments, helping them come out with their own ideas, and then harmonising out a consensus. Group Leader is indeed a leader in the making in culture and the life beyond. The mark of leadership will be manifest wherever he turns up just because he has all the ingredients that go to make the stuff of leadership : Initiative, Intelligence, patience, tolerance, crisis management, tact, the faculty of speech that has the innate quality of being listened to without anyone daring to interrupt. Leaders are born, but a few can grow to be leaders by systematic practice.

Presentation

We are presenting to our readers the tape recorded version of a 'live' Group Discussion conducted at our Competition Success Institute. The expert comments of the examiners have been incorporated at the right places to enable correct appreciation of the proceedings, operation and evaluation. This group consists of eight candidates of similar age level, educational qualifications and background experience. The exercise being a friendly and informal exchange of views, every candidate has the freedom to say what he feels like, as and when he feels like. The group has full liberty to form any additional rules if it so desires.

The time allowed for the discussion is 25 minutes. To facilitate easy recognition and identification, the candidates have been requested to address or refer to one another by the roll or chest number allotted to each candidate. After announcing the subject and launching the group on its task, the examiner has retired from the scene and the group is left to proceed with the discussion on its own.

Progress

In the presence of the examiner the candidates were a bit tense and maintained total silence. Once he has retired from the scene, the candidates feel somewhat relaxed. The silence is broken and replaced by low whispers, asides, cross-talks and murmured conversations among the group members. However, before the whispers and asides could gain any momentum, No. 4 intervenes in a hurry.

No. 4: Hello folks, I mean you all. I want to request, what I mean is that I would like to say something. You see the time is very short. We must start the discussion without any waste of time. We must start with No. 1. Now No. 1 Please come on, you speak, After you No. 1, it will be the turn of No. 2, No. 3 and so on. Now please start No. 1.

No. 2: Hold on, hold on No. 4, what are you saying? I cannot make head or tail of whatever you are proposing or wanting. My first problem is the subject itself which I think is quite confusing. In my view there is some catch somewhere in it. It is better we look at it a little more closely.

No. 4: (*Seems somewhat taken aback and upset. He also looks rather confused*) Catch! What do you mean by catch? Anyway, let us not worry now and waste time about catches. When we discuss the subject we may find out your catch, if any. In the meantime, I suggest let each of us speak for two minutes in the second round also.

No. 2: I say No. 4 what is wrong with you? Why don't you listen to what I say. I told you that I don't understand the subject. I mean it has some hidden implication. How can one talk without knowing the subject and understanding its meaning?

No. 6: (*Intervening at this stage*) It looks as though No. 4 has some ideas after reading the model Group Discussion Tests and he might also have undergone some coaching. Now he is attempting to establish himself as the leader. What do you say No. 7?

No. 7: (*Does not answer but maintains a stoic silence*)

No. 4: Okay, okay, No. 6, I heard you. So what? I only made a request to you all. What is wrong with that?

No. 2: Every damn thing is wrong. I told you there is some catch somewhere. The subject sounds funny. Unless we know the secret, we all will fail.

No. 4: (*He is totally taken aback by this direct attack from No. 2. He does not know how to proceed further. At this stage, No. 5 takes over*)

No. 5: No. 2, I take it that you feel that the subject, as given to us has some hidden meaning and that we should not accept it on its face value. Do I understand you correctly?

No. 2: (*Appears relieved*) Yes Sir, you are very right Sir, that is exactly what I meant when I said there was some catch somewhere. The subject sounds phoney. Only when there are brains the question of drain will arise. Where are the brains? And there is also the question of Giant Economic Growth break through etc. We are not talking about price hike or inflation but of swift growth.

No. 5: Okay, let us examine. Let me repeat the subject as announced by the examiner and let us all take a look at it. The subject reads; "To Sustain India's Scientific & Technological Breakthrough Brain Drain Must Be Banned."

No. 2: You see, can we cry a halt to the brain drain by merely banning it?

No. 5: (*Smiles*) Well, No. 2, you have a point there. This is what the examiner wants us to discuss. The subject is definitely controversial and it has been deliberately worded in that way so that there will be doubts and controversies. You see, such controversies will provoke a lively discussion. Many may not agree with the subject as you have done. But others may agree. Some may argue that brain drain is not escalating. Some may even say there are no brains and hence no drain also. But others may say that all the bright brains from our country are being drained out by foreign countries like America, England, Germany and so on. The best thing to do is to discuss the subject and allow each candidate to air his opinion. Shall we then proceed on the lines suggested by No. 4? No. 1, would you kindly take the floor and start the ball rolling?

No. 1: One moment please. I am afraid you must excuse me. You see brain drain and all that in my view is more a science subject. No. 2 already told us it has some hidden meaning. If you permit me, therefore, I would like to listen to others first before venturing to air my opinion.

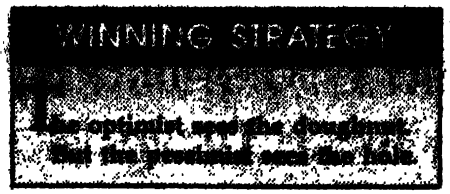
No. 5: It is perfectly all right No. 1. You don't have to worry. You are welcome to speak whenever you are ready. Now we can perhaps move on to No. 2. What do you say No. 2? Would you like to open the discussion?

No. 2: No man, I better not. I still feel the subject is not all that straight. May be my fears are unfounded, but they are there. I suggest we request for volunteers and those, who volunteer, can be given the choice to speak first.

No. 5: Very good. It is a nice idea and we shall try after checking up with No. 8 whether he has any objection to be the opening speaker. We can then proceed anti-clockwise, i.e., after 8, we can move to Nos. 7, 6, 5 and so on. In that case, No. 1 and yourself, will be speaking towards the closing stages of the first round. Let us find out from No. 8. What do you say No. 8?

No. 8: Thank you No. 5. I am always at your service. If it is okay with everybody in the group I will be only too happy to be the opening speaker.

No. 5: There you are friends, may I have your approval please? Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 7: Yes, yes. Come on No. 8. (*Others do not comment and their silence has been taken as approval. No. 8 starts the discussion by presenting his views as the opening speaker*)



Comments: No. 4 takes the plunge and wants to function as the leader and coordinator. But he lacks originality, ideas and resourcefulness. He is a poor imitation. He has not grasped the essentials. Hence, he flops badly. He is unable to overcome the obstacles created by No. 2. As one of the candidates had pointed out he has perhaps read about the Group Discussion proceedings without really and fully understanding its intricacies. No. 2 raises the banner of revolt against No. 4 but fails to make any constructive contribution of his own. He is not sure of himself and is haunted by unnecessary doubts. He is extremely hesitant and cautious and applies the brakes all the time. He wastes the opportunity offered to him to be the opening speaker. No. 1 is a dull and insipid candidate, devoid of ideas. He refuses to serve as the opening speaker and offers lame excuses. Another candidate who prefers to maintain silence in spite of being invited expressly to offer his comments is No. 7. The extent of participation by No. 6 is marginal but he reveals interest and follows the proceedings closely. He seems to be an intelligent and informed observer as he is able to judge No. 4 with fair accuracy. In contrast we find No. 5 to be the livewire and chief coordinator of the group. Initially, when Nos. 4 and 1 are quite eager to take the floor, he discreetly remains in the background as an interested and imaginative observer. When he finds that Nos. 4 and 2 are at loggerheads and others in the group are unable to resolve the problem, he steps in to take over the leadership and responsibility with complete assurance and self-confidence. We find him well informed and endowed with ideas and resourcefulness. He tackles first No. 2 with tact and imagination. After deftly pointing out through proper clarifications that the fears of No. 2 are unfounded, he gives some encouragement to No. 4 and asks No. 1 to jump into action. Unfortunately No. 1 refuses to act and poses another problem. The problem becomes complex and complicated when No. 2 not only refuses to start the ball rolling but suggests that the group go in for volunteers. But No. 5 is not dismayed or disheartened. He persists with zeal and determination. He tries with No. 8 and meets with instant success. Once again we find No. 5 carrying the group with him by seeking its approval for the final course of action decided upon by him. The group fully endorses his decision. As for No. 8, we find that he is ready to accept the responsibility. At a critical stage he lends excellent support to No. 5.

No. 8: Gentlemen, the topic for our discussion, as already said by No. 5, implies that brain drain will be blocking our progress. Next, the proposition points out that the necessity has arisen to stop this brain drain. It also indicates that brain drain is not beneficial to the country at all. As No. 5 correctly stated the subject is very controversial. To begin with, let us understand what is implied by the phrase 'brain drain'. I would like to explain it in the layman's language. As you all know that many Indian doctors, engineers, scientists and other specialists after acquiring their initial professional qualifications or degrees in India migrate to other countries, may be with the view to obtaining higher qualifications. Next, generally they do not return to India but prefer to stay abroad and work in other countries. Thus, their services as professional experts are not directly available to our people and country. Since our Government invests huge amounts, may be as much as 5 lakhs of rupees on each individual, we suffer a great loss and get no return for our heavy investment. The presence of these top brains will certainly help our developmental efforts and growth. We can reap immense benefits in scientific, industrial, technological, medical and defence areas, if they are available to us. Hence, brain drain, on the face of it, is definitely harmful. Perhaps, it can be permitted to some extent since we lack possibly the facilities and the competition which is present in countries like America. Whatever contribution they make in the foreign country will ultimately be available for the entire world. If they are kept back in India, they may not have been able to make such significant contribution. We must accept that facilities and scope for higher research in India are rather limited. But we cannot allow brain drain to keep increasing and come to such a level where we are completely deprived of the services of specialists like doctors and engineers. Therefore, we have to find a via media. I leave it to you to decide whether the time has come to put a total stop to the brain drain. If so, how are we going to do that?

Comments: No. 8 reveals good grasp of the subject and the ability to marshal his ideas in the proper sequence or order and present it to his listeners in an interesting and effective manner. He has an open mind and his approach is flexible. He proceeds in a systematic and methodical manner indicating good organising ability. Since he accepts responsibility readily and makes up his mind firmly, he can be regarded as sound in the dynamic sphere. With his objectivity, rational arguments and friendly conduct he has succeeded in creating a favourable impact on the group. Thus, socially he enjoys the ability to motivate and influence others. He could be recommended for selection.

No. 7: Friends, first of all let me thank our friend No. 8 for explaining so lucidly the meaning and scope of the subject. I must also say that he has dispelled the fears that the subject is loaded or rigged. I mean that it has got some catch somewhere. No. 8 has made it clear that there is no trap. I fully agree with his views and approach. Being the second speaker, I have pleasure in seconding him whole-heartedly. My humble submission is that we should not be swayed by emotions or carried away by the views of the politicians. You see, for us foreign exchange is vital. We do not have much to export except perhaps our brains. On the other hand, we have to import a lot. You will agree that the flow of petrodollars remitted by our brothers working in West Asian and Western countries has helped us a lot. Therefore, we should accept

that there are some advantages in the brain drain also. You cannot say brain drain is completely harmful. As it is, there is unemployment, particularly among the educated people, in our country. More and more people will be coming out of the universities and, therefore, I feel that you should not worry too much about this so-called brain drain. It is a political catch-word to get votes during the elections.

Comments : This candidate has at last broken his silence and spoken at length. But he has not made any original or substantive contribution. He has merely echoed what was said by No. 8 in different words. Thus the ideas of the candidate seem limited. Though he has understood the subject he is unable to make meaningful personal contribution to resolve the problem successfully or help his team in gaining its goal. No doubt he enjoys the gifts of the gab in good measure and speaks fluently and confidently. But these are not adequate to impress and convince the audience. Since basic intelligence and ideas seem to be limited it is doubtful whether he can function as an effective leader. At present he can be regarded as a borderline case on the minus side. He can be considered if he improves his performance in a positive manner during the rest of the session. In case he relapses into silence once more he is to be rejected.

No. 6: Comrades, I want to be very blunt, let me say brutally frank and forthright with you. It is absolutely fantastic to say the least, for people to argue that brain drain can be advantageous. It is a capitalist argument. Engineers, doctors and others who leave our country and settle down in America or other affluent countries are not real patriots. They are abandoning their parents, brothers and sisters. Nobody can run away from the motherland. They are very selfish and they want to stay abroad because they get fat income. We being in India are rotting in poverty all the more because we have wasted our money in giving them the education and training. When the top scientists and technologists run away to other countries, who will serve our country? If they stay in India, their services can be hired at a high cost by the other countries who need them. Sir Dr. C.V. Raman, the great scientist, did not go and settle down in America. He won the Nobel Prize by working in India itself. It is, therefore, absolute falsehood to tell us that brain drain has some advantages.

Comments: This candidate speaks with emotion and excitement and to a certain extent indulges in soap-box oratory. Nevertheless, he displays original ideas, sincerity and succeeds in making a strong impact on his listeners. He has also shown courage and intellectual integrity to differ with the previous two speakers and express his differing views boldy. His grasp is good and earlier we saw that his power of observation and judgement is sound. He must get the benefit of the doubt and should be given a chance. Recommended for selection.

No. 5: Friends, the subject given for our discussion implies that brain drain has become a serious problem and has reached the state where it should be stopped. It has not been said anywhere that brain drain was beneficial. It is only an assumption by some of us. It may not be correct. Let us assume for a moment that brain drain is inevitable. I say this because the scientists, technologists, specialists and others are more interested in doing research and resolving the various problems posed by science and technology. They are not so much bothered about their personal earnings and comforts. They are only concerned with the facilities available for research. They will automatically like to go to that particular place where such facilities exist for research. Let us, therefore, examine why and how brain drain occurs and whether it is peculiar to India only. Next, we can also examine if brain drain from India constitutes the maximum and if so consider the underlying causes for the same. First, as you all know, many of our scientists, doctors, engineers and so on go abroad only for higher studies to start with. They have to go abroad because we do not have enough seats available to satisfy the needs of all applicants. We have also other constraints like reservations, etc. So many deserving people may not be admitted for research in our institutions. Secondly, the scope and facilities available in advanced countries are definitely superior. Therefore, it is better that our countrymen get admission in fair competition against other nationals like Pakistanis, Japanese, Australians, Englishmen, Frenchmen and so on and get admitted in America or Germany. Our friend mentioned about Dr. C.V. Raman. What about Dr. Khorana? He could not have carried out his research in India because we do not have the facilities here. And you all know that Dr. Khorana and other great Indian scientists abroad have not forgotten their motherland. In the hour of need they will come back to our country sacrificing everything. We know we can totally depend on them. Thus you can see there are some advantages in this so-called brain drain. In fact, I would not like to call this as brain drain. It should be termed as brain enrichment. There are many Japanese and now many Chinese also doing research in America. Like our own Indian brothers they will also return to their own countries when the occasion demands it. I do not, therefore, agree that brain drain has reached such alarming proportion to stop it altogether. Let us first increase the research facilities available in our country. The brain drain will then automatically come down.

Comments: This candidate displays remarkable originality, extensive knowledge and excellent persuasive ability. With the emotional speech of No. 6, this candidate had a difficult task to convince the group of his differing views. However, he has accomplished this difficult task with astounding success. He views the problem analytically and objectively with self confidence and optimism. He faces the challenge with courage and succeeds in producing workable solutions. We find No. 5 is the cheif coordinator and leader of the group. He is able to win others to his way of thinking by his example, conduct and persuasiveness. He is easily the outstanding member in the group and selected with top ranking.

No. 4: Friends well, I am afraid I am rather confused on this subject. First I thought like No. 8. Then after listening to No. 6 I felt brain drain is bad. Finally, I feel No. 5 has explained it very correctly. Perhaps, it is better to have controlled brain drain. I mean the Government should decide who should be allowed to go abroad. I hope you all understand what I say. May be I am confusing you. I think we should generally agree with No. 5. That is all.

Comments: No. 4 lacks originality. His perception is limited and thinking quite confused. He has not grasped the essentials of the problem. He is unable to overcome the obstacles and challenges. Rejected.

No. 3: Gentlemen, I am a supporter of No. 6. I endorse his views that brain drain is totally harmful and cannot lead to any benefits. It is sheer hypocrisy to talk of benefits from brain drain. It is not worth talking about. No patriotic Indian should tolerate brain drain. I can't imagine our brains helping foreign countries to exploit India. But that is what happens with brain drain. Let us stop it once and for all.

***Comments:** No original and positive contribution. A rigid and withdrawn candidate. He cannot prove flexible and accommodating. He lacks the ability to understand others. Narrow-minded and self-opinionated with limited ideas. Rejected.*

No. 2: Gentlemen, our friends, especially Nos. 8 and 5, have taken the stand that the subject can be interpreted on its face value. I hope they are right. But as I said I have my own fears and reservations. It is foolish to take risks and prove yourself a fool when you know that things are phoney. I think it is safer to refrain from making comments. You must excuse me, please.

Comments: A shallow and diffident individual who does not know his own mind. He cannot come to a firm decision. Rejected. No. 1 is also a dull, insipid, devoid of ideas. He shirks responsibility. Since he lacks both imagination and efforts, he will be a burden to the team and organisation. Rejected. ❑

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

While knowledge of the subject chosen for discussion is very important, equally important is the art of delivery and the ability of the candidate to inspire and motivate the group and carry the group mates with him. This is possible only through a positive approach and your ability to co-ordinate people with varying backgrounds. Not all in a group may be out out for leadership, but still there may be few who, with a bit of prodding, could come out with excellent ideas that could enrich the debate on any sensitive subject. This would all the more highlight the importance of getting people together, and squeeze out the excellence of those brimming with ideas, and leaving the chaff.

Test Of English Language

Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, Madras, March 1996

Directions (Qs. 1-8): **Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph followed by a question on it. Read each paragraph carefully and answer the question given below it.**

Q. 1. To forgive an injury is often considered to be a sign of weakness; it is really a sign of strength. It is easy to allow oneself to be carried away by resentment and hate into an act of vengeance; but it takes a strong character to restrain those natural passions. The man who forgives an injury proves himself to be the superior of the man who wronged him and puts the wrong-doer to shame.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

(1) a person with calm and composed nature has depth of thought and vision.
(2) people tend to forgive the things happened in the past.
(3) natural passions are difficult to suppress
(4) the sufferer alone knows the intensity of his sufferings
(5) mercy is the noblest form of revenge

Q. 2. The consumption of harmful drugs by the people can be prevented not only by banning their sale in the market but also by instructing users about their dangerous effects which they must understand for their safety. Also the drug addicts may be provided with proper medical facilities for their rehabilitation. This will help in scaling down the use of drugs.

The paragraph best supports the statement that consumption of harmful drugs—

(1) may be channelised through proper system
(2) can be eliminated with the help of banning their sale.
(3) are on increase in the society.
(4) are due to lack of medical facilities.
(5) can always be reduced.

Q. 3. The only true education comes through the stimulation of the child's powers by the demands of the social situations in which he finds himself. Through these demands he is stimulated to act as a member of a unity, to emerge from his original narrowness of action and feeling, and to conceive himself from the standpoint of the welfare of the group to which he belongs.

The paragraph best supports the statement that real education—

(1) is not provided in our schools today.
(2) comes from the self-centred approach of the students.
(3) comes through the interaction with social situations.
(4) will take place if the children are physically strong.
(5) will take place if the children imbibe action and feeling.

Q. 4. One of the important humanitarian by-products of technology is the greater dignity and value that it imparts to human labour. In a highly industrialized society, there is no essential difference between Brahmin and Dalit, Muslim and Hindu; they are equally useful and hence equally valuable, for in the industrial society individual productivity fixes the size of the pay cheque and this fixes social status.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

(1) there are numerous side-effects of technology.
(2) labour force is treated well in modern day industries.
(3) division of labour based on caste was justified.
(4) there are individual differences in industrial productivity.
(5) size of the pay and social status contradict each other.

Q. 5. The virtue of art does not allow the work to be interfered with or immediately ruled by anything other than itself. It insists that it alone shall touch the work in order to bring it into being. Art requires that nothing shall attain the work except through art itself.

The paragraph best supports the statement that—

(1) art is for the sake of art and life.
(2) art is for the sake of art alone.
(3) artist should use his art for the sake of society.
(4) art is governed by external rules and conditions.
(5) artist realizes his dreams through his artistic creation.

Q. 6. One of the important humanitarian by-products of technology is the greater dignity and value that it imparts to human labour. In a highly industrialized society, there is no essential difference between Brahmin and Dalit, Muslim and Hindu; they are equally useful and hence equally valuable, for in the industrial society individual productivity fixes the size of the pay cheque and this fixes social status.

The paragraph best supports the statement that—

(1) Industrial society is a great leveller of men.
(2) Technology decides individual's social status.
(3) All individuals, irrespective of caste and creed, are born equal.
(4) Castes and religions are man-made.
(5) human labour has dignity and value

Q. 7. There is a shift in our economy from a manufacturing to a service orientation. The increase in service-sector will require the managers to work more with people rather than with objects and things from the assembly line.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

(1) interpersonal skills will become more important in the future workplace.
(2) service organisations will not deal with objects and things.
(3) manufacturing organisations ignore importance of people.
(4) assembly line will exist in service organisations.
(5) managers should have a balanced mind.

Q. 8. Satisfaction with co-workers promotion opportunities, the nature of work and pay goes with high performance among those with strong growth needs. Among those with weak growth needs, no such relationship is present–and, in fact satisfaction with promotion opportunities goes with low performance.

This paragraph best supports the statement that—

(1) high performance is essential for organisational effectiveness.
(2) every organisation has few employees having weak growth need.
(3) relationship between job satisfaction and performance is moderated by growth need.
(4) job satisfaction and performance are directly and closely related.
(5) satisfaction is an inevitable organisational variable.

Directions (Qs. 9 to 15): **Re-arrange the following seven sentences, (A), (B), (C), (D) (E), (F) and (G) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.**

(A) Another important aspect of stress is that the human body reacts to stress in a stereotyped, physiological way.
(B) But as long as we are alive, we are experiencing stress.
(C) Besides the fact that stress is unavoidable, there are several aspects of stress that one should understand
(D) Sometimes the stress is small and sometimes it is large.
(E) Stress cannot be avoided, and our stress level is never at zero.
(F) One is that both too high and too low a stress level is damaging.
(G) We are always under the stress as long as we are alive.

Q. 9. Which of the following would be the fourth sentence?
(1) A (2) E (3) B (4) D (5) C
Q. 10. Which of the following would be the first sentence?
(1) B (2) E (3) G (4) F (5) D
Q. 11. Which of the following would be the seventh sentence?
(1) E (2) B (3) G (4) A (5) C
Q. 12. Which of the following would be the fifth sentence?
(1) F (2) G (3) D (4) C (5) E
Q. 13. Which of the following would be the sixth sentence?
(1) B (2) A (3) D (4) C (5) F
Q. 14. Which of the following would be the second sentence?
(1) D (2) A (3) B (4) G (5) C
Q. 15. Which of the following would be the third sentence?
(1) A (2) D (3) G (4) E (5) B

Directions (Qs. 16 to 25): **In each of the following questions five sentences are given which are on the same theme. Decide which sentence is the most preferable with respect to grammar, meaning and usage, suitable for a formal letter or report or any formal writing in English and mark the number of that sentence as your answer.**

Q. 16.
(1) Our school would have won the match if only we would have concentrated.
(2) Our school had won the match if only we would have concentrated.
(3) Our school would have won the match if only we had concentrated.
(4) Our school had won the match if only we have concentrated.
(5) Our school would win the match if only we had concentrated.

Q. 17.
(1) Having missed the train which I usually catch and had to travel on the next.
(2) I missed the train which I usually catch and had to travel by the next.
(3) The train which I usually catch being missed I have to travel on the next.
(4) As the train which is my usual was missing I had to travel on the next.
(5) I missed not only the train which I usually catch but I had to travel on the next.

Q. 18.
(1) Since he wasn't rich by any means, he never turned away anyone who needed help.
(2) He wasn't rich by any means, but he never turned away anyone who needed help.
(3) Being not rich by any means, he never turned away anyone who needed help.
(4) He wasn't rich by any means, although he never turned down anyone who needed help.
(5) Since he lacked needed money, he never turned down anyone who needed help.

Q. 19.
(1) The teaching staff had taken the lectures regularly had they known that the Principal would come to know about it.
(2) The teaching staff must take their lectures regularly when are asked by the Principal.
(3) The teaching staff would have taken lectures regularly had they known that the Principal would know about it.
(4) The Principal reprimanded his teaching staff for not taking lectures regularly.
(5) Many irregularities were found in their lectures by the Principal and he could not be disregarded them.

Q. 20.
(1) Since the committee lacked needed power it could not deliver expected result.
(2) The committee was useless because there was no needed power to it.
(3) Since committee did not have needed power it has not delivered useful result.
(4) Being that the committee lacked needed power, it could not deliver expected result.
(5) Since the committee lacked needed power it would not have delivered expected result.

Q. 21.
(1) By June next year, Ajay will be twenty years working in the office.
(2) Till June next year, Ajay will work in the office for twenty years.
(3) Ajay will be working in this office upon completing twenty years by next June.
(4) By June next year, Ajay will have been working in the office for twenty years.
(5) Being twenty years completed, Ajay will be working in this office till June next.

Q. 22.
(1) Scarcely had the holidays begin when this beach becomes very crowded.
(2) No sooner did the holidays begin than this beach will become very crowded.
(3) As soon as the holidays begin this beach will become very crowded.
(4) Since the holidays being started this beach becomes very crowded.
(5) As soon as holidays begin than this beach will become very crowded.

Q. 23.
(1) With regard to reading such a lot about him that I am looking forward to seeing him very much.
(2) I had read such a lot about him that I am looking forward to seeing him very much.
(3) Having read such a lot about him that I am looking forward to seeing him very much.
(4) I am reading such a lot about him that I will be looking forward to seeing him very much.
(5) I have read such a lot about him that I am looking forward to seeing him very much.

Q. 24.
(1) For many of us, our first recollection of the world is from the early age of only three or four years.
(2) For many of us, our first recollection of the world has been the early age of only three or four years.
(3) For many of us, our first recollection of the world being the early age of only three or four years.
(4) Our first recollection of the world, for many of us, would be early age of three or four years.
(5) The early age of three or four years, would begin our first recollection of the world, for many of us.

Q. 25.
(1) The managers can motivate people in tasks by getting them involved that needs to be done.
(2) Since managers can motivate people in the tasks that need to be done by getting them involved.
(3) People can be motivated by getting them involved in the tasks that need to be done by the managers.
(4) The managers not only do the tasks that need to be done by getting them involved but also can motivate people.
(5) The managers can motivate people by getting them involved in the tasks that need to be done.

Directions (Qs. 26 to 38): **In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.**

To the curious and the ...(26)..., the sea still presents the challenge of the unknown, for ignorance is still the ...(27)... characteristic of man's relation to the sea. But now, more than ever, necessity ...(28)... us onward in our exploration of the sea. We now have submarines capable of ...(29)... submergence for many months ...(30)... missiles capable of ...(31)... many times greater than that ...(32)... by World War II. For ...(33)... reasons, therefore, we need ...(34)... to learn more about the ...(35)... of ocean bottom, about deep ocean currents, temperature, density and so on.

Another necessity ...(36)... us to learn to master the sea. That necessity is food. The lives of two-third of the world's people are wholly ...(37)... by that basic necessity; they are ...(38)... by hunger and by the weakness and disease which hunger generates.

Q. 26. (1) outgoing (2) courageous (3) formidable (4) watchful (5) intelligent
Q. 27. (1) outstanding (2) remarkable (3) valuable (4) critical (5) distinguishing
Q. 28. (1) projects (2) excites (3) goads (4) propels (5) makes

Q. 29. (1) provocative (2) turbulant (3) deadly (4) durable (5) steady

Q. 30. (1) guiding (2) subjecting (3) providing (4) holding (5) directing

Q. 31. (1) expansion (2) destruction (3) projection (4) domination (5) aggression

Q. 32. (1) forced (2) witnessed (3) experienced (4) conceived (5) wrought

Q. 33. (1) traditional (2) academic (3) deliberate (4) strategic (5) historical

Q. 34. (1) urgently (2) drastically (3) judiciously (4) cautiously (5) wilfully

Q. 35. (1) tenacity (2) distribution (3) topography (4) resources (5) velocity

Q. 36. (1) involves (2) threatens (3) presses (4) wants (5) provides

Q. 37. (1) projected (2) galvanised (3) dictated (4) developed (5) challenged

Q. 38. (1) oppressed (2) salvaged (3) controlled (4) governed (5) perturbed

Directions (Qs. 39 to 45): **In each of the following questions part of the sentence is printed in bold. Five alternative meanings of the bold part of the sentence are given below the sentence. Mark as your answer the number of that alternative meaning which you think is correct.**

Q. 39. Some people have a habit of **wearing their heart on their sleeve.**

(1) saying something which is not to be taken seriously.
(2) exposing their innermost feelings to others.
(3) avoiding being friendly with others.
(4) always trying to gain advantage over others.
(5) wasting their time on unnecessary details.

Q. 40. **I raked my brains** to solve this difficult problem.

(1) I read number of books
(2) I consulted several people
(3) I used my commonsense.
(4) I subjected my mind to hard thinking.
(5) I brainwashed several experts.

Q. 41. He was a King who ruled his subjects **with a high hand.**

(1) sympathetically (2) kindly
(3) democratically (4) conveniently
(5) oppressively

Q. 42. It is a matter of gratification for me that he **has turned a new leaf.**

(1) begun a different mode of life.
(2) proved to be a worthy person on his job.
(3) decided to use a different strategy to solve the problem.
(4) accepted the new job that was offered to him.
(5) started using his intelligence.

Q. 43. He is a plain, simple and sincere man, he will always call a spade a spade.

(1) be outspoken in language.
(2) help needy person
(3) stand by his friends and relatives.
(4) sacrifice his life for others.
(5) put up a simple dress.

Q. 44. It was such a strange affair that I could not make head or tail of it.

(1) tolerate it (2) face it
(3) remember it (4) believe it
(5) understand it

Q. 45. He is temporarily in charge of the company and is trying to feather his nest.

(1) bring order and discipline in the company.
(2) raise the image of the company.
(3) act for his own future benefits.
(4) diversify the products of the company.
(5) practice his own brand of management philosophy.

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50) **Pick out the word that is most nearly the *same* or *opposite* in meaning of the word given in bold. Whether the similar meaning is to be given or opposite is indicated by the letters 'S' for similar and 'O' for opposite, in the bracket, against each word given in bold.**

Q. 46. Profane (O)

(1) Impious (2) Praiseworthy
(3) Intelligent (4) Arrogant
(5) Respectful

Q. 47. Germane (O)

(1) Irresponsible (2) Irrelevant
(3) Illogical (4) Irrepressible
(5) Impossible

Q. 48. Ruminate (S)

(1) Terminate (2) Abscond
(3) Ponder (4) Concentrate
(5) Anticipate

Q. 49. Abate (O)

(1) Postpone (2) Diminish
(3) Abandon (4) Increase
(5) Tighten

Q. 50. Salubrious (S)

(1) Benign (2) Unhealthy
(3) Tarnished (4) Resourceful
(5) Essential

ANSWERS

1. (5)	2. (2)	3. (3)	4. (4)
5. (2)	6. (5)	7. (1)	8. (3)
9. (2)	10. (3)	11. (4)	12. (4)
13. (5)	14. (1)	15. (5)	16. (3)
17. (2)	18. (2)	19. (3)	20. (1)
21. (4)	22. (3)	23. (5)	24. (5)
25. (5)	26. (4)	27. (2)	28. (3)
29. (5)	30. (4)	31. (2)	32. (2)
33. (4)	34. (1)	35. (3)	36. (3)
37. (3)	38. (1)	39. (2)	40. (4)
41. (5)	42. (1)	43. (1)	44. (5)
45. (3)	46. (5)	47. (2)	48. (3)
49. (4)	50. (1)		

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We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations :

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(2) MBA Admission Test by Maharaja Siyajirao University of Baroda, M.S. Patel Institute, on June 23, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the MBA Admission Test which you can recollect and send the same to us in the envelope marked "SIYAJI-MBA Test".

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(4) Sub-Inspectors of Police in Delhi Police, 1966 Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on July 28, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of General Intelligence and Reasoning, General Awareness, Numerical Ability and Language Test which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "DP/GIR", "DP/GA" "DP/NA" and "DP/Language".

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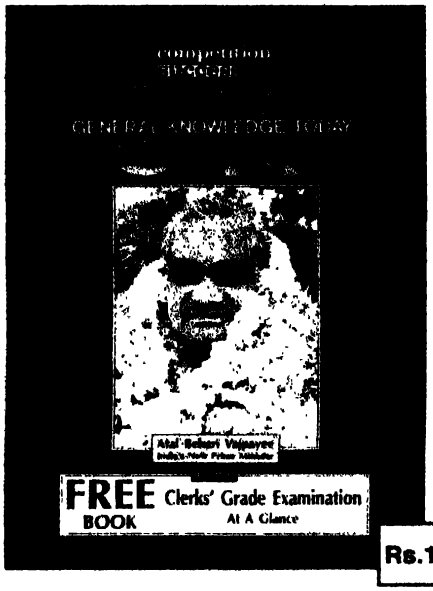
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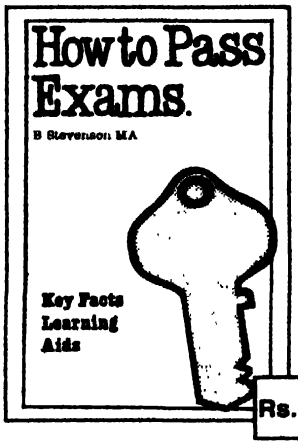
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Norman Sullivan

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Beginning with the February 1996 issue of Competition Success Review, we have started another new feature—Test Your Intelligence—compiled by the world renowned creator of Brain Twisters, Mr. Norman Sullivan of Great Britain. This brand new collection of brain-teasers is extremely important for various competitive examination. The questions in this series will test your ability to reason quickly, use logic and juggle numbers and words while working against the clock.

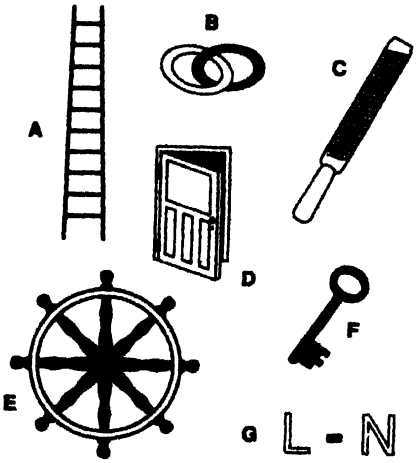
Some problems, such as the pictorial ones, will plainly take longer to solve than others, just as the solutions to many will strike you at first sight. In addition, some will involve more writing than others, although in almost every answer it is necessary only to write a single letter or number. To account for these considerations and to encourage quick thinking, time limits have been imposed for each test. These time limits take into account the amount of writing involved and the complexity or simplicity of the problems, although, in the case of writing, full allowance has been made for those who write slowly.

After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In addition to checking your answers, you should also reach the explanations that are included, specially for those questions that you have answered wrongly or failed to answer altogether. In this way, you will acquire a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to pit your wits against future questions.

Test No. 6

(Time Limit 60 minutes)

1 Which is the odd one out?

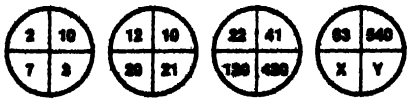


2. The exact position of the hands on these clocks point to whole numbers or fractions of numbers Thus, the first clock shows a total of $12^1/_2$ (the minute hand points to 6 and the hour hand to $6^1/_2$)

Give the total represented by all three clocks What will the total be in $2^1/_2$ hours time?



3. What are X and Y?



4. Will pinion Y rotate.

A Faster than X and in the same direction?

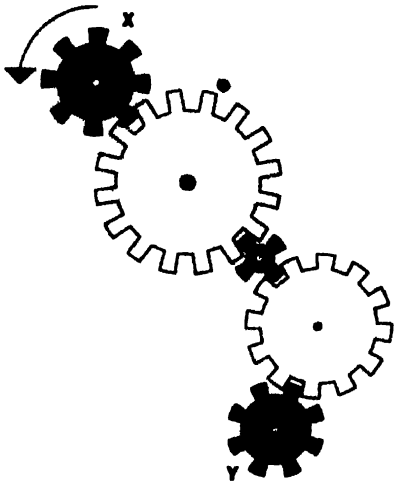
B Slower than X and in the same direction?

C. At the same speed as X and in the same direction?

D Faster than X and in the opposite direction?

F Slower than X and in the opposite direction?

F At the same speed as X and in the opposite direction?



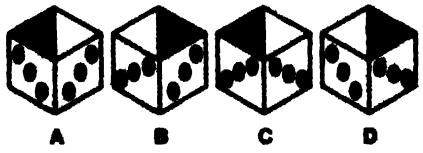
5. How many mistakes can you find here?

In the town their were shops of every discription, but the biggest shop was stocked with such things as lawn mowers and garden tools

Two shops were managed by Stan and Bert, the son-in-laws of the town counsillor Stan sold *objects d'art*, while Bert's shop was stocked with electical goods In the High Street their was a seathing mass of people and vehacles At the end of the street there was a monument comemmorating the the local boys who were killed in the last war.

6. If this die were held in front of a mirror, which of those below — A, B, C or D — would be reflected?



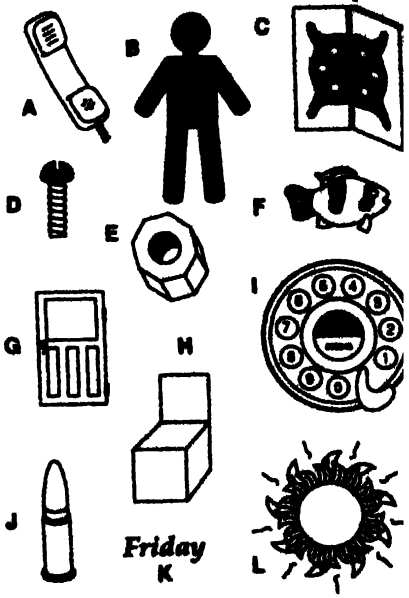


7. State the combined total of both these series when you have substituted numbers for X and Y

2 5 8 11 X 17

1 4 7 4 7 10 7 Y 13 10 13 16 13 16

8 Match these illustrations into six pairs



9. Here are two months in code

D B Y E F

B G H G I J

and one day, using the same code

X Y Z A B C

Now decode this statement from a language teacher

Z I G H H K I J J F B J Z J

Z I Y Z H F J Z)

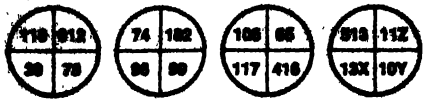
B E F Z M A Z I J B G H F J H N N A

H Y B D D B Y

10. Take a two-digit number and multiply it by its square root. The result is the same as the square of half the original number. What is the original number?

Then, multiply the answer by four and add the result to double the original number.

11. What are X, Y and Z?



12. If ZOO = OUT, and SUP = ROW, what is HATRED?

Choose from these

A. LOOM B. MOTH

C. PHASED D. MARSH

13. When the minute hand points to 9 minutes and the second hand points to 18 seconds the acute angle between them is between:

A. 30 and 40 degrees

B. 40 and 50 degrees

C. 50 and 60 degrees

If clock A shows 8.30 and clock B shows 8.40, is the acute angle between the hands:

A. Greater in A?

B. Greater in B?

C. The same in each?

Which of these times shows the largest acute angle between the hands?

A. 2.20 B. 7.25 C. 8.50

14. A runner, a cyclist and a motorist compete over a 10-mile course. The runner, who averaged 10 mph, started at 1.10 pm. The cyclist, who averaged 12 mph, started at 1.20 pm. The motorist, who could only average 20 mph because of heavy traffic, started at 1.40 pm.

In what order did they finish?

15. Which is the odd one out?

A. The actor mentioned that he wanted a bigger part.

B. The invaders, taking the city by storm, entered the city gates without resistance.

C. A servant or mental case deserves pity.

D. The victor entertained the vanquished.

ANSWERS

1. F (Score 1 point)

A and C go together (ladder and rasp); D and B go to together (open and link); E and G go together (helm and dash). In each case, the first letter is removed, to give: adder and asp (A and C), pen and ink (D and B), and elm and ash (E and G).

2. $46^1/_4$, $47^3/_4$ (Score 1 point if both correct)

The total now is: $12^1/_2 + 18^3/_4 + 15 = 46^1/_4$

The total in $2^1/_2$ hours will be $21 + 15^1/_4 + 11^1/_2 = 47^3/_4$

3. X is 902, Y is 50400 (Score 1 point if both correct)

In each circle the number in the top left quarter is the sum of the top two quarters in the previous circle; the number in the top right is the sum of the bottom two quarters in the previous circle; and number in the bottom left quarter is the product of the two numbers in the previous circle: the number in the bottom right quarter is the product of the two numbers in the bottom two quarters in the previous circle. Therefore, X is the product of 22 and 41; and Y is the product of 120 and 420.

4. C (Score 1 point)

A pinion interposed between two other pinions does not change the ratio between the others, but it does change the direction of rotation. Nor does it matter how many pinions are interposed, but because, in this case, there are three intermediate pinions, the direction of rotation will remain as in the original.

5. 12 (Score 1 point if you found them all)

The mistakes are: there; description; mowers; sons-in-law; councillor; objets d'art; electrical; there; seething; vehicles; commemorating; the (repeated).

6. A (Score 1 point)

7. 188 (Score 1 point)

X is 14 and Y is 10 to complete the series. The top series advances each number by 3, so X is 14; the bottom series advances every fourth row by 3, so Y advances 7 (the 5th term) by 3 to become 10.

8. A—H (telephone box), B—K (man Friday), E—D (nut bolt), G—C (door hinge), J—F (shellfish) and L—I (sundial) (Score 1 point if all correct)

9. I suggest that it is right if a child is taught good grammar (Score 1 point)

The second month is August, the only month with six letters; the first letter, A, indicates that the second letter of the first month must also be A, and, therefore, that month must be March. It is then obvious that the day must be Friday, since it cannot be Sunday or Monday. Substituting the known letters, it is a straightforward matter to decode the message.

10. 16 and 96 (Score 1 point if both correct)

16 multiplied by 4 (its square root) is 64, which is the same as the square of 8 (half of 16). 32 (double 16) added to 64 gives 96.

11. X is 7,Y is 1 and Z is 4 (Score 1 point if all correct)

Add the digits in each number and the result is the same in each successive quarter moving clockwise: 119 (11), 182(11), 416 ((11), 137 (X) (11); 612 (9), 99 (18—that is, 9), 513 (9); 117 (9), 78 (15)—that is, 6), 96 (15—that is, 6), 105 (6), 114 (Z) (6); 38 (11—that is, 2), 74 (11—that is, 2) 65 (11—that is, 2), 101 (Y) (2).

12. B. (Score 1 point)

Substitute numbers for letters according to their alphabetical position: ZOO (56) = OUT (56); SUP (56) = ROW; HATRED (56) = MOTH (56).

13. C, A, B (Score 1 point if all correct)

14. They all finished at the same time (2.10 pm) (Score 1 point)

15. D (Score 1 point)

All the others contain the word torment. ❑

Junior Essay Contest 498

Subject:

Ramakrishna Paramahamsa

(Lessons we can learn from his life)

Length: 750 Words

Prizes : **I. Rs. 500**
II. Rs. 250

Eligible age group : 16-21 Years

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LAST DATE: JULY 31, 1996

Entries should preferably be typewritten, double-spaced and accompanied by a recent passport size black and white photograph. **Do not write anything, or sign, or affix rubber stamp on the photograph.** Write your name on the back of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Entries without photograph will not be considered.** Only original essays will be considered. **Full name, address, date of birth and a short biodata must be written on the first page of the essay.** All entries will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review.*

Editor's decision will be final and binding. There is no entry fee. Examiners will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of material, its relevance to the subject and his ability to think concisely, logically and effectively. Entries should be marked: **'ESSAY CONTEST-498'** and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008.

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● ***Who first produced 'glue' or 'gum'?***

—Pradeep Kumar Roy, Bihiya (Bihar)

The Romans by boiling mistletoe juice.

● ***With which game is Pithapuram Cup associated?***

—Lalita Mohanta, Keonjhar (Orissa)

It is given to the winner of the men's singles event at the National able Tennis Championship.

● ***Which is the first theme park?***

—H. M. Aditya, Karnal (Haryana)

Kishkinta, the first theme park in the country, has been jointly lanned and constructed by Navodaya Mass Entertainments Ltd., a ister concern of Navodaya Films and Berjaya Group Berhad. M.C. unnoose, better known as Appachan of *My dear Kuttichathan* fame, the creator-architect of this dream city. Set up near Tambaram in amil Nadu, it spreads over 110 acres of specially landscaped hills nd lakes and waterways for fun rides. The park has a 25-acre spread f specially turfed lawns, watered round the clock by a special prinkler system and more than 500 full grown trees. Kishkinta named after the legendary onkey kingdom in the *amayana*, which was said to be n abode of peace and joy, and ims at wholesome family ntertainment. It is designed as a an place, specially for children.

● ***What is the difference etween a ballistic missile and a uise missile?***

—Jaspal Mehta, Dehra Dun (U.P.)

A ballistic missile is one which, ter being launched and possibly uided during take-off, travels npowered in a ballistic trajectory. s trajectory is governed by gravity nce the power is shut off.

A cruise missile is in effect a ilotless, computer-guided aircraft. can be sea-launched from ubmarines or surface ships, or la- nched from the air or the ground.

● ***Who invented the safety pin?***

—N. Radhika, Manalmedu (Tamil Nadu)

Walter Hunt in 1849.

● ***Where is Mount Kailash ocated?***

—Ashwini Kumar, Ulhasnagar (Maharashtra)

It is situated in Tibet (now nder occupation by China) and about 900 km north of Delhi. lount Kailash and Lake Mansarovar are two of the most beautiful ots in the world. After the 1962 India-China border war, the Kailash- lansarovar pilgrim route was closed. However, following an greement between India and China in 1981, it was reopened. Every ar, a limited number of pilgrims are chosen by the Ministry of xternal Affairs for the trek to this holy spot.

Mount Kailash finds a reference in the Vedas and the Puranas as lount Meru. Mount Kailash is believed to be the abode of Lord iva and Parvati. Barely 40 km away is Lake Mansarovar, a wonder ke. Legend has it that it was conceived by Lord Brahma in his ind, which is why it is known as Lake Mansarovar. It is believed at Lord Brahma floats on this lake in the form of a royal swan.

● ***What is the medicinal use of camphor?***

—S. Bhaskar, Solapur (Karnataka)

Camphor is obtained from the wood, leaves and bark of a large ee called Cinnamomum Camphora. It is a colourless crystalline solid and is deposited in the oil cells distributed throughout the plant. The oil from them volatilises and becomes a white mass of camphor. It has a strong odour.

Camphor has both medicinal and industrial uses. It has analgesic, antiseptic and carminative effects. It is also a stimulant and an expectorant. Camphor in olive oil is sometimes injected in cases of heart failure. Camphor mixed with water is used to wash tongues seriously afflicted with sores.

Being a stimulant, it can be used as a restorative agent in cases of loss of consciousness. In cases of skin irritation, application of camphor in olive oil gives relief. It can also be used as a tooth powder. It stops bleeding from cuts.

Camphor is a moth repellant. If sprayed in a fine powdered form, it is possible to protect the garden from several insect pests. Moreover, this pesticide has no adverse effect.

In homes, camphor is used to purify water. It is ideal for cleaning both window panes and silver utensils.

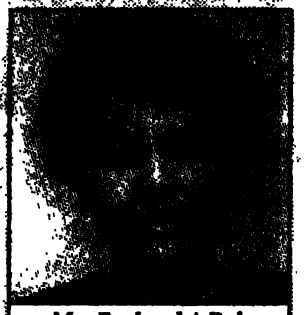
● ***What are the objectives and achievements of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation?***

— S. P. Sharma (Mumbai)

The major objectives of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation (IMF), which was set up on 15th May, 1961 are to organise, support and promote all forms of mountaineering, skiing, rock climbing, trekking at high altitudes etc. IMF also promotes, encourages and executes plans for other adventure sports like desert and jungle safaris, hang-gliding, canoeing, river and mount cycle touring, expeditions in polar regions, etc.

IMF holds annual camps to train young mountaineers, both boys and girls, in the advanced techniques of climbing. It functions as a clearing house for foreign expeditions and arranges weather forecast on AIR and liaises with the Indian Air Force and other appropriate agencies for air and land search and rescue operations in case of accidents in the course of mountaineering. The mountaineering institutes directly associated with the IMF are the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, Nehru Institute at Uttarkashi, Mountaineering & Adventure Sports, Manali and the Jawaharlal Institute of Mountaineering & Sports, Batote (Jammu & Kashmir).

The IMF has been active in preserving the ecology of the Himalayas; it seeks the co-operation of expeditions in keeping the Himalayas clean, helping to protect its wild life and flora, discouraging reckless mountaineering, etc.



Ms. Bachendri Pal, The first Indian woman mountaineer

● **Who invented Xerography which is so common for copying a document?**

—Suman Dutta, Dibrugarh (Assam)

John Walker in Carlson.

● ***Who was Mata Sundri and what is her contribution towards Indian history?***

—Rajiv Kunzru, Jammu (J&K)

An outstanding personality in the annals of Indian history, Mata Sundri was the wife of the tenth Sikh Guru Gobind Singh. After the death of the tenth Guru in 1708, Mata Sundri took upon herself the unfinished task of her husband. The followers of the Sikh faith were all over the country and some unscrupulous leaders with vested interests tried to mislead them. Mata Sundri settled their differences amicably.

Though Mata Sundri was held in great esteem and respect by the community, she never sought publicity for herself. Her deep humanity is evident from the fact that she issued no *Hukammama* till nine years after the death of Guru Gobind Singh. She kept the *langar* system alive, it is the manifestation of the unifying force of the Sikh faith in which people partake of the Guru's *prasad* sitting together irrespective of creed or caste.

● ***What causes a mirage?***

—M. Satyanarayana, Karimnagar (A.P.)

A mirage is an image of a place or a thing that you can see on the ground some distance away. Mirages happen on warm days, and often look like pools of water. You see them because warm air near the ground bends light rays. An image of the sky appears on the ground. This is the 'pool' of water.

When a mirage forms, light rays from the sky or an object such as a tree bend as they pass through warm air near the ground. This happens because the air gets warmer near the hot ground and light rays bend when they pass between cooler and warmer air.

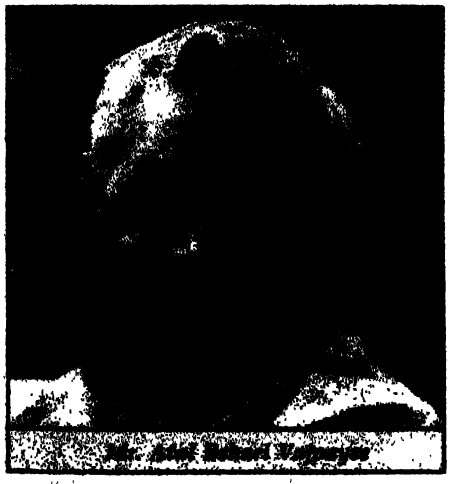
The tree and sky are seen in their normal positions by light rays that come directly to the eyes. The rays that have been bent also reach the eyes, which assume that they too have come directly. An image of the tree and sky is, therefore, seen on the ground beneath the tree. ❑



ELECTIONS AND AFTER

COVER STORY

IN TERMS OF YEARS INDIAN democracy is younger compared to the seasoned democracies in the West or the East, but the massive General Elections 1996, hailed as the biggest exercise of its kind in the history of democracy in the world and as the "greatest show on the earth", has shown to the rest of the world that Indian democracy has been built on firm foundations. The lion's share of the credit for making this gargantuan political exercise, unprecedented in its history, goes to the Election Commission, more particularly, the irrepressible Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T. N. Seshan, who, like a taskmaster, wouldn't yield to any kind of misdemeanour by individuals or parties—parties at the hustings or in the opposition. The election refurbished India's democratic image in the eyes of the world for its fairness, impartiality

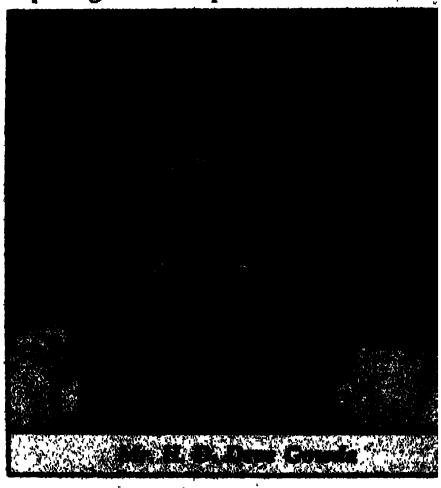


and the orderly way it was organised and conducted.

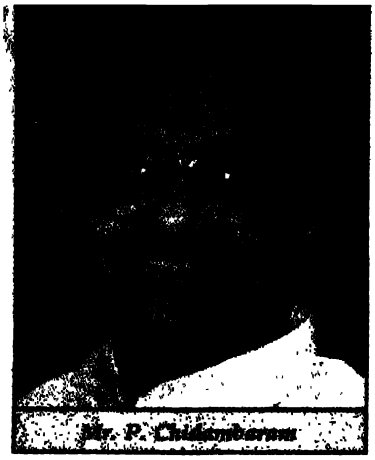
Once again both the political leaders and political parties have realised that people are arbiters of their destiny and that they (people) cannot be taken for a ride. The verdict as predicted by pollsters has resulted in a hung parliament for which the politicians and political parties alone are to blame. What the elections 1996 and the elections before have demonstrated is that the electorate, be literate or illiterate, whatever be the region or religion they may belong to, have already made their choice on the basis of the performance of individuals and parties. The elections present to them welcome opportunities to enthrone or dethrone people and parties according to their choice.

Right from the first elections in India the average voter has proved beyond doubt that he or she cannot be bought over. That the voter makes his own independent choice is shown by the pattern of voting. An elderly Tamil woman, when asked about her decision as for whom she would vote in the elections to the Lok Sabha and Assembly, sometime in the 70's, confessed candidly that for the Centre she would vote for "Amma" and for the State for "Anna"; the illiterate, but intelligent woman knew that "Anna" (M.G. Ramachandran) of the AIADMK could never come to power in Delhi, but "Amma" (Indira Gandhi) could. Accordingly, she made a discreet choice in regard to the parties for both the Parliamentary elections and the State Assembly elections. A similar true story is told about a domestic maid in Thiruvananthapuram way back in the first general elections in the early 50's. Like so many other poor voters, she also enjoyed the hospitality of one of the two Pillais (one belonging to the Socialist Party and the other Congress Party), had sumptuous breakfast and received à four-anna piece, but smilingly voted for the other Pillai who did not choose to buy the voters in the Assembly constituency. These are not stray cases where the poor illiterate masses asserted their right of choice, but in election after election, the average voter has refused to be credulous or gullible and has refused to be bought over. The elections, immediately after the Emergency when the Congress Party was thrown out of power at the centre and the debacle of the Congress again in 1989 and right now in 1996 show that the electorate in India is mature enough to make its own choice.

It is not the Congress alone that the people have rejected in the elections either to the Parliament or the State Assemblies. All the parties have had to taste defeat; today's vanquished could be tomorrow's victor. The first Communist government ever to come to power in the world through the ballot box was defeated at the polls in the elections held in Kerala in 1959 following a mass upsurge. The short-lived Janata government experiment resulted in the return to power of Indira Gandhi. The DMK party, reduced to virtual zero in 1991, rose like a phoenix on the ashes of the AIADMK in 1996. Thus elections provide an opportunity to the people of India to register their approval or disapproval of peoples, parties and policies. Occasionally, the indignation of the public is manifested through apathy as in the low percentage of polling or in other bizarre forms of protest as in Nalgonda and Belgaum constituencies, where the people had fielded the largest number of independent candidates as a protest against government's inaction on the demands of the people, and in the process, forcing the Election Commission to postpone the date of polling to sort out procedural bottlenecks.



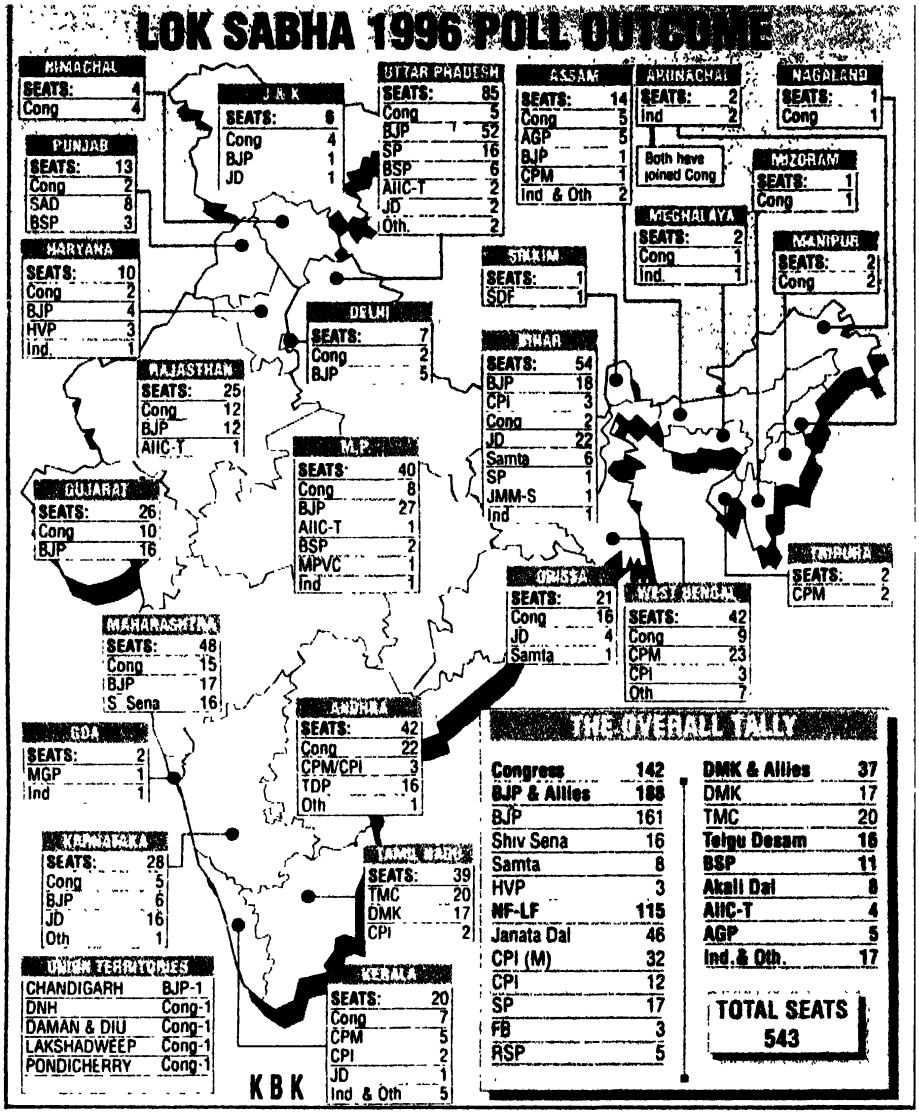
The rural Modaikurichi Assembly constituency in Periyar district, Tamil Nadu with an electorate of 1,94,579 voters, about 48 per cent of whom are women, which went to the polls on June 1, 1996, has already found a place in the *Guiness Book of World Records* for the unprecedentedly large number of candidates in the fray. There were 1,033 candidates in the field, more than 1,000 of them independents, although the key contest was restricted to three candidates. The independents were mostly farmers who had fielded their nominations as a novel form of protest against the non-fulfilment of electoral promises made by AIADMK regime. The ballot paper in this constituency



was in the form of a book (bound volume) consisting of 65 pages. For the poll, 1,000 super giant ballot boxes were provided. Originally, the election to this Assembly was scheduled in early May, but had to be postponed till June 1, 1996 because of the unprecedented situation created by the fielding of a large number of candidates.

In all, the elections in 1996, spanned over a month from April to May, with the last phases of the polling in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar witnessing the worst record of untoward incidents relating to elections. While extremist-sponsored violence, together with stray cases of rigging and booth capturing, marred the election scene in Bihar, in Andhra Pradesh authorities had to contend with Naxalite violence in the context of elections. But taking into cognizance the mammoth nature of the nationwide exercise involving 590 million voters, lakhs of polling personnels, 25,000 candidates and lakhs of their polling agents, the election passed off peacefully and satisfactorily. What made the elections totally different from those that preceded it was the bizarre drama and the flagrant violation of all rules and norms that characterised elections till 1991. While the Election Commission instilled the fear of God in everyone who dared to violate the code of conduct, it also highlighted the urgent need for poll reforms, especially in such sensitive areas as in poll expenditure.

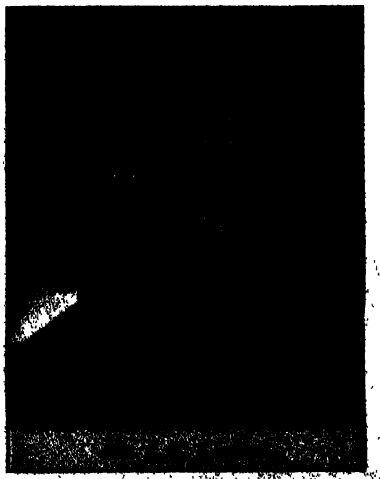
For the electorate the elections 1996 was a climax to the series of dramatic develop-



ments built up by the infamous hawala scandal, with several politicians of both the ruling parties and the opposition getting caught in the tangled skin of one of the worst scams in free India's history.

While the elections were admired by one and all at home and abroad, the election results produced days of endless drama for millions of people in India and abroad who could see the hour-by-hour political extravaganza, thanks to electronics media. Though the elections produced a clear mandate against the Congress, no other party was able to muster enough strength as to add up to a comfortable majority to rule the country for a full term. All the same, BJP emerged as the strongest among them all, girding up its loins to throw down the gauntlet. Even the National Front-Left Front combine itself was not in a comfortable shape, its main constituent, the Janata Dal itself having suffered severe reverses in its bastion of Bihar, though coming off with flying colours in Karnataka. In all, the 1996 elections produced a fragmented verdict. Did the verdict reflect the growing divide in terms of diverse considerations? Is the rule by one party over? Will regional parties play a greater role not only in the States but at the Centre too? Will coalitions be the rule rather than the exception? Will BJP assume power at the centre, it being the largest party, though not with a majority? Is not the President of India bound to invite the leader of the largest party first before he tries any other alternative? A virtual procession of such unending questions was nagging every political thinker.



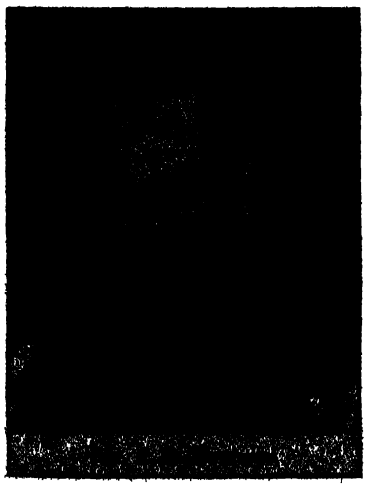




Mr. Murasoli Maran

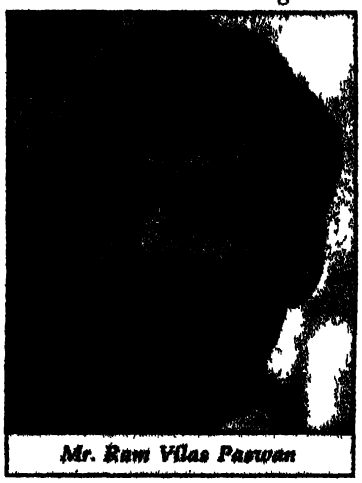
As the battle lines were drawn, India witnessed two alignments with the National Front (with the Janata Dal as the major partner) supported by CPM CPI and later by the regional parties like DMK, Tamil Maanila Congress, Telugu Desam, Asom Gana Parishad and with Congress assuring support from outside, The other alignment was led by the BJP, the party that won the largest number of seats The confabulations went on and on for days together with NF-LF combine, later redesignated as the United Front fielding first the veteran politician, Jyoti Basu Chief Minister of West Bengal, and on his refusal, suggesting the name of the former Prime Minister Mr V P Singh, and ultimately settling on Mr H D Deve Gowda, Chief Minister of Karnataka, as the Prime Minister-designate of the Government to be formed by the United Front The United Front leaders informed the President that they were ready to form a government at the Centre with the support of the Congress

Then came the anticlimax when the President of India, in accordance with the conventions established earlier invited Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, as the leader of the largest party in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, to form the government asking him to prove the majority in the Lok Sabha by 31st May Strident cries of protest rent the political atmosphere even as the first ever BJP Government, led by Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, assumed office at the Centre on May 16, 1996 The BJP-Shiv Sena Coalition



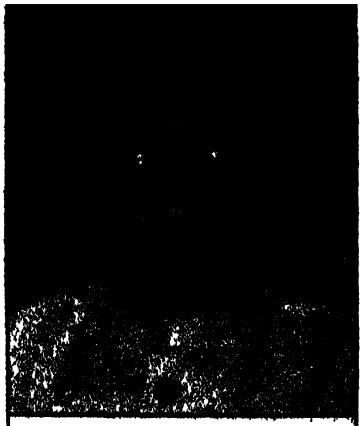
ministry, with the support of Akali Dal, formed a 12 member team Besides the Prime Minister, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, the other Ministers were Mr Jaswant Singh (Finance), Mr Murli Manohar Joshi (Home), Mr Pramod Mahajan (Defence and Parliamentary Affairs), Mr Suraj Bhan (Agriculture), Mr Suresh Prabhu (Industry), Mr Kania Munda (Welfare), Ms Sushma Swaraj (Information and Broadcasting), Mr V Dananjay Kumar (Civil Aviation and Tourism), Mr Ram Jethmalani (Law, Justice and Company Affairs), Mr Sikander Bakht (Urban Affairs, and Employment), and Sartaj Singh (Health and Family Welfare)

In fact the BJP government that lasted for just 13 days, and four days as caretaker government, could not settle down to the routine business of governance just because they continued to remain a minority government with a strength of only 194 (computing the strength of its allies) in a house with an effective strength of 534 The government of Atal Behari Vajpayee appealed to different parties for giving them full support in order to ensure a stable government at the Centre But the Prime Minister made it clear that his government



Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan

would not indulge in any unfair means or horse-trading to prove its majority in the Lok Sabha Vajpayee Government gave priority for holding elections in Jammu & Kashmir and restoring peace in Assam He made it clear that his government would not yield to any kind of pressure from Islamabad to stop the election process in Jammu & Kashmir As BJP was more concerned with wiping out terrorism, it would defer a decision on the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution which accorded special status on Jammu and Kashmir With a streak of pragmatism in politics Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee declared that his government was committed to upholding secularism with equality to all religious faiths He asserted that India would never become a theocratic state In a bid to win over regional parties, the BJP leader reassured the regional parties that his government would not misuse Article 356 (imposition of President's rule) to secure political ends and take the initiative to settle inter-state and centre-state disputes The BJP government pledged 60 per cent plan allocation for agriculture and rural development for creating productive and sustainable employment in rural areas It also



Mr. M. Arunachalam

promised to enact a legislation to secure 33 per cent reservation for women in the State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha

With the passage of every day, with no party or group volunteering to support the BJP, the countdown for the BJP had already begun In a bid to prevent transaction of any government business, the Opposition United Front tabled a no-confidence motion against the Atal Behari Vajpayee Government in the Lok Sabha on May 22 even as the Prime Minister appealed to all political parties to bear in mind three cardinal principles while voting for the confidence motion These were the people's verdict respect for healthy traditions and the impact of the likely decision of the Opposition on the future of the nation

Seized of the ground realities, President Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma in his address to the joint session of Parliament on Friday, May 24, 1996, did not mention the contentious issue of a temple at the disputed site of Ayodhya The President stressed on a wholesome consensus on all vital national issues to solve which the government would strive for

The Lok Sabha debate on Motion of Confidence on May 27 and 28 saw a pitched battle of words between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition—each trying to "pull' the other down



Mr. Rajendra Prasad Yadav

After two days of marathon debate in Parliament, Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee announced his resignation without the Confidence Motion being put to vote

The first ever BJP Government at the Centre ceased to exist on the 13th day with

(Continued on page 64)

Care

Moc

campaigns, for clothes, holidays, cars, cosmetics and a wide array of domestic products. Modelling is used to create illusions and so uses 'show-business' techniques, which is why it is often confused with the entertainment world.

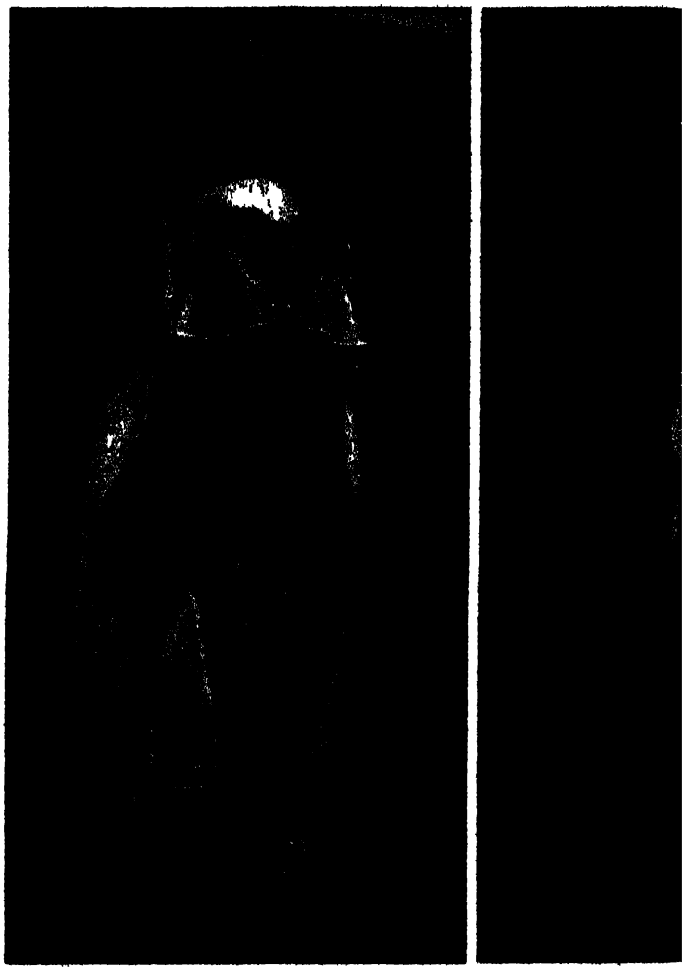
There are two different types of modelling which are live and photographic. It is difficult to combine the two, because they often require quite different physical characteristics, but they do overlap.

Most 'live' models work in the fashion business. Mostly full-time for a fashion house. In the fashion house, designers 'create' clothes on the live model, cutting, pinning and draping the clothes as they go, which means long and tedious hours spent by the model standing still. Models display the clothes to buyers, who may be buying for stores as well as better-off individuals, and show the clothes in regular, twice-yearly 'collections'. Freelance models work for fashion houses which do not employ their own, are taken on just for collections, work in fashion-shows for larger stores, and also do promotional work such as showing jewellery, and appearing at car shows and other exhibitions.

While the most popular photographic works is for the very glamorised fashion and other women's magazines, this provides work for only a very few, 'top' models. The 'bread-and-butter' work for most photographic models comes from mail order catalogues, holiday brochures, advertisements for cosmetics, washing powders, televisions, and other home



gadgets. A few models find some work on filmed TV commercials, but generally these are done by actors and actresses. Good feet and hands can be used in advertisements for shoes, jewellery, stockings and other such products.

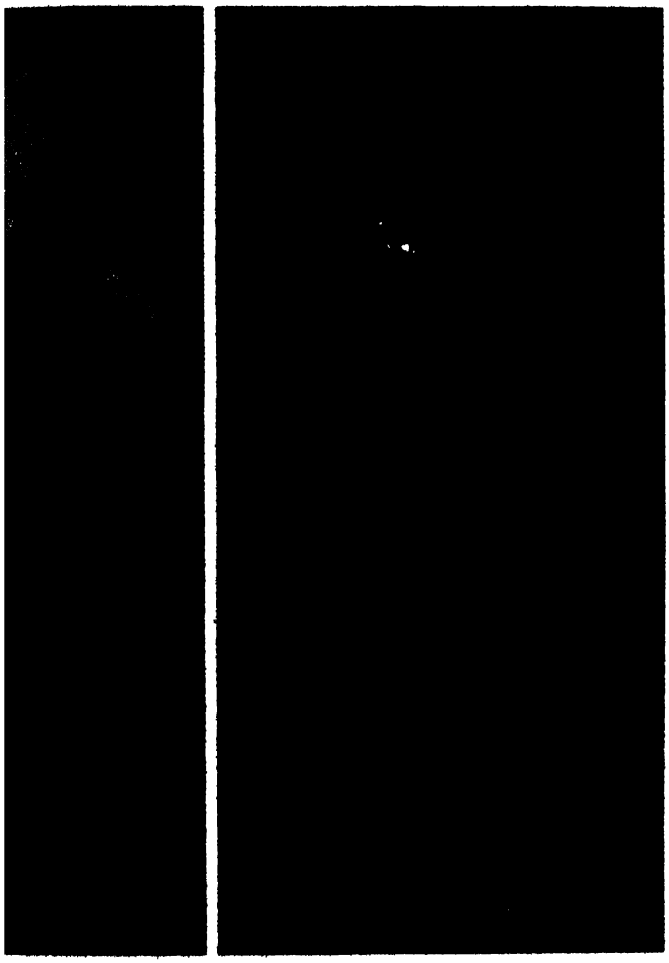


Modelling really is a tough, physically demanding and exhausting life; hardwork is a prerequisite, here. Most models spend much of their time standing, or rushing from one engagement to another, or changing clothes as fast as they can, or changing their make-up in haste. Much of their time is spent in hot, overcrowded, and generally uncomfortable places. All of this is not good for their appearance, on which their livelihood depends. Even so they must appear cool and unruffled—no sweat, and no goose pimples—calm, even arrogant, all the time. The way the fashion business is organised generally has photographic models huddled in winter clothes under hot lights in a stuffy studio in summer, and freezing near-naked on winter beaches in swimwear. There is rarely any time to enjoy exotic locations.

Men are generally employed mainly as photographic models, but may also do fashion-show work.

There is a little more work for fashion than photographic models, at least at the top. Photographic models earn more but have to pay more on their own expenses and clothes. Work lasts for as long as the model's face and figure look

rs In
elling



young enough and fits in with the current trends. There is some modelling of clothes for older and larger people. Intelligent models use the time when they are working, to make contacts for later on, for example, teaching in model schools, fashion consultancy, or in public relations in fashion houses or stores, or selling. It is extremely difficult to get into acting through modelling, except for those who have a sharp acting ability and 'star' quality anyway.

Recruitment And Entry

It is rare for agencies or other employers to take on untrained models. To become a model, body and face must match the current 'image' —trends and style. Height and other measurements are usually crucial too—they do change but 5 ft 7 ins and a standard size 10 or 12 is a generally-accepted minimum standard for women, and 5 ft 11 ins for men. An 'interesting' appearance rather than conventional beauty is the ideal. But photographic modelling probably demands a good facial bone structure. Models need to be well co-ordinated, able to move well even before training. They should usually have a flair for dressing in clothes they wear look good, and be able to adapt their appearances to different clothes, different fashions, and different conditions. They should have an interest in and ability to stay ahead of trends—in hair and make-up as well as clothes and accessories. Models need to be very health conscious, and physically fit. They need intelligence and emotional stability to cope with in a very tough business.

Reputable modelling schools will make a completely ruthless, almost cruel assessment of anyone's chances of gaining work as model before accepting them—and do not accept for career training those who have no chance at all. If several reputable schools say that someone has no chance, it is sensible to accept their advice.

Qualifications And Training

Training is more or less essential for women. The smaller numbers of male models are generally allowed to look more 'natural', and so if their appearance is acceptable, can learn the few physical 'tricks' they need from e.g. photographers.

It is crucial to go to a good and reputable school, the best of which are linked to a reputable agency. Good schools introduce their successful students to agencies and possible employers, and generally tell students, during the course, if they are going to be successful or not

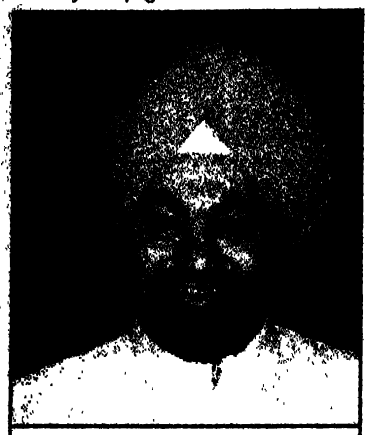
At a reputable commercial school the four-to six-week courses generally cover, in addition to modelling itself, individual tuition in make-up, skin care, hair-styling, exercises, movement and mime, dress sense, and basic techniques of posing for the camera.



So modelling is a lot of fun, glamour and hard work. Models like Aishwarya Rai and Sushmita Sen have not only earned a lot of name and fame for themselves but a lot of respect for our entire nation. Really speaking "Sky is the limit" when the career you have chosen is Modelling.

(Photo's courtesy: MIFT)

Continued from page 61



Mr. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia

the President of India forthwith inviting Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda, the leader of the United Front to form the government. So, yet another chapter opened in the history of the coalition governments at the Centre when a 21-member Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda was sworn in by the President on June 1, 1996.

The two-tier United Front Ministry headed by the country's 11th Prime Minister consists of 12 Cabinet rank ministers, besides Mr. Deve Gowda and eight Ministers of State. The Cabinet Ministers sworn in include Mr. P. Chidambaram (Finance) Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav (Defence), Mr. I.K. Gujral (External Affairs and additional charge of Water Resource), Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan (Railways and Parliamentary Affairs), Mr. S.R. Bommai (Human Resource Development and additional charge of Coal), Mr. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia (Welfare and additional charge of Labour), Mr. C.M. Ibrahim (Civil Aviation and Tourism and additional charge of Information and Broadcasting), Mr. Devendra Prasad Yadav (Food, Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and



Mr. C. M. Ibrahim

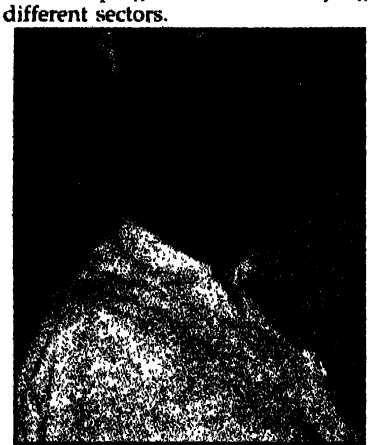
Public Distribution and additional charge of Commerce), Mr. M. Arunachalam (Urban Affairs and Employment), Mr. Murasoli Maran (Industry), Mr. T.G. Venkataraman (Surface Transport), and Mr. Yerran Naidu (Rural Areas and Employment)

During the entire crucial phase of the formation of the United Front, the four regional parties, DMK, TMC, Telugu Desam and the Asom Gana Parishad played a significant role and Deve Gowda's Cabinet reflects in ample measure the high representation to the regional parties who have formed themselves into a fourth force, calling themselves, the 'Federal Front'. Yet another significant feature of the new coalition at the centre is that for the first time, the Communist Party of India is joining the coalition government, while the CPM, yet another supporter of the coalition still sticks to its stand of supporting the Front from outside.

What is going to be the agenda of the new coalition government? The Prime Minister has already focussed on the need for social services development, together with economic development. Among other things his government would give priority to drinking water supply and housing for the poor. He struck the right chord when he said: "After eight Five Year Plans and four Annual Plans, we are unable to provide certain basic needs like drinking water, health care and primary education." The Prime Minister has also assured that the economic reforms would continue and that every effort would be made to promote better centre-state relations in the light of the Sarkaria Commission recommendations. On his part, the Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram has pointed out that foreign investment would be more welcome in core sectors like infrastructure rather than in the consumer sector. The UF has also formulated a minimum programme to ensure progress in different sectors.

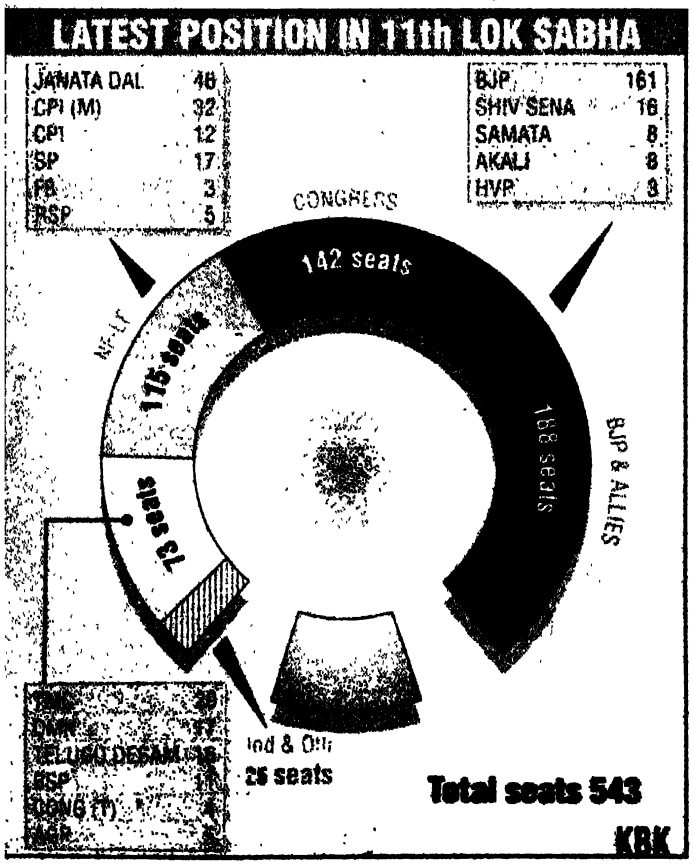


Mr. Yerran Naidu



Mr. T. G. Venkataraman

What will be the future of Deve Gowda Government in terms of its stability, is a question that has been debated right from the time efforts were on to form a non-BJP Government in the wake of the hung Lok Sabha and after the exit of the short-lived BJP Government. While nothing can stop the UF Government from completing its full term if all the constituents and the Congress are determined not to rock the boat midstream in the interests of the country, past experience as well as enlightened self-interest would indicate that each partner would desire to stick together only so long as its interests are subserved. The alliance will fall apart once individual interests supersede the collective will. Whether the history of the patched-up coalitions at the Centre will repeat itself, only time can tell. ☐




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1. Who among the following won the Femina Miss India Universe 1996 title?



(a) Mini Menon



(b) Manpreet Brar



(c) Sandhya Chib



(d) Rani Jeyaraj

2. Where were the 1992 Summer Olympic Games held?
   (a) Seoul (b) Moscow
   (c) Barcelona (d) None of these

3. Who is the Chairman of Air India and Indian Airlines?
   (a) V. Dhananjay Kumar (b) B. C. Bora
   (c) Russi Mody (d) None of these

4. Who abruptly announced his retirement during Indian Cricket Team's current tour?
   (a) Manoj Prabhakar (b) Vinod Kambli
   (c) Navjot Singh Sidhu (d) None of these

5. Who was the Director of the evergreen film "Sholay"?
   (a) Raj Kapoor (b) B. R. Chopra
   (c) Mani Ratnam (d) None of these

Name .....
Address .....
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Signature .....

Please write your Name, Complete Address
Name .....
Address .....
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Age .....

RULES & REGULATIONS: 1. **There is no entry fee.** 2. You can send as many entries as you like, but each entry must be on this official entry form. 3. Prizes wi be awarded through a draw of lots in which all-correct entries will be included. 4. You are entitled to one prize only. In case you win more than one prize, you will b awarded only the prize of highest value. 5. You cannot get cash in lieu of prizes. 6. Prizes are subject to availability and Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. reserves th right to substitute them with products/services of equivalent values. 7. Employees of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. (including members of their families) and Gillett (including members of their families) are not eligible to participate in this quiz. 8. The results of this contest will be decided by a draw of lots and published in the Septembe 1996 issue of Competition Success Review. Winners will be informed separately by post. 9. Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. reserves the right to terminate or exten the contest at any time, or to accept or reject any or all entries at their absolute discretion without assigning any reason. 10. Initially this contest is being held for 3 month but is likely to be extended. 11. A draw of lots will take place from among the top nine winners during these 3 months and a lucky winner will be selected to go t Kathmandu. 12. Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. is not responsible for any postal delays, transit losses or mutilation of entries. 13. The decision of the Editor will b final and binding and no correspondence will be entertained in this regard. 14. Last date for the receipt of entries of the Gillette Quiz 2 in the office o Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., Post Bag No. 6, New Delhi-110 008, is July 15, 1996.

LOOKING GOOD BEGINS WITH GILLETTE



CSR SPECIAL

BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Beginning with December 1995 issue, we have introduced a new feature on Body Language by Allan Pease. A world-renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills, Allan Pease has, in addition to his own interviewing and research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, zoology, education, psychiatry, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, cassettes and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Perusal and practice will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasurehouse of knowledge has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

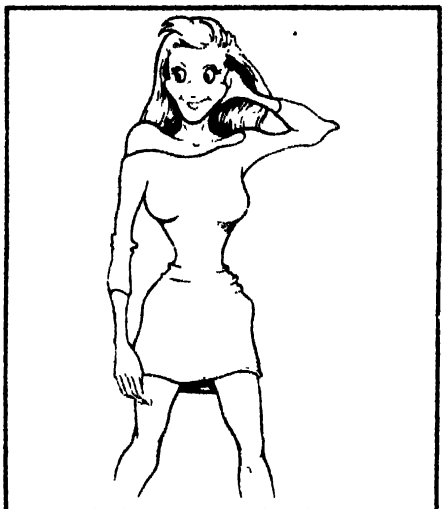
HAND AND ARM GESTURES

The speed at which a person rubs his palms together signals whom he thinks will receive the positive results that are expected. Say, for example, you want to buy a home and you go to see a real estate agent. After describing the property you are seeking, the agent rubs his palms together quickly and says, 'I've got just the right place for you!' The agent has signalled that he expects the results to be to *your* benefit. But how would you feel if he rubbed his palms together very slowly as he told you that he had the ideal property ? He would then appear to be crafty



'Have I got a deal for you!!!'

or devious and would give you the feeling that the expected results would be to *his* advantage rather than yours. Sales people are taught that if they use the palm rub gesture when describing products or services to prospective buyers, they should be certain to use a fast hand action to avoid putting the buyer on the defensive. When the buyer rubs his palms together and says to the sales person, 'Let's see what you have to offer!' It is a signal that the buyer is expecting to be shown something good and is likely to make a purchase.



Body language is so subtle that the same gesture could convey different messages as in the case of a warm handshake and a clammy one; while the warm one exudes love, trust and confidence, the cold shake invokes the opposite feeling. In other words the palm gestures indicate, in ample measure, the strength or weakness of character. Going further, rubbing the palms together is a way in which people non-verbally communicate positive expectation. Similarly, a lot is conveyed by such gestures as holding the wrists, grasping the elbow, holding the shoulder etc. In the words of Allan Pease, the international authority on body language, the entire concept of body language underlines the close kinship between the body and the mind.

A word of warning: a person who is standing at a bus terminal in freezing winter conditions and who rubs his palms together briskly may not necessarily be doing this because he is expecting a bus. He does it because his hands are cold!

Thumb and Finger Rub

Rubbing the thumb against the fingertips or against the index finger is commonly used as a money expectancy gesture. It is often used by sales people who rub their fingertips and thumb together and say to their customers 'I can save you 40 per cent', or the person who rubs his index finger and thumb together and says to his friend, 'Lend me ten dollars'. This is obviously a gesture that should be avoided at all times by a professional person when dealing with his clients.

Hands Clenched Together

At first this seems to be a confidence gesture as some people who use it are often smiling and sound happy. However, on one



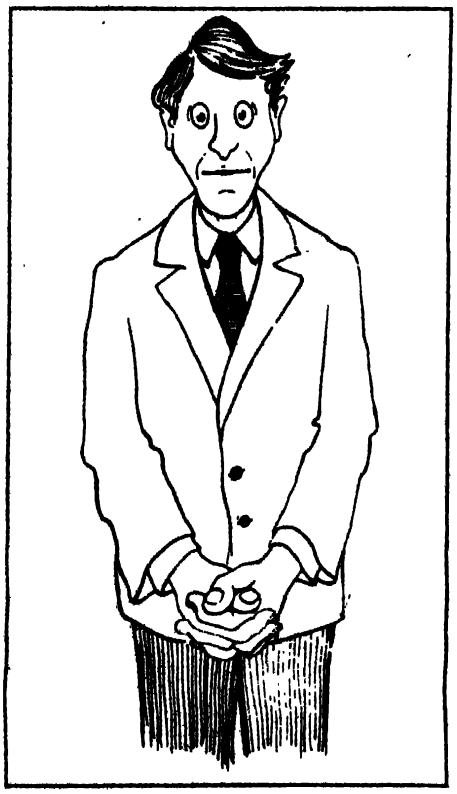
Hands clenched in raised position



Hands clenched in middle position

particular occasion, we saw a sales person describing the sale he had just lost. As he went further and further into his story, we noticed that not only had he taken the hands-clenched position, but his fingers were beginning to turn white and they looked as though they were welding together. This was therefore a gesture showing a frustrated or hostile attitude.

Research by Nierenberg and Calero on the hands-clenched position brought them to the conclusion that this was a frustration gesture, signalling that the person was holding back a negative attitude. The gesture has three main positions; hands clenched in front of the face, hands resting on the desk or on the lap when seated and placed in front of the crotch when standing.



Hands clenched in lower position

There also appears to be a correlation between the height at which the hands are held and the strength of the person's negative mood; that is, the person would be more difficult to handle when the hands are held high. Like all negative gestures, some action needs to be taken to unlock the person's fingers to expose the palms and the front of the body, or the hostile attitude will remain.

Steepling Hands

You will notice that these gestures come in clusters, like words in a sentence, and that they must be interpreted in the context in which they are observed. 'Steepling', as Birdwhistell called it, can be an exception to these rules, as it is often used in isolation of other gestures. In fact, people who are confident, superior types or who use minimal or restricted body gestures often use this gesture, and, by doing so they signal their confident attitude.



The raised steeple

My observation and research into this fascinating gesture show that it is frequently used in superior/subordinate interaction and that it can be an isolated gesture which indicates a confident or 'know-it-all' attitude. Managers often use this gesture position when giving instructions or advice to subordinates and it is particularly common among accountants, lawyers, managers and the like.

The gesture has two versions; the raised steeple, the position normally taken when the steepler is giving his opinions or ideas and is doing the talking. The lowered steeple gesture is normally used when the steepler is listening rather than speaking. Nierenberg and Calero noted that women tend to use the lowered steeple position more often than the raised steeple position. When the raised steeple position is taken with the head tilted back, the person assumes an air of smugness or arrogance.



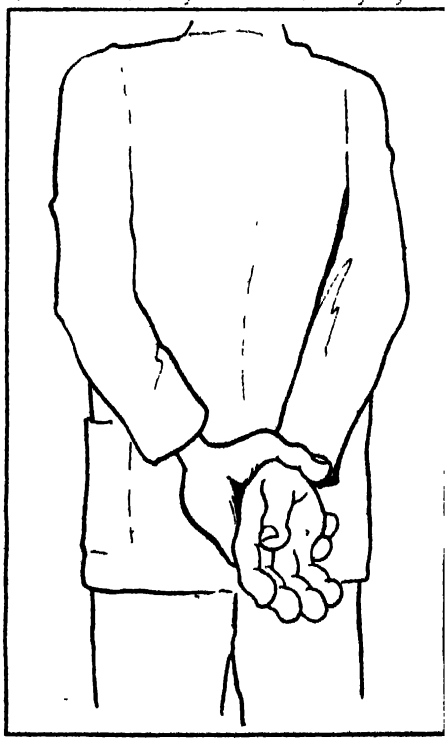
The lowered steeple

Although the steeple gesture is a positive signal, it can be used in either positive or negative circumstances and may be misinterpreted. For example, a salesman presenting his product to a potential buyer may have observed several positive gestures given by the buyer during the interview. These could include open palms, leaning forward, head up and so on. Let's say that towards the end of the sales presentation the customer takes one of the steeple positions.

If the steeple follows a series of other positive gestures, appearing when the salesman shows the buyer the solution to his problem, the salesman has been given a cue to close the sale, ask for the order and expect to get it. On the other hand, if the steeple gesture follows a series of negative gestures such as arm folding, leg crossing, looking away and numerous hand-to-face gestures and if the buyer takes the steeple position towards the close of the sales presentation the buyer may be confident that he will not buy or that he can get rid of the salesman. In both these cases the steeple gesture means confidence, but one has positive results and the other negative consequences for the salesman. The movements preceding the steeple gesture are the key to the outcome.

Gripping Hands, Arms and Wrists

Several prominent male members of the British Royal Family are noted for their habit of walking with their head up, chin out and one palm gripping the other hand behind the back. Not only does British Royalty use



The superiority-confidence gesture

this gesture; it is common among Royalty of many countries. On the local scene, the gesture is used by the policeman patrolling his beat, the headmaster of the local school when he is walking through the school yard, senior military personnel and others in a position of authority. *(To be continued.*

Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Indian History—Mughal Period". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.

(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
(v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Science (Chemistry)" will be drawn



GEOGRAPHY

Q. 1. Which of the following is generally accompanied by torrential rains and produces water spouts in the sea, which are extremely dangerous for ships?
(a) Hurricanes (b) Storms
(c) Tornadoes (d) Gales

Q. 2. Social forestry basically aims at
(a) Balanced reforestation
(b) Fuel and minor wood new plantations for farmers
(c) Large scale afforestation
(d) Medicinal and other fruit plantations

Q. 3. Mirages occur in
(a) Tropical deserts (b) Oceans
(c) Forests (d) Stratosphere

Q. 4. Condensation in the atmosphere occurs when the
(a) Relative humidity exceeds 75 per cent
(b) Temperature reaches dewpoint
(c) Temperature drops below the freezing point
(d) Absolute humidity is high

Q. 5. Which one of the following forms of precipitation is associated with strong convective currents in thunder storm?
(a) Rain (b) Snow
(c) Hail (d) None of these

Q. 6. Which of the following phenomena makes the vapour-laden air over the sea to move towards the Indian land-mass and gives it its summer monsoon?
(a) Rotation of the earth on its axis
(b) Gravitational pull of the sun
(c) Gravitational pull of the moon
(d) Gravitational pull of both the sun and the moon

Q. 7. Which of the following statements best defines the ecosystem?
(a) A system that studies the volume, intensity and velocity of sound
(b) A system that governs the radiation of energy from the sun
(c) A system that classifies organisms
(d) A system that comprises the physical environment and the organisms that live therein.

Q. 8. Which of the following factors is responsible for variation in the flora and fauna in different parts of the Earth?
(a) Change in biosphere
(b) Change in hydrosphere
(c) Change in physical environment
(d) Change in atmosphere

Q. 9. The climate characteristics of which of the following natural regions are dr summers and moist winters?
(a) Coniferous forest region
(b) Mediterranean region
(c) Monsoon region
(d) China type region

Q. 10. A narrow passage of wate connecting two large bodies of water known as a/an
(a) Oasis (b) Strait
(c) Isthmus (d) Bay

Q. 11. The minor planets revolvin between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars ar called
(a) Comets (b) Meteors
(c) Asteroids (d) Novas

Q. 12. Which of the following is als known by the name of Sahyadri Range?
(a) Eastern Ghats (b) Western Ghats
(c) Shivaliks (d) Vindhyas

Q. 13. 'Antipodes' are the
(a) Places diametrically opposite earth's surface
(b) Places on Earth receiving same rainfa
(c) Land-locked places
(d) Places on earth receiving equ sunshine

Q. 14. The Great Barrier Reef is a

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(a) Coral formation
(b) Hill Range
(c) Manmade wall
(d) Tidal bore

Q. 15. Which of the following occur more frequently than the other three in the Indian Ocean?
(a) Cyclones (b) Hurricanes
(c) Tornadoes (d) Typhoons

Q. 16. Which of the following statements in regard to the motion of the earth is correct?
(a) It rotates on its axis from east to west
(b) The day and night are a result of rotation
(c) It rotates round the sun, taking 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45.51 seconds
(d) None of these is correct

Q. 17. Snowline is
(a) The altitude below which there is no snowfall ever
(b) The altitude above which there is snowfall but the snow melts almost completely during the summer
(c) The altitude above which snow lies permanently at any place, and it does not melt throughout the year
(d) None of these

Q. 18. Which of the following aptly describes a Delta?
(a) A triangular coastal land formed by silt deposited by a river while flowing into a sea or an ocean
(b) A place where the waters of a river and sea mingle
(c) A place where accumulated water is distributed for irrigation through channels
(d) A place where streams, big and small, join a major river

Q. 19. Which of the following factors responsible for occurrence of earthquakes?
(a) Sudden cooling and contraction of the earth's surface
(b) Activity of some dormant volcanoes
(c) Change of water into steam due to internal heat and its expansion
(d) All of these

Q. 20. Laterite soil develops under which the following types of climate?
(a) Hot and dry (b) Wet tropical
(c) Mediterranean (d) Cold temperate

Q. 21. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice?
(a) Amazon (b) Congo
(c) Nile (d) Tigris

Q. 22. The most ideal region for the cultivation of cotton in India is
(a) The Brahmaputra Valley
(b) The Indo Gangetic Plain
(c) The Deccan Plateau
(d) The Rann of Kutch

Q. 23. On which of the following factors does the amount of insolation received at a place on the surface of the earth depend?
(a) The latitude of the place
(b) The climate of the place
(c) The longitude of the place
(d) All of these

Q. 24. Which of the following oceans has the largest number of the world's active volcanoes?
(a) Arctic Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

Q. 25. Between which of the following latitudes do the Trade Winds blow towards the Equator?
(a) 30° N and 30° S
(b) 40° N and 35° S
(c) 45°N and 40° S
(d) None of the above

Q. 26. Which of the following happens when a traveller crosses the 180th meridian?
(a) He loses a day if he crosses it in winter
(b) He gains a day if he crosses it in summer
(c) He loses or gains a day depending upon the speed at which he is travelling
(d) He gains or loses a day depending upon the direction in which he travels

Q. 27. Which of the following roles is performed by weeds?
(a) They sometimes produce toxic substances which help crop growth
(b) They help to control crop pests and diseases and micro-organisms
(c) They reduce crop yield and affect quality by competing for water, minerals, manures and fertilisers and sunlight
(d) All of these

Q. 28. The variation in the duration of the day and night is due to earth's
(a) Rotation on its axis
(b) Revolution around the sun
(c) Inclination of an angle of $66^1/_2$ degrees
(d) Both (a) and (c) above

Q. 29. Which of the following instruments is used for reading the changes that occur in atmospheric humidity?
(a) Barometer (b) Hygroscope
(c) Pyknometer (d) Quartz clock

Q. 30. Coniferous forests are found in a region having
(a) Low mean annual temperature throughout the year and long cold winter
(b) Low rainfall and very low temperature throughout the year
(c) High humidity and high temperature throughout the year
(d) None of these

Q. 31. Mediterranean type of climate is best suited for the cultivation of
(a) Fruits (b) Paddy
(c) Pulses (d) Wheat

Q. 32. India's permanent research station "Dakshin Gangotri" is situated in the
(a) Great Himalayas (b) Indian Ocean
(c) Antarctica (d) Arabian Sea

Q. 33. Comets are celestial bodies moving about the solar system in
(a) Elliptical orbit usually accompanied by a long shining tail
(b) Elliptical or hyperbolic orbits, usually accompanied by a shining tail
(c) Hyperbolic orbit, accompanied always by a shining head
(d) Hyperbolic orbit without projecting any tail or head

Q. 34. Himalayas are
(a) Fold Mountains
(b) Residual Mountains
(c) Volcanic Mountains
(d) None of the above

Q. 35. Fog, which reduces visibility, usually occurs when
(a) Moist air mingles with warm air
(b) Cool air blows over the surface of warm water
(c) Moist air touches cold surface of the earth
(d) Warm air blows over cold surface of the earth

Q. 36. For a time difference of one hour the longitudinal distance is equal to
(a) 1 degree (b) 5 degree
(c) 10 degree (d) 15 degree

Q. 37. A nautical mile is equal to
(a) 1,005 metres (b) 1,250 metres
(c) 1,575 metres (d) 1,825 metres

Q. 38. Neap tides occur during which of the following phases of the Moon?
(a) First quarter only
(b) First and third quarters
(c) Second and third quarters
(d) Fourth quarter only

Q. 39. Which of the following planets orbits around the sun in a clockwise direction from east to west?
(a) Earth (b) Jupiter
(c) Mercury (d) Uranus

Q. 40. Which of the following is concerned with the study of characteristics, origin and development of land forms?
(a) Ecology (b) Geography
(c) Geology (d) Geomorphology

Q. 41. Hydrophonics is concerned with the
(a) Cultivation of plants by placing the roots in liquid nutrient solutions rather than in soil
(b) Science of water measurements of the earth with special reference to their use for navigation



(c) The study of water with reference to its occurrence and properties in the hydrosphere and atmosphere
(d) Mathematical study of forces, energy and pressure of liquid in motion

Q. 42. Irrigation through canals, tube-wells, tanks, etc. is resorted to in India because
(a) The country has a large number of rivers, big and small
(b) The failure of rains or inadequate rain can prove highly detrimental to crop production
(c) It is easy to regulate water supply to plants according to their needs
(d) It is much too expensive to store rain water

Q. 43. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Cardamom is raised extensively in Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Frost is most likely to occur on a cloudy cold night
(c) Jharia mines are a rich source of lignite coal
(d) Saffron is extensively cultivated in Himachal Pradesh

Q. 44. Normal salinity of sea water is defined as the amount of salt per thousand grammes of sea water. Which of the following is correct?
(a) 25 gm (b) 30 gm
(c) 35 gm (d) 40 gm

Q. 45. Which of the following descriptions correctly identifies 'Prairies'?
(a) These are vast treeless barren plains of the Arctic region of Europe, Asia and Canada
(b) These are temperate grasslands of South America
(c) These are temperate grasslands of North America
(d) These are the temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe

Q. 46. The temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are known as
(a) Pampas (b) Prairies
(c) Tundras (d) Steppes

Q. 47. Imaginary lines drawn on a global map, from pole to pole and perpendicular to the equator, are called
(a) Contours (b) Isobars
(c) Meridians (d) Steppes

Q. 48. What is 'Sidereal Day'?
(a) The day on which the sun reaches its maximum distance from the equator
(b) The time during which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed star
(c) The day on which the duration of sunshine and darkness are equal
(d) The day on which the duration of sunshine is the maximum

Q. 49. The distance between the earth and the sun is greatest during
(a) Summer solstice (b) Winter solstice
(c) Aphelion (d) Perihelion

Q. 50. Fumaroles are associated with the emission of
(a) Sulphur (b) Gases
(c) Water (d) Magma

Q. 51. Which of the following states has the literacy rate lower than the national average?
(a) Karnataka (b) West Bengal
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

Q. 52. Which of the following crops is regarded as a Plantation crop?
(a) Coconut (b) Cotton
(c) Sugarcane (d) Rice

Q. 53. The second largest island in the world is
(a) Borneo (b) Madagascar
(c) New Guinea (d) Greenland

Q. 54. The distance between New Delhi and which of the following stations by rail is the shortest?
(a) New Delhi-Trivandrum
(b) New Delhi-Bangalore
(c) New Delhi-Madras
(d) New Delhi-Guwahati

Q. 55. Which of the following cities is known as the city of golden gate?
(a) San Francisco (b) Brussels
(c) Rome (d) Amritsar

Q. 56. What is the shape of the earth's orbit around the Sun?
(a) Hyperbolic (b) Circular
(c) Elliptical (d) Parabolic

Q. 57. The best cooking coal is mostly obtained from
(a) Neyveli (b) Raniganj
(c) Singrauli (d) Jharia

Q. 58. Why is Gujarat, the largest producer of salt in India?
(a) Gujarat possesses the largest dry coastal area
(b) The sea water here is more saline
(c) Gujarat farmers are highly skilled in making salt
(d) Gujarat has large areas of shallow sea

Q. 59. In which of the following countries are the world's highest waterfalls located?
(a) Canada (b) Venezuela
(c) India (d) Laos

Q. 60. Which of the following crops needs maximum water per hectare?
(a) Barley (b) Maize
(c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat

Q. 61. Which of the following dams has generation of power more than irrigation as its main purpose?
(a) Gandhi Sagar (b) Hirakud
(c) Periyar (d) Tunghabhadra

Q. 62. The polar diameter of the earth is shorter than the equatorial diameter by
(a) 25 km (b) 50 km
(c) 80 km (d) 95 km

Q. 63. Why is sunshine hottest at the places lying on the Equator of the globe?
(a) The rays of the sun fall vertically on the surface of the earth
(b) The area covered by the sun's rays is the least
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Neither of these

Q. 64. The iron and steel industries of which of the following countries are almost fully dependent on imported raw materials?
(a) Britain (b) Japan
(c) Poland (d) Germany

Q. 65. A broad channel where the water of a river and a sea mingle is called
(a) A delta (b) An estuary
(c) A harbour (d) A strait

Q. 66. The largest gold producing country in the world is
(a) Brazil (b) Canada
(c) South Africa (d) USA

Q. 67. Which of the following manufacturing industries is regarded as the most basic for our modern civilisation?
(a) Chemicals (b) Iron and Steel
(c) Petrochemical (d) Textiles

Q. 68. Which of the following is not a source of geothermal energy?
(a) Hot Geyser (b) Hot Spring
(c) Coal (d) Volcano

Q. 69. All the following capitals are situated on the banks of the river Danube except
(a) Belgrade (b) Budapest
(c) Rome (d) Vienna

Q. 70. Through which of the following countries does the river Tigris flow?
(a) Egypt (b) Iran
(c) Iraq (d) Italy

Q. 71. Broadly, there are three layers of the earth—the crust, the mantle and the core. The crust forms what percentage of the total volume of the earth?
(a) 0.5 per cent (b) 2.5 per cent
(c) 10.5 per cent (d) 16.0 per cent

Q. 72. Which of the following seas is most prone to occurrence of typhoons late in summer or early autumn?
(a) Arabian Sea (b) China Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea (d) Red Sea

Q. 73. Which of the following periodical winds blowing from the sea to land cause summer monsoon in India?
(a) East-West (b) North-East
(c) South-West (d) South-North

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Q. 74. Which of the following is known as the world's Eternal City?
(a) Athens (b) Berlin
(c) Cairo (d) Rome

Q. 75. Which of the following countries is known as the Land of Midnight Sun?
(a) Belgium (b) Holland
(c) Norway (d) Sweden

Q 76. Of all the animal pests that attack crop plants, the most common and which cause the maximum damage are
(a) Birds (b) Insects
(c) Mice (d) Rats

Q. 77 Which of the following insects complete the major part of their life-cycle in stored grain and bring about extensive losses?
(a) Beetles (b) Locust
(c) Stem borers (d) Weevils

Q 78 The scarcity or crop failure of which of the following can cause a serious edible oil crisis in India?
(a) Coconut (b) Groundnut
(c) Linseed (d) Mustard

Q. 79. Pong Dam is a venture undertaken jointly by which of the following groups of States?
(a) Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
(b) Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
(c) Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
(d) Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan

Q. 80. Which of the following parts of India produces nearly three-fourth of the total quantity of Tea?
(a) Northern India
(b) North-East India
(c) North-West India
(d) Southern India

Q 81. To which of the following eras does the Aravalli system belong?
(a) Cainozoic (b) Mesozoik
(c) Palaeozoic (d) Precambrian

Q. 82 Which of the following is measured on the Richter Scale?
(a) Density of liquids
(b) Intensity of earthquakes
(c) Velocity of tornadoes
(d) Height of mountains

Q 83. Which of the following is a tropical grassland?
(a) Taiga (b) Savannah
(c) Pampas (d) Prairies

Q. 84. Which part of India receives rain when the summer monsoon recedes?
(a) Coastal Orissa
(b) Malabar coast
(c) North-East India
(d) Tamil Nadu coast

Q. 85. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Lines of latitude become smaller towards the poles
(b) The type of vegetation found along the Malabar coast is tropical deciduous
(c) The Tropic of Capricorn describes the great circle route
(d) Orographic type of rainfall is common in the equatorial region

Q. 86. Mangrove vegetation in India is most extensive in
(a) Malabar
(b) Rann of Kutch
(c) Sunderbans
(d) None of these

Q. 87. The land-mass of which of the following continents is the least?
(a) Africa (b) Asia
(c) Australia (d) Europe

Q. 88. Which of the following pairing is correct?
(a) Reindeer—India and Arabia
(b) Kangaroo—Siberia
(c) Llama—South America
(d) Yak—New Zealand

Q. 89. Which of the following statements about the shape of the earth is correct?
(a) It is an oblate spheroid
(b) It bulges slightly at the Poles
(c) It is a little flattened at the equator
(d) It is exactly spherical in shape without any bulge at any place

Q. 90 A violent whirlwind characterised by a black funnel-shaped cloud hanging from heavy cumulonimus is known by the name of
(a) Antipodes (b) Hurricane
(c) Tornado (d) Typhoon

Q. 91. The time interval between one vernal equinox and the next is nearest to which of the following figures?
(a) 359 days (b) 361 days
(c) 363 days (d) 365 days

Q. 92 Which of the following is the largest peninsula in the world?
(a) Arabian peninsula
(b) Indian peninsula
(c) Malay peninsula
(d) None of the above

Q. 93. Loam is regarded as the most suitable type of soil for crop production because
(a) It can hold enough water
(b) It drains well
(c) It contains adequate quantities of humus
(d) Of all of these qualities

Q. 94. The Caspian Sea, the largest inland sea or lake in the world, is in the continent of
(a) Africa
(b) Asia
(c) Europe
(d) Partly in Asia and partly in Europe

Q. 95. The rivers included in which of the following groups flow into the Bay of Bengal?
(a) Brahmaputra, Ganges and Godavari
(b) Cauveri, Krishna and Narmada
(c) Krishna, Godavari and Tapti
(d) Narmada, Ganges and Brahmaputra

Q. 96. To which of the following types does the natural vegetation of the Western Ghats belong?
(a) Alpine (b) Deciduous
(c) Evergreen (d) Mangrove

Q. 97 Atmospheric temperature increases at the higher altitudes due to
(a) Conduction
(b) Convention
(c) Inversion
(d) Radiation

Q 98 With the addition of the new seaport of Nhava Sheva, the number of major seaports on the western coast of India is
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

Q 99 Earth completes one rotation on its axis in
(a) 23 hours and 30 minutes
(b) 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 9 seconds
(c) 24 hours
(d) 24 hours 1 minute and 10 second

Q 100. Fold mountains are formed as a result of
(a) Horizontal tensional forces
(b) Volcanic activity
(c) Horizontal compressional forces
(d) Vertical uplift of a landmass

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2 (c)	3. (a)	4 (b)
5 (c)	6. (a)	7 (d)	8. (c)
9 (b)	10. (b)	11 (c)	12. (b)
13. (a)	14. (a)	15. (a)	16. (b)
17 (c)	18 (a)	19 (d)	20 (b)
21 (a)	22. (c)	23. (b)	24. (d)
25 (a)	26 (d)	27. (c)	28. (d)
29 (b)	30. (a)	31 (a)	32. (c)
33 (b)	34 (a)	35. (c)	36. (d)
37. (d)	38 (b)	39 (d)	40. (d)
41 (a)	42. (b)	43. (b)	44. (c)
45 (c)	46. (d)	47. (c)	48 (b)
49. (c)	50 (b)	51. (c)	52. (a)
53. (c)	54 (c)	55. (a)	56. (c)
57. (d)	58. (d)	59. (b)	60. (c)
61. (a)	62 (c)	63. (c)	64. (b)
65 (b)	66 (c)	67 (b)	68. (c)
69. (c)	70. (c)	71. (a)	72. (b)
73. (c)	74. (d)	75. (c)	76 (b)
77. (c)	78. (b)	79. (d)	80. (b)
81. (d)	82. (b)	83. (b)	84. (d)
85. (a)	86. (c)	87. (c)	88. (c)
89. (a)	90. (c)	91. (d)	92. (a)
93. (d)	94. (d)	95. (a)	96. (c)
97. (b)	98. (c)	99. (b)	100 (c)

LOOKING GOOD BEGINS WITH GILLETTE

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin



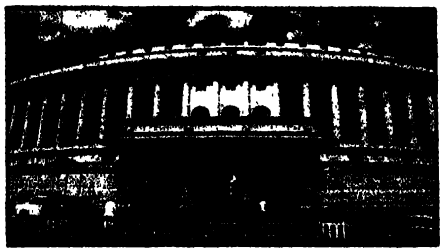
CITIZENSHIP

The Constituent Assembly took more than two years to arrive at a final decision with respect to the provisions dealing with citizenship. This was mainly due to some special problems created by the partition of India as well as the presence of a large number of Indians abroad. Between 1947 and 1949, millions of people had crossed and recrossed the frontiers that separate India from Pakistan, in order to make the final choice of their nationality. While Hindus and Sikhs, who were born and domiciled in that part of India which became Pakistan and who migrated to India, had to be given the citizenship of new India; there were Muslims, who left India to become citizens of Pakistan and, who had to be excluded. The Constitution had to cover all these cases. The provisions as finally passed are covered by Articles 5 to 11 and are embodied in Part II of the Constitution.

Article 5 refers to citizenship not in any general sense but to citizenship on the date of the commencement of the Constitution. It is not the object of this Article to lay down a permanent law of citizenship for the country. That business is left to the Parliament of India. Accordingly, at the commencement of the Constitution every person who had his domicile in the territory of India and *(a)* who was born in India or *(b)* either of whose parents was born in India, or *(c)* who had been ordinarily resident in India, for not less than five years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution, was given the free choice of becoming an Indian citizen under the above provisions, if he so desired. The only condition that he had to fulfil in this connection was to get himself registered as an Indian citizen by the diplomatic or consular representatives of India in the country where he was residing (Article 8).

Articles 6 and 7 deal with two categories of persons, namely, those who were residents in India but had migrated to Pakistan, and those who were residents in Pakistan but had migrated to India.

It is clear from the nature of these provisions that their object was not to place before the Constituent Assembly anything like a code of nationality laws. In fact, there is hardly any constitution in which an attempt has been made to embody a detailed nationality law. But since India's Constitution is of a republican character and provision is made throughout the Constitution for election to various offices under the State, by and from among the citizens,



it was thought essential to have some provisions which precisely determined who was an Indian citizen at the commencement of the Constitution. Otherwise, there could have arisen difficulties in connection with the holding of particular offices and even with the starting of representative institutions in the country under the republican Constitution.

That is why Parliament has been given plenary powers to deal with the questions of nationality and enact any law in this connection that it deems suited to the condition of the country. Such parliamentary power embraces not only the question of acquisition of citizenship but also its termination as well as any other matter relating to citizenship (Article 11). Also under Article 9 of the Constitution, any person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State, even if he/she is qualified for Indian citizenship under the provision of the Constitution, may not continue to be a citizen of India.

The Citizenship Act, 1955

A comprehensive law dealing with citizenship was passed by Parliament in 1955 in accordance with the powers vested in it by Article 11 of the Constitution. The provisions of the Act may be broadly divided into three parts, acquisition of citizenship, termination of citizenship and supplementary provisions. The Act provides five modes of acquiring the citizenship of India. These are :

1. By Birth : Every person born in India, on or after January 26, 1950, shall be a citizen of India by birth. There are two exceptions, however, to this rule, namely, children born to foreign diplomatic personnel in India and those of enemy aliens whose birth occurs in a place then under occupation of the enemy.

2. By Descent : A person born outside India, on or after January 26, 1950, shall be a citizen of India by descent if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth. Children of those who are citizens of India by descent, and the children of non-citizens who are in service under a Government of India, may also take advantage of this provision and become Indian citizens by descent, if they so desire, through registration.

3. By Registration : Any person who is not already an Indian citizen by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, or those of this Act can acquire citizenship by registration if that person belongs to any one of the following five categories :

(a) persons of Indian origin, who are ordinarily resident in India and who have been so resident for at least six months immediately before making an application for registration;

(b) persons of Indian origin, who are ordinarily resident in any country or any place outside the undivided India;

(c) women who are, or have been, married to citizens of India;

(d) minor children of persons who are citizens of India; and

(e) persons of full age and capacity who are the citizens of the Commonwealth countries or the Republic of Ireland.

4. By Naturalisation : Any person, who does not come under any of the categories mentioned above, can acquire Indian citizenship by naturalisation if his application for the same has been acceded to by the Government of India and a certificate is granted to him to that effect. An applicant for a naturalisation certificate has to satisfy the following conditions :

(a) He is not a citizen of a country which prohibits Indians becoming citizens of that country by naturalisation.

(b) He has renounced the citizenship of the country to which he belonged.

(c) He has either resided in India or has been in service of the Government of India, normally for one year immediately prior to the date of application.

(d) During the seven years preceding the above mentioned one year, he has resided in India or has been in service of the Government in India for a period amounting in the aggregate to not less than four years.

(e) He is of good character.

(f) He has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Constitution.

(b) if granted a certificate, he intends to reside in India or enter into or continue in service under a Government in India

The Act provides, however, for a conspicuous exemption under which any or all of the above conditions may be waved in favour of persons who have rendered distinguished service to the cause of science, philosophy, art literature world peace or human progress

Every person to whom a certificate of naturalisation is granted has to take an oath of allegiance, solemnly affirming that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that he will faithfully observe the laws of India and fulfil his duties as a citizen of India

5 By Incorporation of Territories If any territory becomes a part of India the Government of India, by order, may specify those persons who shall be citizens of India by reason of their connection with that territory

The Act envisages three situations under which a citizen of India may lose his Indian nationality These are

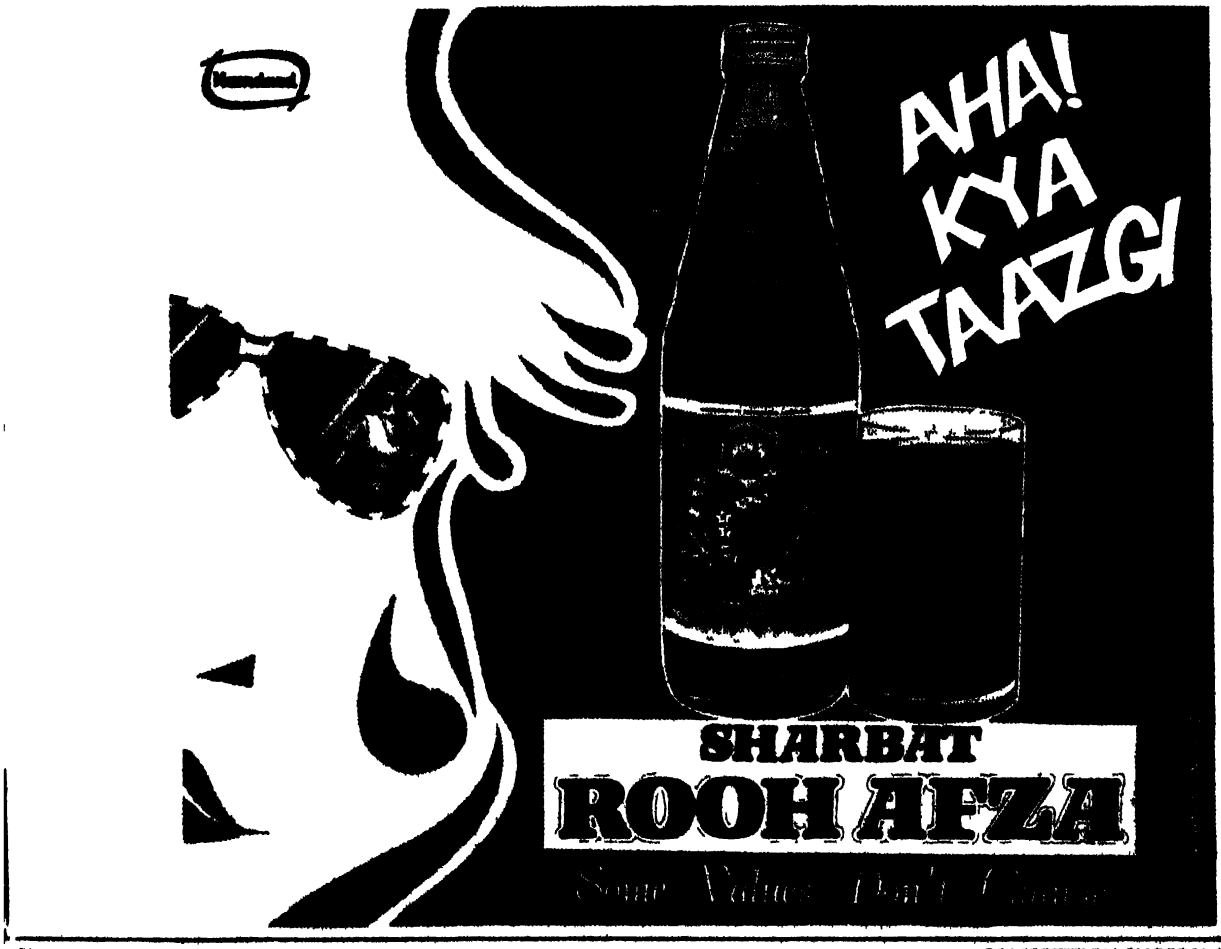
1 By Renunciation If any citizen of India, who is also a national of another country, renounces his Indian citizenship through a declaration in the prescribed manner he ceases to be an Indian citizen on registration of such declaration When a male person ceases to be a citizen of India, every minor child of his also ceases to be a citizen of India However, such a child may within one year after attaining full age become an Indian citizen by making a declaration of his intention to resume Indian citizenship

2 By Termination : Any person who acquired the Indian citizenship by naturalisation registration or otherwise, if he or she has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country at any time between January 26, 1950, the date of commencement of the Constitution, and December 30, 1955, the date of commencement of this Act, will cease to be a citizen of India from the date of such acquisition

3 By Deprivation The Central Government is empowered to deprive a citizen of his citizenship by issuing an order under section 10 of the Act But this power of the Government may not be used in case of every citizen, it applies only to those who have acquired Indian citizenship by naturalisation or by virtue of clause (c) of Article 5 of the Constitution or by registration The possible grounds of such deprivation are the obtaining of a citizenship certificate by means of fraud, false representation, concealment of any material fact, disloyalty or disaffection towards the Constitution shown by fact or speech assisting an enemy with whom India is at war, sentence to imprisonment in any country for a term of not less than two years within the first five years after the acquisition of Indian citizenship and continuously residing outside India for a period of seven years without expressing in a prescribed manner his intention to retain his Indian citizenship The Act also provides for reasonable safeguards in order to see that a proper procedure is followed in every case of deprivation of citizenship

Single Citizenship

The most important aspect of the constitutional provisions dealing with citizenship is that it has established a uniform or single system of citizenship law for the whole country A citizen of India is legally acceptable as a citizen in every part of the territory of India with almost all the benefits and privileges that attend to such a status This is in striking contrast to the system of double citizenship that prevails in some federal States Before the inauguration of the Constitution, there were two broad divisions among Indian citizens, British Indian subjects and State subjects Since there were only 500 Indian states, the State subjects themselves were further subdivided into as many groups of citizens as were the states Thus, the term Indian citizenship had little precise legal significance except that the Indian people as a whole came under the overall jurisdiction of the British Government that ruled India The abolition of such distinctions makes the essential unity of the nation a reality A single citizenship for the entire country removes much of the artificial state barriers that prevailed in pre Independence days and facilitates the freedom of trade and commerce throughout the territory of India ❑



Choose The Correct Word

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with the appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

1. The helpful onlooker was badly injured when she tried to _____ to end the quarrel.
(A) Intimidate (B) Interfere
(C) Intervene (D) Intrude

2. That she was _____ was obvious not only from her polite conversation, but also from the discreet display of the beautiful paintings in the room.
(A) Crude (B) Sophisticated
(C) Chaste (D) Mad

3. We were brought up in a village and our grandfather was a simple _____ and quite illiterate
(A) Knight (B) Squire
(C) Pleasant (D) Peasant

4. Most of today's workaholics are real cases of _____
(A) Experts (B) Wreck
(C) Burnouts (D) Frustration

5. In the present fluid political situation you never _____ what is going to happen.
(A) Know (B) Face
(C) Notice (D) Realise

6. After a _____ of several months the runaway boy turned up.
(A) Passage (B) Gap
(C) Lapse (D) Break

7. And why did the police suspect you? It just does not make any _____ to me.
(A) Point (B) Reason
(C) Sense (D) Truth

8. Mr. and Mrs. Rohit Malhotra are always seen _____ with each other about money.
(A) Discussing (B) Shouting
(C) Speaking (D) Arguing

9. Charles' marriage _____ Diana was much talked about.
(A) To (B) Between
(C) With (D) Of

10. Orchestral players are _____ behind screens, and at no time do the judges hear their names.
(A) Auditioned (B) Conditioned
(C) Visualised (D) Confined

11. He did not make a single _____ to any controversial matter in his speech.
(A) Allusion (B) Illusion
(C) Elision (D) Elucidation

12. A fool's tongue is _____ enough to cut his own throat.
(A) Sharp (B) Long
(C) Quick (D) Loud

13. Brevity is the soul of _____.
(A) Imagination (B) Eloquence
(C) Wit (D) Mankind

14. The public sector employees demanded pay parity _____ their counterparts in the Central Government.
(A) Like (B) As
(C) Towards (D) With

15. At present, all over the world, moral standards _____ to have fallen.
(A) Look (B) Appear
(C) Intend (D) Started

16. _____ the match was declared over by the umpire, the players cheered each other and went for lunch.
(A) As soon as (B) As far as
(C) As long as (D) As fast as

17. Keats is the saddest example of a fine spirit hounded to death by _____ criticism.
(A) Honest (B) Agreeable
(C) Savage (D) Impartial

18. The _____ nature of your order left us no time to make the usual inquiries.
(A) Important (B) Urgent
(C) Plain (D) Trivial

19. The insects are a great nuisance _____ us.
(A) With (B) For
(C) To (D) Upon

20. All the workers complained that the price of food had increased, so their _____ of living had fallen.
(A) Existence (B) Desire
(C) Method (D) Standard

21. The Spanish regarded him as an _____ and called him a villain.
(A) Apostle (B) Imposter
(C) Archer (D) Informer

22. The thermal station _____ so much smoke that no tree has survived in its neighbourhood.
(A) Emits (B) Emitted
(C) Burns (D) Consumes

23. Joseph was taken to the police station because he was drunk and _____
(A) Vomiting (B) Talking
(C) Disorderly (D) Nastily

24. At times when she was in the right mood she would _____ a humour which no one could match.
(A) Replay (B) Display
(C) Exhibit (D) Provoke

25. The postman could not _____ the registered letter because he found no one at home.
(A) Give (B) Deposit
(C) Deliver (D) Hand over

26. Your case is so unique that I am not getting any _____ to support it.
(A) Reason (B) Help
(C) Happening (D) Precedent

27. You cannot be happy if you live _____ your means. You must always live within it.
(A) Above (B) Off
(C) Away (D) Beyond

28. The dress was guaranteed not to _____.
(A) Diminish (B) Contract
(C) Shrink (D) Shorten

29. In my opinion, she is as innocent as a _____
(A) Baby (B) Child
(C) Dove (D) Saint

30. Who is the man _____ asked the questions?
(A) Whom (B) Who
(C) Which (D) Why

31. Continuous unemployment has induced in the people a kind of _____ which is most depressing.
(A) Laziness (B) Encouragement
(C) Satisfaction (D) Resistance

32. I believe that _____ man is born in the world with certain natural tendencies.
(A) Any (B) Neither
(C) As (D) Every

33. He is not likely to give up his smear campaign, but his recent moves do suggest that he will now go about it in a more _____ manner.
(A) Discriminatory (B) Reckless
(C) Discreet (D) Sober

34. Unjustifiable concessions made to _____ an obstinate group of students do not help in the long run.
(A) Pacify (B) Placate
(C) Satisfy (D) Persuade

35. A determined effort will be needed to restrict the country's _____ social services.
(A) Expensive (B) Profiteering
(C) Profligate (D) Variegated

ANSWERS

1. (C) Intervene	2. (B) Sophisticated
3. (D) Peasant	4. (C) Burnouts
5. (A) Know	6. (C) Lapse
7. (C) Sense	8. (D) Arguing
9. (C) With	10. (A) Auditioned
11. (A) Allusion	12. (A) Sharp
13. (C) Wit	14. (D) With
15. (B) Appear	16. (A) As soon as
17. (C) Savage	18. (B) Urgent
19. (C) To	20. (D) Standard
21. (B) Imposter	22. (A) Emits
23. (C) Disorderly	24. (B) Display
25. (C) Deliver	26. (D) Precedent
27. (D) Beyond	28. (C) Shrink
29. (A) Baby	30. (B) Who
31. (A) Laziness	32. (D) Every
33. (C) Discreet	34. (B) Placate
35. (A) Expensive	

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Objective General Knowledge

National Defence Academy Examination, April 1996

Q. 1. Which one of the following is the most favourable condition for the reaction of nitrogen with hydrogen to form ammonia?

(a) High pressure, high temperature and high concentration of reactants
(b) High pressure, low temperature and high concentration of reactants
(c) High pressure, low temperature and low concentration of reactants
(d) Low temperature, low pressure and high concentration of reactants

Q. 2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I *(Chemical compounds)*	List II *(Uses)*
A. Silver Bromide	1. Etching of glass
B. Hydrogen peroxide	2. Photography
C. Hydrofluoric acid	3. Purification of air
D. Ozone	4. Bleaching agent

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	4	2	1	3

Q. 3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I *(Type of element)*	List II *(Electronic configuration)*
A. Alkali metals	1. Complete octet in outermost orbit, ns^2np^6
B. Halogens	2. Incomplete d-orbital, $(n-1)d^{1-9}\ ns^2$
C. Inert gases	3. Single electron in outermost orbit ns^1
D. Transition elements	4. Seven electrons in outermost orbit ns^2np^5

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	2	4	3	1

Q. 4. A mole of a compound is composed of 6.02×10^{23} atoms of hydrogen, 35.5g of chlorine and 48g of oxygen. The compound is :

(a) HClO (b) $HClO_2$
(c) $HClO_3$ (d) $HClO_4$

Q. 5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Oxides of nitrogen illustrate the law of multiple proportions.

Reason (R) : Nitrogen forms five oxides. The weight of oxygen combining with a fixed weight of nitrogen is in the simple ratio 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 6. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Water is highly polar in character.

Reason (R) : There is extensive association in water molecule due to hydrogen bonding.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I *(Reaction)*	List II *(Name)*
A. $Zn + CuSO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + Cu$	1. Freezing
B. $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$	2. Neutralization
C. $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$	3. Decomposition
D. H_2O (water) $\rightarrow$ H_2O (ice)	4. Oxidation-Reduction
	5. Dehydration

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	3	2	1
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	5	1	4	3
(d)	4	3	1	5

Q. 8. Tritium is composed of

(a) one proton, one electron and two neutrons
(b) one proton, two electrons and one neutron
(c) two protons and one electron
(d) one proton, one electron and one neutron

Q. 9. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I *(The atom for which the oxidation state is to be found)*	List II *(Oxidation state)*
A. Oxygen in BaO_2	1. –1
B. Sulpher in $S_4O_6^{-2}$	2. 0
C. Carbon in $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	3. +7
D. Manganese in MnO_4^-	4. –2
	5. +2·5

Codes :

	A	b	C	D
(a)	1	4	2	3
(b)	1	5	2	3
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	4	5	3	1

Q. 10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Phenolphthalein indicator is not suitable in the titration of weak base and strong acid.

Reason (R) : Phenolphthalein works in the pH range 8·3 to 10 only whereas the titration of weak base and strong acid requires a pH range of 6 to 3.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 11. Which of the following statements about diamond are correct?

1. It has high refractive index and density.
2. Each carbon atom is covalently bonded to 4 carbon atoms.
3 It has three-dimensional structure.
4. It has a high melting point.

Choose the answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q. 12. Nitrolim is a mixture of

(a) calcium and nitrogen
(b) nitrogen and aluminium
(c) calcium cyanamide and coke
(d) calcium carbide and nitrogen

Q. 13. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
A. Abrasive	1. NPK
B. Explosive	2. Silicon carbide
C. Artificial fertilizer	3. Azo compounds
D. Paints	4. Azides
	5. Ammonium phosphate

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	5	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	3	4	5	2
(d)	2	1	5	4

Q. 14. The electronic configuration of

Chromium ($Z = 24$) is
(a) $1s^2, 2s^2\ 2p^6, 3s^2\ 3p^6\ 3d^4, 4s^2$
(b) $1s^2, 2s^2\ 2p^6, 3s^2\ 3p^6\ 3d^5, 4s^1$
(c) $1s^2, 2s^2\ 2p^6, 3s^2\ 3p^6, 4s^2\ 4p^4$
(d) $1s^2, 2s^2\ 2p^6, 3s^2\ 3p^6\ 3d^6$

Q 15 2240 ml of NH_3 gas at N T P will weigh
(a) 34 0 g (b) 17 0 g
(c) 8 5 g (d) 1 7 g

Q 16 Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

	List I		List II
A	Cuttle fish	1	Insect
B	Silver fish	2	Pisces
C	Black molly	3	Mammal
D	Blue whale	4	Mollusc

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	4	2	1	3
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	4	1

Q 17 Mycorrhiza is the term applied to indicate the association of
(a) bacteria with the roots
(b) bacteria with the stem
(c) fungus with the roots
(d) fungus with the stem

Q 18 *Rafflesia Arnoldi* having the biggest flower is a
(a) root parasite (b) stem parasite
(c) saprophyte (d) symbiont

Q 19 Deficiency of vitamin A causes
(a) nyctalopia (b) cataract
(c) presbyopia (d) hypermetropia

Q 20 Which one of the following types of feathers present on the wing and tail of birds is helpful during flight?
(a) Contour feathers (b) Down feathers
(c) Quill feathers (d) Filoplumes

Q 21 A man with blood group A can receive blood from persons having blood groups
(a) A, O (b) A, B, O
(c) A, AB B (d) A B

Q 22 Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

	List I		List II
A	Weakness and lassitude	1	Adrenal
B	Tetany	2	Vitamin B 12
C	Beri beri	3	Vitamin B 1
D	Addison's disease	4	Parathyroid
		5	Vitamin B2

Code

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	3	1	4
(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	2	5	3	1
(d)	4	1	2	3

Q 23 The national flower of India is
(a) Rose (b) Lotus
(c) Sunflower (d) Champa

Q 24 Which one of the following human activities would enhance the rate of naturally occurring mutations in organisms?
(a) Indiscriminate use of antibiotics chemicals and pesticides
(b) Deforestation and industrialisation
(c) Adding organic and inorganic agro-chemicals to the environment
(d) Genetic engineering

Q. 25 *Rauwolfia serpentina* is useful in the control of
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Whooping cough
(c) Hydrophobia (d) Blood pressure

Q 26. That the earth is rotating on its axis is established by the fact that
(a) the moon and stars move in the sky
(b) the earth experiences day and night
(c) the planetary winds are blowing
(d) the time in different parts of the earth is not the same

Q 27 The latitudinal extent of India is
(a) 9° 4'28" N to 38° 17' 53"N
(b) 10° 4'28" N to 39° 17' 53" N
(c) 8° 4' 28' N to 37° 17' 53" N
(d) 9° 4' 28" N to 36° 17' 53" N

Q 28 When it is 12 00 hrs noon in India in another country it is 9 30 a m In which direction from India is this country located?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West

Q 29 Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

	List I *(Metamorphic Rock)*		List II *(Original Rock)*
A	Gneiss	1	Sandstone
B	Marble	2	Shale
C	Quartzite	3	Limestone
D	Slate	4	Granite

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	1	2	4	3

Q 30 The process of disintegration of rocks without changing their chemical composition is
(a) Exfoliation (b) Carbonation
(c) Oxidation (d) Hydration

Q 31 Which one of the following places is known for volcanic activity?
(a) Lakshadweep (b) Nicobar island
(c) Minicoy island (d) Barren island

Q 32 Consider the diagram given below



The pressure belt marked in the diagram as x is
(a) Doldrum Low (b) Sub-tropical High
(c) Sub-polar Low (d) Polar High

Q 33 The tropical cyclones often follow the direction of movement from
(a) south to north (b) east to west
(c) west to east (d) north to south

Q 34 Funnel shaped cloud with violent whirl winds are named as
(a) tsunami (b) cirrus
(c) tornado (d) stratus

Q 35 Which one of the following states has maximum area under forest?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Assam

Q 36 The climate of India is typically
(a) subtropical (b) tropical
(c) torrid (d) tropical monsoonal

Q. 37. Malanjkhand copper mines are located in
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Rajasthan (d) Gujarat

Q 38 The type of soil spread over large areas in the northern plains of India is
(a) red soil (b) black soil
(c) laterite soil (d) alluvial soil

Q 39 The highest yield of rice per hectare in India is in
(a) Punjab (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) West Bengal

Q 40 Which one of the following ports was developed first after Independence?
(a) Paradip (b) Tuticorin
(c) Marmugao (d) Kandla

Q 41 In India the major export of iron ore is from
(a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Paradip
(c) Marmugao (d) Haldia

Q 42 The number of females to every 1000 males in India according to the 1991 census was
(a) 972 (b) 950
(c) 929 (d) 919

Q 43 Which one of the following is the youngest folded mountain range in India?
(a) Aravalli Hills (b) Eastern Ghats
(c) Western Ghats (d) Himalayas

Q 44 Which one of the following is the source for the extraction of aluminium?
(a) Hematite (b) Magnetite
(c) Bauxite (d) Gypsum

Q 45 Of the four rivers mentioned below the one that does not make a delta is
(a) Ganga (b) Tapti
(c) Godavari (d) Mahanadi

Q 46 The Vedic god to whom largest number of hymns are addressed in the Rigveda is
(a) Varuna (b) Rudra
(c) Indra (d) Agni

Q 47 Which one of the following was an ancient *janapada*?
(a) Panchala (b) Tamralipti
(c) Amaravati (d) Kanchipuram

Q 48 Even though the edicts of Ashoka were written in various scripts, the majority of them are in
(a) Brahmi (b) Kharoshti
(c) Aramaic (d) Greek

Q 49 Who among the following explained that the earth moves round the sun?
(a) Aryabhatta (b) Vatsyayana
(c) Susruta (d) Vishnugupta

Q 50 The *Akbarnama* was written by
(a) Abul Fazl (b) Ibn Batutah
(c) Badauni (d) Ferishta

Q 51 The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 in
(a) Madras and Bombay
(b) Bihar and Madras
(c) Bengal and Bihar
(d) Bengal and Bombay

Q. 52. Who among the following was associated with the Azad Hind Fauj?
(a) Sarat Chandra Bose

(b) Shah Nawaz Khan
(c) Asaf Ali
(d) Ali Zaheer

Q. 53. The President of the Constituent Assembly of India was
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) B. R. Ambedkar
(d) Alladi Krishnaswami

Q. 54. The First Five-Year Plan was launched in India in the year
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1951 (d) 1952

Q. 55. Each Community Development Project covers a population of
(a) 1 lakh people (b) 2 lakhs people
(c) 4 lakhs people (d) 5 lakhs people

Q. 56. Panchayati Raj is organized at the
(a) village level
(b) village and block levels
(c) village, block and district levels
(d) village, block, district and State levels

Q. 57. The Constitution of India has laid down that the two Houses of Parliament must be summoned at least
(a) once a year (b) twice a year
(c) thrice a year (d) four times a year

Q. 58. In a sense the political *guru* of Gandhiji was
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) Surendra Nath Banerjee

Q. 59. The Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies was adopted by the Continental Congress on 4 July, 1776 at
(a) Washington D.C. (b) New York
(c) Chicago (d) Philadelphia

Q. 60. The famous 'Tennis Court Oath' is associated with the
(a) American War of Independence
(b) French Revolution
(c) Emperor Czar Alexander
(d) Italian Renaissance

Q. 61. Which of the following were reasons that necessitated the geographical discoveries in Europe at the end of medieval ages?
1. Difficulties in trading with the East after the fall of Constantinople to Turkey
2. Desire of Christian missionaries to propagate their religion in other parts of the world
3. Industrial progress in Germany
4. Search for new markets

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

Q. 62. Which one of the following was not a principle in the 'Panchsheel' as enunciated in the Sino-Indian agreement in 1954?
(a) Peaceful co-existence
(b) Mutual respect for territorial integrity
(c) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
(d) Mutual help in times of need

Q. 63. Who among the following Communists of India played a notable role in the world communist movement?
(a) A. K. Gopalan
(b) S. A. Dange
(c) M. N. Roy
(d) E. M. S. Namboodripad

Q. 64. Who among the following were the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement?
(a) Nehru and Nasser
(b) Nehru, Nasser and Ho-Chi Min
(c) Nehru, Nasser and Tito
(d) Nehru and Ho-Chi Min

Q. 65. The five permanent members of the Security Council of the U.N.O. are
(a) China, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States
(b) China, Italy, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States
(c) China, Canada, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States
(d) China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States

Q. 66. Who among the following became the Prime Minister of Israel after the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin?
(a) Ehud Barak
(b) Yitzhak Shamir
(c) Benjamin Netanyahu
(d) Shimon Peres

Q. 67. The Nigerian statesman who has been awarded the Indira Gandhi International Prize for Peace this year is
(a) Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
(b) Ken Saro-wiwa
(c) Shegu Yar Adua
(d) Moshood Abiola

Q. 68. In which of the following countries of Africa was there a military coup in January, 1996 which overthrew a democratically elected government?
(a) Niger (b) Liberia
(c) Sudan (d) Burkino Faso

Q. 69. Puruha figured in news recently in the context of
(a) the launching of the surface to surface missile 'Prithvi'
(b) dropping of arms and ammunition from a plane
(c) the outbreak of fire in which about 400 people were killed
(d) the observing of the total solar eclipse there for purposes of astronomical research

Q. 70. The winner of this year's Jnanpith award is
(a) Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
(b) Vaikom Mohammad Basheer
(c) Madathu Thekkepattu Vasudevan Nair
(d) S. K. Pottekatt

Q. 71. The Shan people demanding self-determination are active in
(a) Thailand (b) Laos
(c) Myanmar (d) Sri Lanka

Q. 72. The States that are party to the dispute regarding the Ravi and Beas water are
(a) Punjab and Haryana
(b) Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
(c) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh
(d) Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

Q. 73. Which of the following States are ruled by the Janata Dal at present?
1. Orissa 2. Bihar
3. Karnataka 4. Gujarat

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4

Q. 74. Which one of the following statements about the Election Commission is correct?
(a) According to a judgement of the Supreme Court the members of the Election Commission have equal powers with the Chief Election Commissioner
(b) The Chief Election Commissioner has overriding authority in the Election Commission
(c) The members of the Election Commission are appointed by the Chief Election Commissioner
(d) Only those who can be appointed as judges of a High Court can be appointed as members of the Election Commission and the Chief Election Commissioner

Q. 75. During 1995-96 France has carried out several nuclear tests in the
(a) Antarctica
(b) areas near the north pole
(c) South Pacific
(d) Sahara desert

Q. 76. A given object has mass m and weight w on the earth surface. The same object has mass m' and weight w' on the moon. These are related as
(a) $m = m', w = w'$ (b) $m = m', w \neq w'$
(c) $m \neq m', w = w'$ (d) $m \neq m', w \neq w'$

Q. 77. Lead ball falls through water more slowly than through air because
(a) the value of 'g' is less in water
(b) density of air is less than that of water
(c) of the viscous force in water
(d) of the surface tension of water

Q. 78. A cracker explodes into two fragments of exactly equal masses. The two fragments will move
(a) with equal speed but at right angles to each other
(b) in the same direction with different speed
(c) in opposite directions but with equal speed
(d) in opposite directions with different speed

Q. 79. A body is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity of 50 ms^{-1}. On the return journey, its velocity at the starting point will be
(a) 50 ms^{-1} (b) 9.8 ms^{-1}
(c) 100 ms^{-1} (d) 25 ms^{-1}

Q. 80. The centre of gravity of a uniform meter stick is nearest to the line marked
(a) 100 cm (b) 50 cm
(c) 40 cm (d) 1 cm

Q. 81. If the length of the pendulum is increased by four times, then its period of oscillation will become
(a) half (b) twice
(c) four times (d) eight times

Q. 82. Which one of the following devices does NOT come under the category of levers?
(a) Crowbar (b) A pair of scissors
(c) Broom (d) Staircase

Q. 83. A body floats with one-third of its volume outside water and three-fourths of its volume outside in another liquid. The specific gravity of the liquid is
(a) $\frac{8}{3}$ (b) $\frac{4}{9}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{6}$

Q. 84. A Fahrenheit thermometer indicates a temperature of 14°F. Its corresponding reading on the Celsius scale will be
(a) –20°C (b) –10°C
(c) +10°C (d) +20°C

Q. 85. Sound travels in gases in the form of
(a) longitudinal waves only
(b) transverse waves only
(c) longitudinal as well as transverse waves
(d) stationary waves

Q. 86. Two sound waves passing through air have their wavelengths in the ratio 4 : 5. Their frequencies are in the ratio
(a) 4 : 5 (b) 3 : 4
(c) 5 : 4 (d) 1 : 1

Q. 87. The ratio of the frequencies of the fundamental notes between one organ pipe open at both ends and another organ pipe of same length closed at one end is
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 1

Q. 88. The refractive index of glass is 1·5. What is the speed of light in glass? (Speed of light in vacuum = $3·0 \times 10^8$ m/s)
(a) $1·0 \times 10^8$ m/s (b) $1·5 \times 10^8$ m/s
(c) $1·8 \times 10^8$ m/s (d) $2·0 \times 10^8$ m/s

Q. 89. Which one of the following colours has longest wavelength?
(a) Green (b) Yellow
(c) Blue (d) Red

Q. 90. Which one of the following can be used to focus sun light ?
(a) Plane mirror (b) Concave lens
(c) Concave mirror (d) Convex mirror

Q. 91. The magnetic lines of force inside a bar magnet flow
(a) from north pole to south pole
(b) from south pole to north pole
(c) both from north and south poles to the middle point of the bar magnet
(d) from north or south poles, depending on the place and direction in which the bar magnet is placed

Q. 92. The force of attraction between two opposite poles of two small magnets will be reduced to one-fourth of its value when the distance between the poles is
(a) reduced by four times
(b) increased by four times
(c) reduced to half of its original value
(d) increased to double the original value

Q. 93. A hollow sphere of copper is charged with positive charge. The electric field inside the sphere will be
(a) zero
(b) equal to the electric field on the surface of the sphere
(c) less than the electric field on the surface of the sphere
(d) greater than the electric field on the surface of the sphere

Q. 94. Mho is a unit of
(a) potential difference
(b) current
(c) specific resistance
(d) conductance

Q. 95. Which of the following are correct regarding the resistance of a wire?
1. It varies with its length.
2. It varies with its cross-section.
3. It varies with its density.

Choose the answer from the codes given below :
Codes :
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Q. 96. The electric power dissipated by a resistance R when a current i is passing through, it is equal to
(a) i R (b) i^2 R (c) i R^2 (d) i^2 R^2

Q. 97. The utility of a safety fuse in an electric circuit depends on its low
(a) melting point (b) strength
(c) resistivity (d) conductivity

Q. 98. One unit of electricity costs 50 paise. In 10 hours, one heater of 2000 watts rating would consume electricity costing
(a) Rs. 10·00 (b) Rs. 5·00
(c) Rs. 2·50 (d) Re. 1·00.

Q. 99. The number of neutrons in the nucleus of 31 P is
(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 31 (d) 46

Q. 100. Which one of the following lists of four planets in our solar system is arranged according to their distance from the Sun?
(a) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars
(b) Earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury
(c) Mars, Venus, Earth, Mercury
(d) Mercury, Earth, Mars, Venus

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (c)
5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (b)	8. (a)
9. (b)	10. (a)	11. (d)	
12. (d): Nitrolim is ($CaCN_2$ + C)			
13. (b)	14. (b)	15. (d)	16. (c)
17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (a)	20. (a)
21. (a)	22. (b)	23. (b)	24. (a)
25. (d)	26. (b)	27. (c)	28. (d)
29. (b)	30. (a)	31. (d)	32. (c)
33. (c)	34. (c)	35. (a)	36. (d)
37. (a)	38. (d)	39. (d)	40. (d)
41. (c)	42. (c)	43. (d)	44. (c)
45. (b)	46. (c)	47. (a)	48. (a)
49. (a)	50. (a)	51. (c)	52. (b)
53. (b)	54. (c)	55. (b)	56. (c)
57. (b)	58. (b)	59. (d)	60. (b)
61. (c)	62. (d)	63. (c)	64. (c)
65. (d)	66. (d)	67. (a)	68. (a)
69. (b)	70. (c)	71. (c)	72. (c)
73. (c)	74. (a)	75. (c)	76. (b)
77. (c)	78. (c)	79. (a)	80. (b)
81. (b)	82. (d)	83. (a)	84. (b)
85. (a)	86. (c)	87. (c)	88. (d)
89. (d)	90. (c)	91. (b)	92. (d)
93. (a)	94. (d)	95. (b)	96. (b)
97. (a)	98. (a)	99. (b)	100. (a)

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

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Talwara (Township), Dist.-Hoshiarpur
Pin-144216

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No other entry was found to be satisfactory.

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The "Virus" Is Spreading Fast !

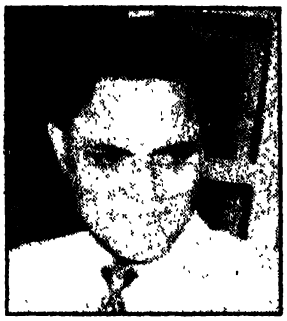
In 1956, when John Mc Carthy coined he term "Artificial Intelligence" (a term to denote the ability of a computer to think on its own!), little did he know that computers one day, would play chess at grandmasters level! That, of course, is a reality today! Computer is, nowadays, seen as a potential career maker. Gone are the days, when parents would impose on their children to hop on to a career in medicine or engineering

And why not? In 1995 alone, some 80,000 odd computer-related jobs were up for grabs, both at the basic computer operator's level and in terms of advanced career opportunities. Railways, banking sector, defence, advertising, public relations, and several other industries seek computer professionals. It is difficult to single out any particular industry which hasn't traversed through 'computerisation' in recent times.

With the entry of multinationals in India, and in the event of economic liberalisation, computer-trained professionals are in great demand today. As such, students skilled in Computer' have found a break, advanced learners too have lucrative job options as software engineers, software consultants, systems analysts, senior programmers and the like, with salaries ranging between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 20,000 per month.

While this presents an all-win situation for career seekers, the flip side of the coin surprisingly depicts a dearth of computer trained professionals. Last year, it was found, there was a shortfall of nearly 11000 M. Techs, 17000 B. Techs, 22000 MCAs and 18000 DCAs. With the result the IT education and training is a burgeoning industry worth Rs 500 crore in India today. In addition, the fact is that software exports is a high growth area, which offers opportunities for global careers. It is not surprising that even companies like IBM are formulating plans to capture a major chunk of the market in the next couple of years. Coming to the formal sector, country's premier educational institutions, including the IIMs and IITs are considering imparting high-end training to students with proper tie-ups with global majors.

Students, looking for education in computers can opt for M. Tech, B.Tech, B.E. Computer Science, and Computer Engineering at IITs or Regional Engineering colleges. At the university level, options are available for courses in M.C.A. or B. Sc. (Computer Science). Students thus have far too many choices these days. Whereas an



S.L. Gupta
Chairman
India Education Centre

individual's appetite for overall computer knowledge can be suitably met within universities, IITs, or IIMs, the private sector is a better bet when it comes to expertise in a particular field. Plus, the duration of a course in a college at times, acts as a deterrent. Besides, formal institutes are very choosy about admission. The private sector has a mammoth job at hand. Not only it has to meet industry demands but, train a large number of students as well. Hence, pick up the prospectus of a training institute, and you have plethora of courses offered. While on the one hand, there are 3-year courses for career-oriented students, on the other, there are crash courses, or quick-learning programmes aimed at busy executives. These training institutes offer courses at Post Graduate Diploma level and at Diploma level in software engineering, computer applications, hardware maintenance, computer programming and applications. Specialised courses are available in CAD, Desktop Publishing (DTP), Unix, C, C++, OOPs, RDBMS, Oracle, Foxpro, Foxbase and others.

The number of institutes in the private sector, offering training in various courses, is large. These institutes, having a diversified portfolio of courses, take care of not only school and college-going students but working people, entrepreneurs and professionals including the corporate sector employees. The leading players in the field include NIIT, IEC, Aptech, Uptron-ACL, First Computers, Datapro, TULEC etc., each having a well-knit network of training centres spread across the length and breadth of the country.

In this context, it is important to note the landmark decision taken in 1991, by Department of Electronics (DOE), Government of India, to standardize gradation of courses taken by students. Courses accredited by DOE are graded as O, A, B, and C level courses. Students can acquire any of these O, A, B, and C level qualifications, provided they undergo a prescribed level of DOEACC course, from the institute which is conducting the said course, and qualifying examination.

Many leading players are offering multimedia packages as a speciality. Multimedia has already caught the attention of the world, especially, after Spielberg's *Jurassic Park*! Multimedia is bringing about a renaissance in the entertainment industry in particular. Hollywood blockbusters, such as the *Predator* Series, *Speed, Universal Soldier* have used multimedia to the hilt.

And with it, one area which has long been the poor cousin of software technology is seeing steady transformation as a formidable option for the Hardware Maintenance. Some of the premier institutes have the latest and advanced hardware infrastructure available anywhere in the world—Pentiums, 486's and so on. Thus, competent and reliable hardware professionals have a field day. A two year old 'Customer Support Engineer' in any leading PC manufacturing firm could earn more than Rs. 10,000 per month.

More and more global tie-ups are bringing in quick results. PCL-Dell, HCL-HP are cases in point. Jobs are open, besides 'Customer Supports Engineer', as Technical Supports Engineer (Consultant), R&D engineer and so on. Depending upon one's potential and the organisational set-up of the employer, an employee can become a marketing manager or vice-president after around eight years of experience.

Since both hardware and software industries are growing at such a tremendous speed, the computer industry, as a whole, shall be the industry to watch in the 21st century. And with it, the importance of computer education, the tone for which has already been set at the school-level itself. The focus is steadily on end-user training, technologies like Internet and Client/Server as well as multimedia packages in software, as companies are falling prey to $110 million market for IT education, which is growing at a phenomenal 57% to cross Rs 500 crore in 1995-96.

Let's hope, today's computer enthusiasts are tomorrow's experts! The day is not far off, when the operation of advanced machines becomes a child's play, literally. ❑

Quantitative Aptitude Test

Q. 1. 4075 + ? - 1907 - 5709
(1) 1634 (2) 2168 (3) 5982
(4) 7877 (5) None of these

Q. 2. $\frac{(?)^3}{\sqrt{729}} - 1 = 0$
(1) 9 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 27 (5) None of these

Q. 3. In the following question, four parts numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given, out of which one part may not be equal to the other three. The part which is not equal to the other three, is your answer. If all the four parts are equal, then your answer is (5), i.e. "No error".
(1) x - (y + z) (2) -1 (z + y - x)
(3) x - y - z (4) (x + y) - z
(5) No error

Q. 4. In the following number series, a wrong number is given. Find out that number.
424 280 165 116 80 64 60
(1) 80 (2) 64 (3) 280
(4) 165 (5) 80

Q. 5. Atul is 30 years younger than his uncle today. Five years ago, Atul was $\frac{1}{4}$th as old as his uncle. How old will Atul's uncle be 5 years from today?
(1) 60 (2) 45 (3) 50
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 6. In a factory, 80 per cent of the employees are males. Among them, 20% are matriculates and the remaining are graduates. Among the females, 25% are matriculates and the remaining are graduates. If the total number of female employees in the factory is 600, how many graduates are there in the factory?
(1) 2370 (2) 3000
(3) 1920 (4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

Q. 7. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits of that number is 63. What is the difference between the digits of that number?
(1) 7 (2) 3 (3) 6
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 8. Travelling at a uniform speed, a train covers a distance of 32 kms in 12 minutes. What is the speed of the train in kms/hr?
(1) 384 (2) 160
(3) 96 (4) 267
(5) None of these

Q. 9. By selling a car for Rs. 1,56,600, a person suffers 13% loss. What was his loss in rupees?
(1) Rs. 20,358 (2) Rs. 23,400
(3) Rs. 1,36,242 (4) Rs. 18,016
(5) None of these

Q. 10. Sixteen men can do a piece of work in sixteen days. Four days after they started the work, eight more men joined them. How many days will they now take to complete the remaining work?
(1) 20 (2) 6 (3) 10
(4) 12 (5) None of these

Q. 11. Pramod started a business after investing Rs. 70,000. After 8 months, Vinod joined him with a capital of Rs. 1,80,000. In what ratio should Pramod and Vinod share the profit?
(1) 8 : 7 (2) 6 : 5 (3) 7 : 5
(4) 6 : 7 (5) None of these

Q. 12. If the expense incurred on laying tiles on a square-shaped floor of side 14 m is Rs. 10,780, then what is the rate per square metre for laying tiles?
(1) Rs. 770 (2) Rs. 55 (3) Rs. 385
(4) Rs. 193 (5) None of these

Q. 13. The rate of interest on a sum of money is 3 per cent per annum for the first two years, 6 per cent per annum for the next three years and 9 per cent per annum for the period beyond five years. What will be the simple interest on Rs. 4,000 after ten years?
(1) Rs. 1,296 (2) Rs. 7,200
(3) Rs. 1,320 (4) Rs. 2,760
(5) None of these

Q. 14. If in a NCC parade, the cadets are made to stand in columns of 45, then 18 columns are formed. If only 30 cadets are made to stand in each column, how many columns would be formed?
(1) 27 (2) 15 (3) 33
(4) 21 (5) None of these

Q. 15. 26.93% of 305 = ?
(1) 60 (2) 75 (3) 95
(4) 90 (5) 80

ANSWERS

1. (5): 3541

2. (3): $\frac{(?)^3 - \sqrt{729}}{\sqrt{729}} = 0, \Rightarrow (?)^3 - \sqrt{729} = 0$
$\Rightarrow (?)^3 = 27 = 3^3 \Rightarrow ? = 3$

3. (4): (1) = x - (y + z) = x - y - z
(2) = -1(z + y - x) = x - y - z
(3) = x - y - z
(4) = (x + y) - z = x + y - z

4. (4): The sequence in the given series is $-12^2, -10^2, -8^2, -6^2, -4^2, -2^2$. Hence, the number 165 is wrong which must be replaced by 180.

5. (3): Let x and y be the present ages of Atul and Uncle respectively.
$\therefore x = y - 30$ ...(1)
$(x - 5) = \frac{1}{4}(y - 5)$
i.e. $4x - y = 15$ ...(2)
(1) and (2) give x = 15, y = 45
$\therefore y + 5 = 50$

6. (1): 80% of the employees are males
$\Rightarrow$ 20% of the employees are females
$\therefore$ 20% = 600 $\Rightarrow$ 80% = 2400
$\therefore$ No. of male employees = 2400
No. of female employees = 600
No. of male graduates
= 80% of 2400 = 1920
No. of female graduates
= 75% of 600 = 450
$\therefore$ Total no. of graduates
= 1920 + 450 = 2370

7. (1): Let the two digit number be 10x + y, where x = 10's digit, y = unit's digit
$\therefore (10x + y) - (10y + x) = 63$
i.e. 9x - 9y = 63, i.e. x - y = 7

8. (2): 32 km in 12 minutes
= 32 x 5 km in 12 x 5 minutes
= 160 km in 60 minutes
= 160 km in 1 hour

9. (2): S.P. = 156600, Loss = 13%
C.P. = K, say
$\therefore$ K - 13% of K = 156600
i.e. 87K = 15660000
i.e. K = 180000
$\therefore$ Loss = 180000 - 156600 = 23400

10. (5): 16 men can complete a work in 16 days. Therefore, 16 men can complete $\frac{1}{4}$ of the work in 4 days. ...(1)
Now 24 men have to complete remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ of the work.
(1) $\Rightarrow$ 16 men can do $\frac{3}{4}$ of the work in 12 days
$\Rightarrow$ 24 men can do $\frac{3}{4}$ of the work in $\frac{16 \times 12}{24}$
= 8 days.

11. (5): The required ratio
= 70000 x 12 : 180000 x 4
= 84 : 72 = 7 : 6
(Pramod invested Rs 70000 for 12 months and Vinod invested Rs 180000 for 4 months)

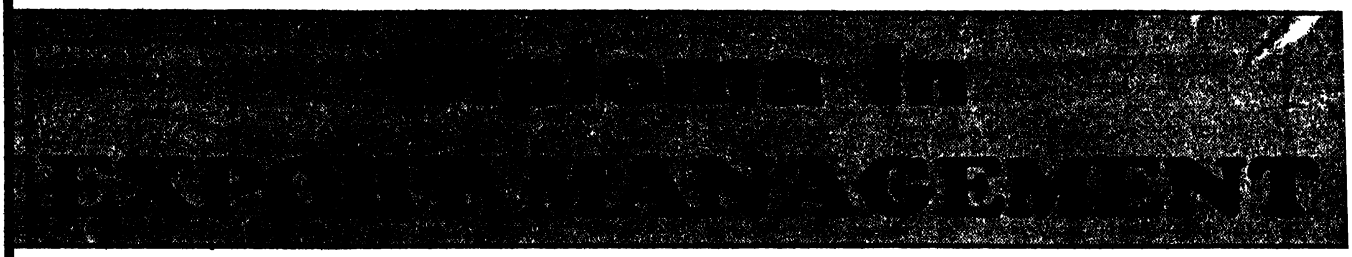
12. (2): Cost for 196 sq meters = Rs. 10780
Cost for one sq meter
$= \frac{10780}{196} = 55$

13. (4): $\frac{4000 \times 3 \times 2}{100} + \frac{4000 \times 6 \times 3}{100} + \frac{4000 \times 9 \times 5}{100}$
= 240 + 720 + 1800 = 2760

14. (1): $\frac{45 \times 18}{30} = 27$

15. (5): 26.93% of 305
= 27% of 300
= 81 = 80

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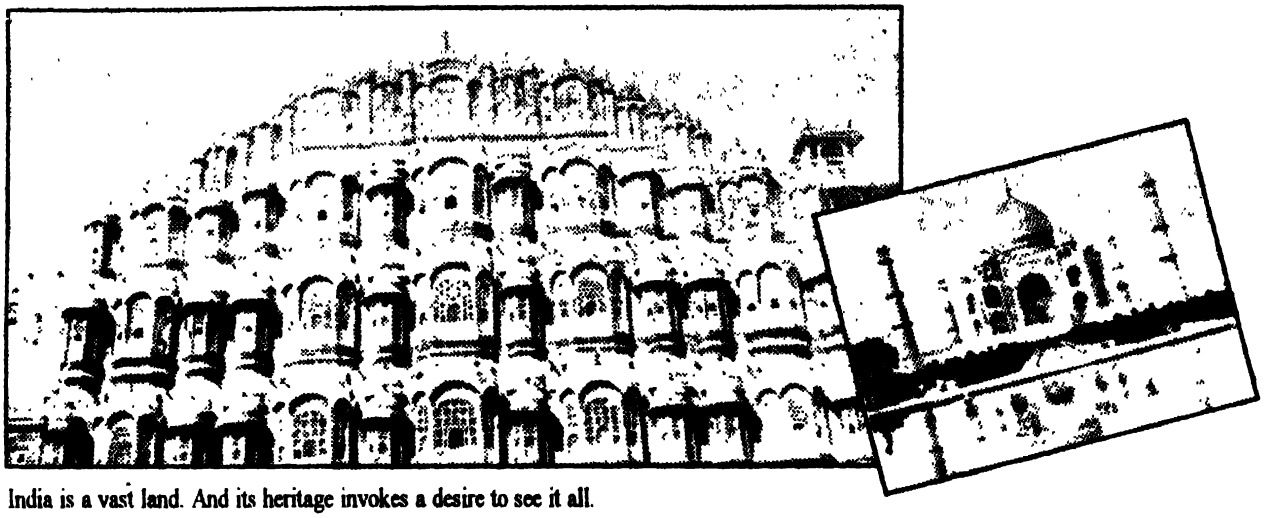
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Indian National Movement

Extremism vs. Militant Nationalism

Active Opposition to the British Rule

The first twenty years of the 20th century represent the second phase of Indian nationalism and the growth of the Congress. During this period, politics became radicalised and revolutionised and the Congress was split into two groups. The official Congress was led by moderates like Ferozeshah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. One section, led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, left the Congress in 1907 at Surat. This paved the way for a radical movement popularly known as extremist movement, which was led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Along with this extremist movement there emerged the terrorist movement which resorted to violent means of political dacoities and murders and proclaimed complete independence as its aim. 'No bombs, no bones' was on the lips of everybody. The working class began taking political action and struck work for about a week on the arrest of Tilak. It was described by Lenin as the period of 'incubation' of the working class. The idea of economic boycott and Swadeshi became a political instrument for waging freedom struggle against British rule. It was during this period that the Muslim community became politically conscious and organised themselves. The Muslim League was founded and the principle of communal representation was adopted. The Government followed the policy of repression against militant elements and that of reconciliation towards moderates and a policy of appeasement towards communalists. The Morley-Minto Reforms were based on this policy.

The First World War made a change in Indian politics. The Muslims were alienated. The Government changed its policy. It began to appease Hindu nationalists. The Home Rule Movement of Dr. Annie Besant and the extremist movement of Bal Gangadhar Tilak had reached their peak. The nationalist movement became popular and was not limited merely to Council Chambers. The terrorist movement became so widespread that an all-India conspiracy to overthrow the Government was organised in 1915. The Ghadar Party was in the forefront of this conspiracy. The conspiracy, however, failed. The Hindus and Muslims came near one another. The Lucknow Pact was signed in 1916 and a joint front was put up for political demand of self-government.

The British Government made a historic declaration in 1917 promising 'Responsible Government' to Indians. The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montague, visited India and recommended the Montford Reforms. It was during this period that the Rowlatt Act was passed, which led to the entry of Mahatma Gandhi in the Congress politics. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy made him a non-cooperator and a rebel. The Congress embarked upon direct action. The Liberals left the Congress and formed a separate party. In 1917 there occurred the historic Russian Revolution which ushered in a new era in the history of the world. It had its impact on the Indian nationalist movement. The politicisation of the working class, the radicalisation of the youth and the students, growth of socialist movements and the establishment of the Communist Party were its direct results. The nationalist movement became mature.

The events of the period between 1896 and 1908 radicalised the Indian politics. The ground was prepared for militant nationalism and 'defiant stand for freedom'. In fact, the movement in favour of militant nationalism started building up towards the close of the 19th century. Some of the causes for the development of revolutionary and aggressive trend in politics may be summarised as follows:

Causes of Extremism

(1) At the close of the last century, the woes of the people increased more than ever before. From 1896 to 1900, prolonged and disastrous famines visited the country. One-fourth of the population suffered from the famine that occurred in 1899. Bubonic plague took a heavy toll of life in 1896. People faced poverty, starvation, disease and death. Hundreds of thousands of people perished. In the words of the Famine Commission, "people died like flies." The people realised more than ever before the steady exploitation under the British imperialism.

(2) The economic policies of the Government ruined the Indian economy. According to Dadabhai Naoroji, "the British rule reduced India to material and moral wretchedness." Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. The exchange ratio was altered to favour the British industry. The British officials in India were given exchange compensation. The excise duty on Indian cotton industry was imposed to safeguard Lancashire textile industry at the cost of Indian textile industry. The Government imposed heavy collective fines in disturbed areas. With price rise, unemployment tended to grow, 'increasing the number of poor.' The imperialist nature of the Government was fully exposed and people's fury and anger rose as never before.

(3) Indians in the countries belonging to the Commonwealth and Empire were maltreated. They were given discriminatory treatment and regarded as lower type of human beings as compared to Englishmen. They could not travel in the same trains and buses or reside in the same settlements in which Europeans lived. Mahatma Gandhi led a satyagraha against this injustice in South Africa. Indians held the British Government responsible for this inequity and injustice.

(4) Lord Curzon's administration was despotic and bureaucratic. In an address to the Europeans, Lord Curzon said, "My work is administration, your work is exploitation." He officialised universities, reduced popular elements in the Calcutta Corporation and made many insulting remarks against the Indian people. The people were "in a state of perpetual irritation."

(5) Bengal was partitioned. It was an attack on the solidarity of Bengali nationalism. It sowed the seeds of communalism and separatism and led to great political movement. Swadeshi and boycott were adopted as political instruments to fight against partition of Bengal.

(6) The defeat of Russia, a great European power, by Japan, a small Asian nation, infused a new spirit of self-confidence among Indians. If Japan could defeat a mighty power like Russia, could not Indians expel a few Englishmen ruling in their country?

(7) It was a period of widespread revolutions. The rebellion in China against the European colonialists, the revolution in Iran in 1906 and the Turkish revolution in 1908, gave a new hope and new urge to liberate the country.

Methodology of the Extremists and Their Pattern of Struggle

The above mentioned factors together with others induced militancy in Indian politics. It was realised that the old methods of mendicancy could not prove to be effective, appeals and memoranda fell on

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JEGUAMET/296

Gandhian Thought—Cow Protection



Gandhiji who was a great devotee of non-violence, was opposed to both animal sacrifice and animal killing because killing of them means violence. Since cow was said to be the symbol of India, he advocated cow protection with utmost fervour. Gandhiji stated, "The cow in India was the best companion. She was the giver of plenty. Not only did she give milk but she also made agriculture possible. The cow is a poem of pity. One reads pity in the gentle animal. She is also entitled to millions of Indians. Protection of the cow means protection of the whole dumb creation of God," Gandhiji said.

Knowing well that Hindus were great worshippers of cow, Gandhiji enjoined that a Hindu who protects the cow should protect every animal. He desired that the duty of non-killing animals generally and, therefore, protecting them must be accepted as an indisputable fact. "It is then so much to the credit," he wrote, "of Hinduism that it has taken up cow protection as a duty. And he is a poor specimen of Hinduism who stops merely at cow protection when he can extend the area of protection to other animals."

Gandhiji further invited everyone's attention to the teachings of our ancient texts that cow protection led one to salvation (*moksha*). It was further said that for obtaining salvation, cow protection was just not enough and one should get rid of one's lower feelings like attachment, anger, hatred and jealousy, etc. The cow protection, in that context, must mean more comprehensive application of the principle of *ahimsa*, non-causing of pain to the weakest and most insignificant creatures on earth like ants. "The appeal of the lower orders of creations," he stated, "is all the more forcible because they are speechless."

deaf ears, and speeches and resolutions in the Councils hardly mattered. The British Government was ruling with an iron hand. Exploitation was increasing every day and was sucking the blood of the Indian masses.

Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal led the extremist movement. They wanted the Congress to proclaim 'self-government' as its political aim and to organise the masses to exercise popular pressure on the British Government to force it to concede Indian demands. "Self-government is our goal; we want a control over our administrative machinery," said Tilak. Addressing the people, he said, "Your future rests entirely in your own hands. If you mean to be free you can be free." 'Political regeneration' was set as the goal of extremists.

The extremists proposed three methods to achieve their objective of self-government—Swadeshi, boycott and national education. It meant 'passive resistance'. The people were asked to exercise 'self-denial' and self-abnegation' in such a way as not to assist the government to rule. "We shall not give them assistance to collect revenue and keep peace. We shall not assist them in fighting beyond the frontiers or outside India with Indian blood and money. We shall not assist them in carrying on administration of justice. We shall have our own courts, and when time comes we shall not pay taxes. Can you do that by your united efforts? If you can, you are free from tomorrow." Such were the methods advocated by the extremists. Swadeshi and boycott were to be used as political weapons.

Bipin Chandra Pal wanted to dispel the 'illusion' or the 'Maya' to kill and destroy the 'hypnotism' that the British rule was invincible and that the Indians were weak as against the British rulers. He introduced a spiritual element in politics and emphasised that only spiritually elevated people could fight out the de-based British community. According to him, the extremist movement was not merely a political movement, and not even a mere economic movement, but essentially a spiritual movement.

The Partition of Bengal and Intensification of Struggle

The partition of Bengal raised the political temper of the country. The adoption of Swadeshi and boycott of British goods provided new methods of struggle A radical element developed in the Congress. At the first session of the Congress held at Banaras, two sections emerged—'moderates' and 'extremists'. The moderates were led by Ferozeshah Mehta, S. N. Banerjee and Gopal Krishna Gokhale and the extremists were led by Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lajpat Rai, the 'Lion of Punjab'. Aurobindo Ghosh joined them. At the Banaras session of the Congress, a resolution was introduced by the moderates to welcome the Prince of Wales. who was to visit India in 1906. The extremists opposed it. A compromise was reached. It was passed in the absence of the extremists. It did not pass the resolution of passive resistance as put forward by Tilak.

In 1906, the anti-partition agitation was in full swing. Boycott had become a reality. Bipin Chandra Pal proposed Tilak for presidentship at the Calcutta session of the All India Congress Committee. Tilak was not acceptable to the moderates. They invited Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, to preside. The extremists gained all their points. Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, in his reception address, said, "Freedom is the breath of our life. . . . We stand for liberty, our policy is the policy of freedom." Four resolutions on boycott, Swadeshi, Swaraj and national education were adopted. 'Dominion Status' was declared to be the political goal of the Congress.

Rift in the Indian National Congress

The moderates did not work actively for what they agreed to at the Calcutta session of the Congress. The extremists had become restless. Lord Minto announced his proposals for Council reforms. The moderates were in contact with the Viceroy. The extremists became suspicious. They made a bid to capture the Congress leadership at the session held at Surat in 1907. It led to the split of the party. At this session, there were differences of opinion over the election of the President. The convention was that the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the session should be elected President of the next session. Accordingly, Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh should have been elected. The extremists had no faith in him. They demanded an open election and proposed the name of Lajpat Rai, who, by then, had been released from detention. He refused to accept the presidentship. S. N. Banerjee proposed the name of Rash Behari Ghosh. Motilal Nehru seconded it. It was approved and Dr. Ghosh took the chair. Chaos followed. Tilak came on the platform and wanted to move an amendment. He was not allowed to address the delegates. What followed was a free for all and a scuffle. A heavy shoe struck Ferozeshah Mehta and S. N. Banerjee. The President declared the meeting as closed. The police cleared the hall. The moderates met separately and adopted the Congress constitution and closed the doors to those who did not believe in the constitutional methods. The extremists had to remain outside till 1916, when as a result of the efforts of Dr. Annie Besant, there was a reunion between the moderates and the extremists. The moderates could not stay in the Congress thereafter for long. In 1918, they left the Congress and formed the Liberal Party. The Surat episode has been described by Dr. Annie Besant as the "saddest episode in the history of the Congress." ❑

Book Review

Kashmir, A Tale of Shame

Hari Jaisingh
UBS Publishers' Distributors Ltd.
Rs 250 ; Pages : 236

When it comes to a sensitive issue like 'Kashmir' which under the sham of democracy has been smouldering over the years, one naturally gets upset. Today we hail democracy there, eulogize our leaders and, our Prime Minister congratulates the voters. But the truth of the matter is, even though we cannot see the flame, there is an element of sudden danger. It will take the pain of a lot of soul-searching to answer the questions like—is there normalcy? Any discerning observer can put this question—what led us to such a Hobbesian state of nature, where life is cheap, solitary, brutish, nasty and short.



President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma with the author, Mr. Hari Jaisingh

Mr. Hari Jaisingh's book inquires into many such intricate problems the country is facing today. In his book *Kashmir, a Tale of Shame*, Mr. Hari Jaisingh opines that Kashmir, where crises have become endemic, violence and tragedies have choked the voice of sanity. People feel alienated and they look upon India with hatred.

This state of affairs, in the author's view, is largely because of misdeeds and danger games of their leaders. Militants are ruling over the minds of many through fear or acquiescence. According to the author, this situation is largely because of bankruptcy of policies, failure of Congress and Opposition. The author cites few 'grave errors' of history such as : Nehru's delayed decision on the question of accession of Kashmir, the "separateness" of Jammu and Kashmir by instituting Article 370 and government's appeasement policy among others, for such pathetic situation.

As a consequence, Kashmir's immense tourist attraction has suffered, militancy has crept in and the state is virtually sucked into a spate of problems it is facing today. Not to mention, at last, the 'Berlin Wall' erected by our leaders has led to the inaccessibility of the vast public and private investment in Kashmir.

The author of the book 'Kashmir, A Tale of Shame', presently the editor of *The Tribune*, Chandigarh, Mr. Hari Jaisingh has had a distinguished journalistic career spread over a span of 32 years. He has worked in senior capacities with several leading Indian dailies, including the *Indian Express*. Author of four books, Mr. Hari Jaisingh has been a rapt observer of Indian and global developments. He has been regularly contributing to *The Morning Telegrah*, Sheffield, and *The Guardian*, London. A passionate protagonist of the freedom of the press and a value-based democratic structure, Mr. Jaisingh is whole-heartedly committed to public causes and human rights. Widely travelled, Mr. Jaisingh has also been associated with professional bodies such as the Press Council of India, the Editors' Guild of India, the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO and the Press Guild of India.

In his timely book Mr. Hari Jaisingh gives a landscape of Kashmir issue since Independence; its domestic and international ramifications. While dealing with various aspects of the Kashmir problem, the author raises several relevant and thought-provoking questions in the course of his forceful narrative. For its unerring instinct for vital facts and for its relentless exposure of main actors in the new-old Kashmir drama, this book is unprecedented and a remarkable piece of contemporary relevance. ❑

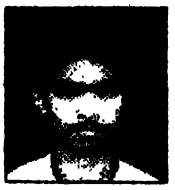
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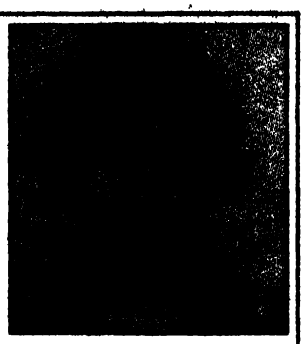
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Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Lessons We Can Learn From His Life

1



Ms. Nirupama Akella
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

Jawaharlal Nehru, a multi-faceted personality, a dreamer and the man who moulded the birth of a new nation and gave it his breadth of vision, to make it the most powerful force in Asia, was destined to exert a global influence. Independent India's first Prime Minister dominated domestic politics as well as the international scene for nearly seventeen years.

Born to rich aristocratic parents, Jawaharlal left everything and joined the freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. His resolute spirit and dynamic personality made him a leading figure of the national movement. He injected into the movement a bit of Western philosophy and idealism. As the President of the Indian National Congress, he did a lot to steer the National Movement on its right course. Nehru was one of the most prominent members of the Constituent Assembly. In his famous objective resolution, introduced in the assembly on December 13, 1948, he underlined the goals of the Indian Constitution. The resolution was unanimously adopted on January 22, 1949, and the skeleton of the Indian Constitution was thus born.' Nehru's idealism and dreams of a modern Welfare State are reflected in his documents. Nehru was a socialist at heart, who inspired by the concept of a planned economy declared that the foremost goal of India should be economic progress. Under him India embarked on the Five Year Plan and industrialization. Nehru believed that these industries would be *"the temples of modern India."* With his vision, he prophesied that industrialisation would give way to modernity and self-reliance. The First Five Year Plan launched in the year 1951, immediately after Independence under Nehru's dynamic leadership, was a phenomenal success and propelled India onto the path of self-reliance.

Nehru was ruled by the spirit of democracy and freedom. He was the world's greatest democrat. When his contemporaries seized power and became dictators in their countries, Nehru was the only leader who faithfully followed the principles of democracy in India, a country, which was in the throes of poverty, illiteracy and communal tensions. He had a mass appeal and public admiration, a phenomenon shared by very few leaders after him—'He was held in devotion by the breadth of his vision, generosity of spirit, sense of humour, dedication to duty, and remarkable vitality, combined with a personal charm.'

Nehru was not a strategist. He was a dreamer and an idealist. There is an old adage, which says *"Great dreamers are great achievers."* Nehru possessed the ability to dream and his achievements are innumerable and unmatched.

Nehru's ideas are imprinted in the historic doctrine of *Panchsheel* and, the Indian foreign policy. World peace, decolonization, disarmament, and equitable economic development are the some of the concepts expressed by *Panchsheel*. Nehru gave active support to the UN, but his most important contribution to the world has been the non-alignment movement. He was the precursor (1947-55) and the progenitor (1955-61) of the non-aligned movement in the world. He soon became the crusader of the world peace in the 1960s and 1970s, when the world was in the midst of the cold war and when most of the countries were divided into two hostile camps Nehru declared the sole objective of the movement at the Belgrade summit in 1961, where he met with other world leaders viz. President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of Egypt: "Peace and Peace. We aim and pray for peace. Peace can only come when nations are free and also when human beings everywhere have freedom and security and opportunity."

Nehru visualised an era of equal status and freedom for all states and countries, and freedom from the bonds of class domination. Under the inspiring and resolute leadership of Nehru, the non-aligned movement became a reckoning force; it carried out a vigorous struggle against violation of human rights, the apartheid in South Africa and colonialism.

Nehru believed in maintaining cordial relations with India's neighbours. He despised war and so, when India was attacked in the 1970s by China and Pakistan, Nehru in a national broadcast declared "We have been cheated against our will, we have to take up arms in the honour of India."

What a pity! The world seems to have been dried up of such talented leaders today. Nehru's dreams, plans and movements seem to be faltering. The NAM itself seems to have lost its sense of direction and purpose. The terms non-aligned has become ambiguous, and many feel that the NAM can play no role in world politics in today's unipolar world. We seem to have forgotten the NAM's objectives which Nehru, so clearly defined in 1961.

Perhaps, it is time for us to sit up and take notice of what Nehru said and believed in. Till today, India has not witnessed the rise of a national politician and leader of the stature of Jawaharlal Nehru. India needs leaders like Nehru, who had the *"dash and rashness of a warrior and the prudence of a statesman."* Politics in India has become a dirty game like washing one's dirty linen in public. Leaders are no longer bothered about the future of the country. Selfish nature, greedy attitudes and hypocritical speeches mar today's Indian political scene. The solution lies not in imitating Jawaharlal Nehru, but by learning from him. Let us not leave Nehru behind in the texts, pictures, monuments and memoirs. His dreams still remain dreams. Let us work together to make them a reality. Our leaders must pick up the threads from where he left them. It is imperative that all the Indian leaders at the national and state levels renew the pledge taken by Nehru on the eve of the Independence and abide by it for all time to come. ❑

2



Ved Prakash
SECOND PRIZE WINNER

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon themselves." Truly, great men are really born great. It was exactly the case with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The first Prime Minister of free India, Jawaharlal Nehru, was an outstanding statesman. For nearly half a century, his distinct, graceful figure cast its radiant light throughout the length and breadth of this country, as also in all corners of the world. Before 1947, he was the hero of India's fight for freedom. As a Prime Minister of free India, he worked continuously till the last breath. Not only for a day or two but year in and year out, he followed the same hard routine. It was he, who gave the slogan of *"Aram Haram Hai"* to the nation. His noble example always gives us inspiration for hard work.

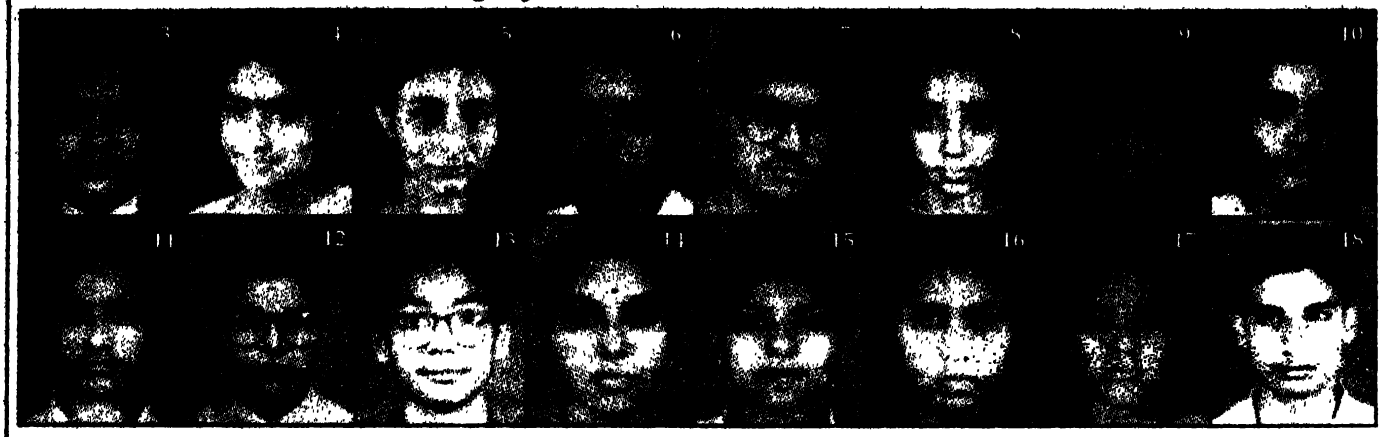
He was born on 14 November, 1889 in the family of eminent lawyer, Pt. Motilal Nehru. At 15, he was sent to London for his study. In London, during his student days, he was influenced by the life of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot. Soon after his return, he became interested in the plight of Indian peasantry.

Success Stars In Junior Essay Contest — 494

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His greatest ambition in life was to extirpate war, colonialism, poverty, disease and ignorance. And, his dynamic personality, unspired the people of India to strive for the cause of freedom. He, himself, was thrown into prison, eleven times, and spent eighteen of the twenty-five years between 1921 and 1945 in jail. The sacrifice did not go in vain, and on August 14, 1947, it was given to Nehru to declare, "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge."

Nehru had a vision of India, not only free from political bondage but, ignorance, disease and poverty, and he was faithful to his vision. He wanted to bring prosperity to every home. As he loved the people so dearly, he became the idol of the millions. Pt. Nehru, a great lover of children, said, "Children are the real wealth of the nation." To him, they were the future builders of the country.

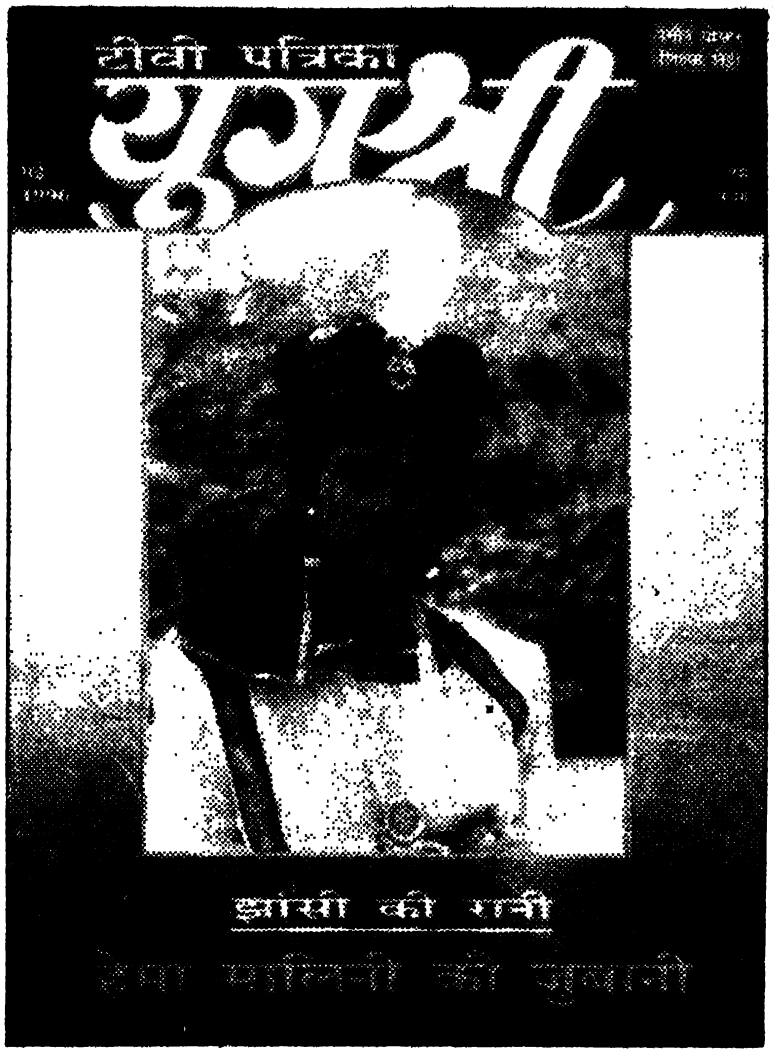
Pt. Nehru laid the foundation of democracy, and contributed to strengthening democratic institutions in India. People have imbibed a real respect for the democratic way of life. He firmly established the secular character of India and pulled it out of the morass of communalism. This, in itself, was a great contribution he made to India. He encouraged planned economic development which should benefit the poor. He breathed life and confidence into the fragile structure of the new-born nation, during the first seventeen years, through his scientific and practical approach.

On the international arena, he always tried to keep his country on top position, as the following lines from his book testify, "India cannot play a secondary part in the world. She will either count for a great deal or not count, at all. No middle position feasible." He saw that the end of colonialism was a pre-requisite for a peaceful world. He gave the magic formula to the world, the application of which alone can bring about world peace. This formula is popularly known as *"Panchsheel"*. As a symbol of peace, he preached the message of peace and non-violence of Buddha and Gandhi to the world.

From the very outset, he gave strong support to the United Nations. He saw the atmosphere of cold war vitiating international relationships and endangering peace, and projected the idea of peaceful negotiations as the most desirable way of settling disputes. He counselled patience and hope to a world torn by ideological rivalries and ruled by the fear of a nuclear catastrophe. He repeatedly, and firmly, advocated the need for total disarmament, and pledged India to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Broadcasting from London in January, 1951 he said, "If we desire peace, we must develop the temper of peace and try to win even those who may be suspicious of us, or who think they are against us. We have to try to understand others just as we expect them to understand us. We cannot seek peace in the language of war or threats." During the cold war, he declared that India would remain independent and free of all groups and blocs, and that it would cooperate on equal terms with all countries. Disregarding the structure and composition of Super Powers, he stood for cooperation among the nations of the world. He also realised that economic and social advancement were essential attributes of political freedom, and through the medium of the U.N. he helped to initiate and plan the economic development.

While Gandhi was the soul of India, Nehru was its voice. On May 27, 1964, as Jawaharlal Nehru breathed his last, it was the end of an era. Speaking over the All India Radio on the 75th birth anniversary of Pt. Nehru, Frank Moraes said, "Nehru's finest hour belongs to the years before Independence, those radiant years of struggle and sacrifice which preceded freedom." ❑

क्या देखें कब किस चैनल पर...



यह सब जानिए

युगश्री

यानी टीवी जगत की
राष्ट्रीय पत्रिका में

पढ़िए

वर्षा बनी झांसी की रानी
धीरज कुमार की नई कहानी
मंडी हाउस में नई गड़बड़ पर
'काला पन्ना' को हैरानी

और झांकिए

छोटे परदे के देशी विदेशी
विवरणों सहित
सभी प्रमुख चैनलों की
हर गहमागहमी में

साथ ही

विस्तृत प्रोग्राम गाइड भी

आज ही लाइए
पढ़िए और पढ़ाइए

टीवी की दुनिया की संपूर्ण पत्रिका

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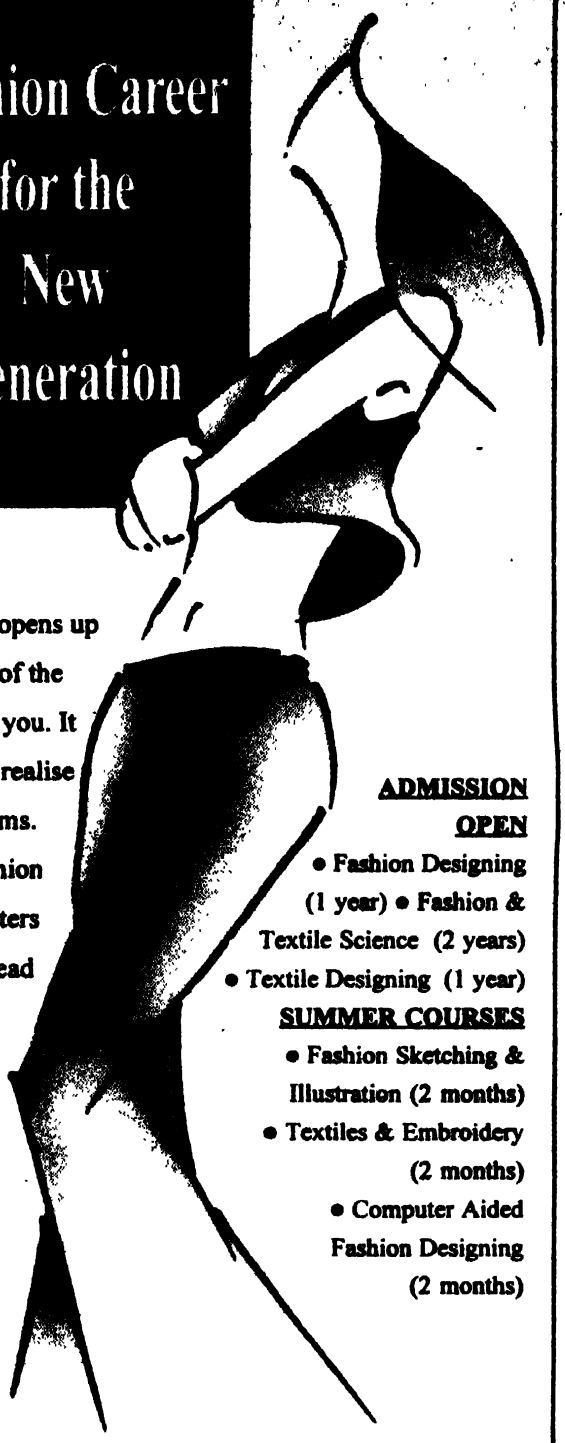
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Q. 1. Flower : Bud : : Fruit : ?
(1) Seed (2) Taste
(3) Flower (4) Twig

Q. 2. Elbow : Wrist : : Knee : ?
(1) Ankle (2) Fingers
(3) Foot (4) Toes

Q. 3. Cow : Mustard : : Butter : ?
(1) Flower (2) Oil
(3) Plant (4) Seed

Q. 4. Food : Stomach : : Fuel : ?
(1) Automobile (2) Engine
(3) Truck (4) Plane

Q. 5. South : North-West : : West : ?
(1) East (2) South
(3) North-East (4) South-West

Q. 6. Bird : Fly : : Snake : ?
(1) Timid (2) Clatter
(3) Crawl (4) Hole

Q. 7. Fruit : Banana : : Mammal : ?
(1) Cow (2) Fish
(3) Snake (4) Sparrow

Q. 8. A man is facing east. He turns 140° in the clockwise direction and then 50° in the anticlockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
(1) East (2) West
(3) North (4) South

Q. 9. A man is facing north-west. He turns 90° in the clockwise direction and then 135° in the anticlockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
(1) East (2) West
(3) North (4) South

Q. 10. A man is facing south. He turns 135° in the anticlockwise direction and then 180° in the clockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
(1) North-east (2) North-west
(3) South-east (4) South-west

Q. 11. A man is facing north. He turns 90° in the anticlockwise direction and then 135° in the clockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
(1) North-east (2) North-west
(3) South-east (4) South-west

Q. 12. A man is facing south. He turns 135° in the anticlockwise direction and then 225° in the clockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
(1) East (2) West (3) North (4) South

Directions (Qs. 13 to 17): **A team of five is to be selected from amongst five boys A, B, C, D and E and four girls P, Q, R and S. Some criteria for selection are :**

A and S have to be together.
P cannot be put with R.
D and Q cannot go together.
C and E have to be together.
R cannot be put with B.
Unless otherwise stated, these criteria are applicable to all the questions below.

Q. 13. If two of the members have to be boys, the team will consist of
(1) A D S Q R (2) A B S P Q
(3) B D S R Q (4) C E S P Q

Q. 14. If two of the members are girls and D is one of the members, the members of the team other than D are
(1) P Q C E (2) P S A B
(3) P S C E (4) P Q B C

Q. 15. If including P at least three members are girls, the members of the team other than P are
(1) Q S C E (2) R S A D
(3) Q S A B (4) Q S B D

Q. 16. If R be one of the members, the other members of the team are
(1) Q S C E (2) Q S A D
(3) P S A D (4) S A C E

Q. 17. If A and C are members, the other members of the team cannot be
(1) E S P (2) B E S
(3) D E S (4) P Q E

Directions (Qs. 18 to 21): **In each of the following questions, three words are given which are related in some way. The same relationship obtains among the three words in one of the four alternatives given under it. Find the correct alternative.**

Q. 18. carnivorous, tiger, wolf
(1) cat, cow, milk
(2) mango, banana, fruit
(3) student, boy, girl
(4) worker, master, manager

Q. 19. solar system, earth, planet
(1) orange, fruit, vegetable
(2) poem, poetry, music
(3) page, book, word
(4) seed, fruit, plant

Q. 20. nurse, woman, doctor
(1) maid, wife, mother
(2) soldier, army, engineer
(3) patient, attendant, staff
(4) knife, scissors, doctor

Q. 21. researcher, historian, scholar
(1) teacher, professor, lecturer
(2) history, story, book
(3) epic, novel, book
(4) teacher, graduate, poet

Directions (Qs. 22 to 25): **are based on the following statement :**

A cube is painted red on two adjacent faces, yellow on two opposite faces and green on the remaining faces. It is cut into 64 smaller cubes of equal size.

Q. 22. How many cubes are painted on all faces?
(1) 0 (2) 4 (3) 8 (4) 64

Q. 23. How many cubes are painted on one face only and are yellow?
(1) 32 (2) 16 (3) 8 (4) 4

Q. 24. How many cubes have three faces painted?
(1) 4 (2) 8 (3) 16 (4) 32

Q. 25. How many cubes are painted on two faces only and that too with the same colour?
(1) 0 (2) 4 (3) 8 (4) 16

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30): **Below in Column I are given some words. These have been translated into a code language. The code equivalents of the words in Column I given in Column II are not necessarily opposite to the corresponding words. Moreover, the codes for the different letters in each word have also not been given in the same order as these letters occur in the original word. Study the two columns carefully and then of the four alternatives given in each question, find the one that has the code equivalents of the letters of the word given in the question. This is your answer.**

Column I	*Column II*
DELIBERATION	a e m r q s
CONSIDERATE	c c e h l m o
GHOSTLIKE	c f h m o q q r x
WORLDLY	e d g m q r s x z
KNOWLEDGE	a d e f m o p q q s z
ROCKET	c e f k m o p q q s z z

Q. 26. KNIGHT
(1) g h r x y z (2) f h m p q r
(3) g p r s x z (4) f g r s x z

Test Of Reasoning

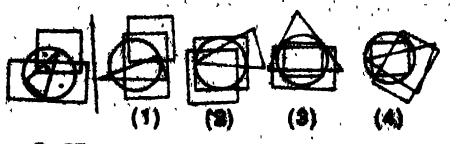
Q. 27. BLOAT
(1) c k m p s (2) c m p q s
(3) l k p q z (4) h m p q z
Q. 28. NOTICE
(1) e f h p q s (2) f g h p q r
(3) a f m q s z (4) a c d e q s
Q. 29. SOLACE
(1) a c d m p q (2) d e m o p q
(3) a c e m o q (4) a e d p q r
Q. 30. WORDY
(1) a d e o p (2) e f h l m
(3) e h l m o (4) f h l m q

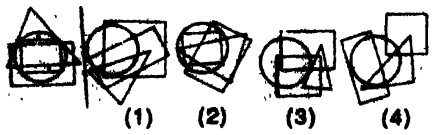
Directions (Qs. 31 to 35): **These questions are based on the following statement:**

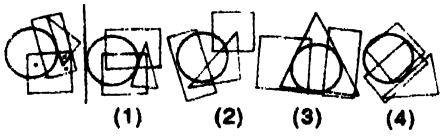
Of the five boys A, B, C, D and E two are good, one is poor and two are average in studies. Two of them study in post-graduate classes and three in under-graduate classes. One comes from a rich family, two from middle-class families and two from poor families. One of them is interested in music, two in acting and one in sports. Of those studying in under-graduate classes, two are average and one is poor in studies. Of the two boys interested in acting, one is a post-graduate student. The one interested in music comes from a middle-class family. Both the boys interested in acting are not industrious. The two boys coming from middle-class families are average in studies and one of them is interested in acting. The boy interested in sports comes from a poor family, while the one interested in music is industrious. E is industrious, good in studies, comes from a poor family and is not interested in acting, music or sports. C is poor in studies in spite of being industrious. A comes from a rich family and is not industrious but good in studies. B is industrious and comes from a middle-class family.

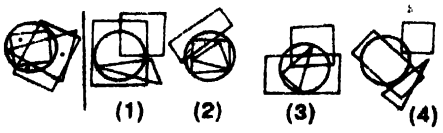
Q. 31. Name the boy interested in sports.
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
Q. 32. Name the boy interested in music.
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
Q. 33. Name the middle-class family boy interested in acting.
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
Q. 34. Name the boys studying in post-graduate classes.
(1) A, E (2) B, C (3) A, D (4) D, E
Q. 35. Name the boy who is not industrious and is average in studies.
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

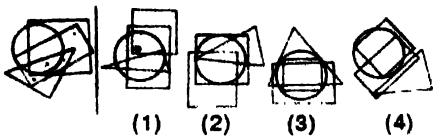
Directions (Qs. 36 to 45): **In each of the following questions, there is a diagram on the left having three points placed in it. It is followed by four other diagrams marked (1), (2), (3) and (4). Each of the three points placed in the diagram on the left satisfies a certain condition. You have to find the alternative from amongst the four given with it, the one which can also have three points satisfying the same conditions. That is your answer.**

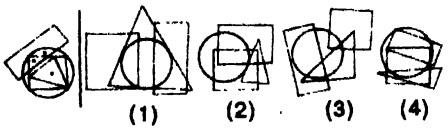
Q. 36.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

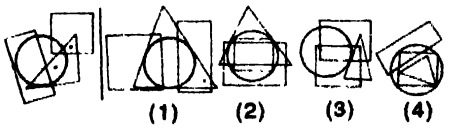
Q. 37.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

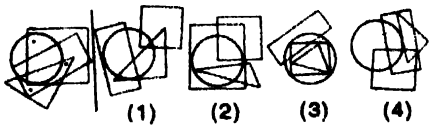
Q. 38.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

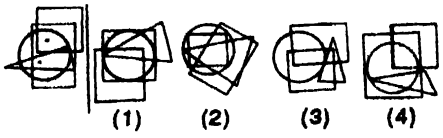
Q. 39.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

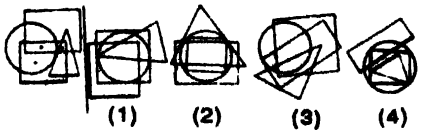
Q. 40.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Q. 41

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Q. 42.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Q. 43.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Q. 44.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Q. 45.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50): **In each of the following number series either some term is missing or is wrong which has been given as one of the four alternatives under it. This alternative is your answer.**

Q. 46. 1, 5, 11, 19, 29, 55
(1) 19 (2) 29 (3) 41 (4) 55

Q. 47. 1, 2, 5, 10, 17, 28
(1) 17 (2) 27 (3) 28 (4) 30
Q. 48. 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 34
(1) 21 (2) 25 (3) 29 (4) 34
Q. 49. 0, 3, 8, 15, 24, 33
(1) 8 (2) 15 (3) 26 (4) 33
Q. 50. 1, 5, 14, 30, 55, 93
(1) 55 (2) 93 (3) 95 (4) 97

Q. 51. Which letter in the word SELFRIGHTEOUSNESS does not change its position when the letters are reversed?
(1) E (2) G (3) H (4) T

Q. 52. Hira is richer than Jaya whereas Mohan is richer than Pritam. Lalit is as rich as Jaya. Jayant is richer than Hira.
What conclusion can be definitely drawn from the above statements?
(1) Jaya is poorer than Pritam
(2) Lalit is poorer than Hira
(3) Pritam is richer than Lalit
(4) Mohan is richer than Jayant

Q. 53. Sita, Mary, Jenny, Rahima, Rohini and Hamida go on a trecking expedition. At the start, Hamida leads the expedition. After every two kilometres, they change the leadership in the alphabetical order. Who takes over the leadership at the end of the 16th km?
(1) Jenny (2) Mary
(3) Rahima (4) Rohini

Q. 54. In a pile of reading material, there are novels, story-books, dramas and comics. Every novel has a drama next to it, every story-book has a comic next to it and there is no story-book next to a novel. If there be a novel at the top and the number of books be 40, the order of the books in the pile is
(1) n d s c (2) d n c s
(3) c s d n (4) n s c d

Q. 55. Pointing to a photograph a man said, "I have no brother or sister but that man's father is my father's son." Whose photograph was it?
(1) His son's (2) His own
(3) His father's (4) His nephew's

Directions (Qs. 56 to 60): **In the following questions, α stands for 'equal to', β for 'greater than', γ for 'less than' and δ for 'not equal to'.**

Q. 56. If $6x \alpha 5y$ and $2y \beta 3z$, then
(1) $2x \gamma z$ (2) $2x \beta 3z$
(3) $4x \alpha 3z$ (4) $4x \beta 3z$

Q. 57. If $ax \gamma by$, $bx \alpha cz$ and $b^2 \alpha ac$ then
(1) $y \beta z$ (2) $y \gamma z$
(3) $ay \alpha cz$ (4) $ax \beta cy$.

Q. 58. If $abxy \alpha c^2z$, $bx \beta ay$ and $b^2 \alpha ac$ then
(1) $ax^2 \beta cz$ (2) $bx^2 \beta c^2z$
(3) $a^2x^2 \beta cz$ (4) $b^2x \beta c^2z$

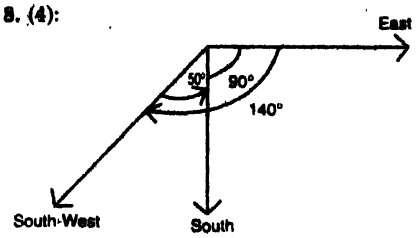
Q. 59. If $bcy \gamma ax$, $cy \alpha bz$ and $a^2 \gamma bc$ then
(1) $cx \gamma abz$ (2) $cx \delta abz$
(3) $c^2x \gamma a^2z$ (4) $cx \alpha abz$

Q. 60. If $a^2x \alpha byz$, $czx \alpha b^2y$ and $c^2z \alpha axy$, then
(1) $abc \beta xyz$ (2) $abc \gamma xyz$
(3) $abc \alpha xyz$ (4) $abc \delta xyz$

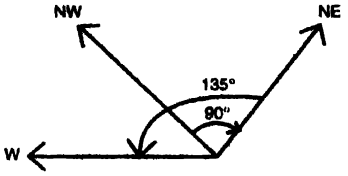
ANSWERS

1. (1)	2. (1)	3. (2)	4. (2)
5. (3)	6. (3)	7. (1)	

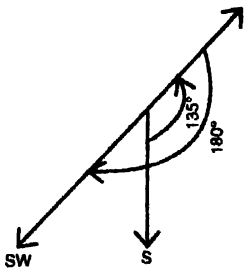
8. (4):



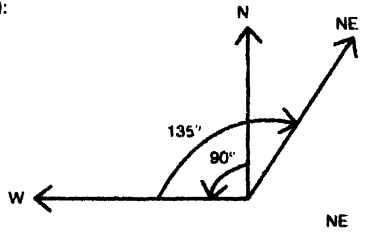
9. (2):



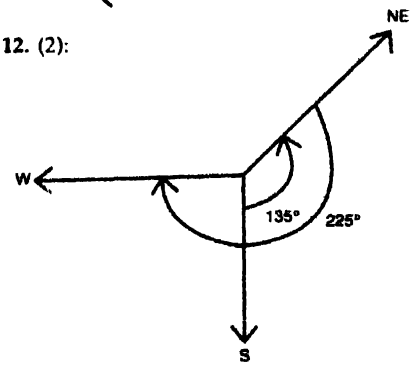
10. (4):



11. (1):



12. (2):



13. (2) 14. (2) 15. (3) 16. (4)
17. (4) 18. (3) 19. (4) 20. (1)
21. (3) 22. (1) 23. (3) 24. (2)
25. (2)

26. (4): To find the exact code, see that number of letters on both sides should be identical.
The code for
(1) D E L I B E R A T I O N
→ c e f k m o p q q s z z
(2) C O N S I D E R A T E
→ a d e f m o p q q s z
(3) W O R L D L Y
→ c c e h l m o
(4) R O C K E T → a e m r q s
(5) G H O S T L I K E
→ c d g m q r s x z
(6) K N O W L E D G E
→ c f h m o q q r x
(5) and (6) both contain 9 words. Here take the help of E to find the exact codes for words (5) & (6). (5) contains one E, (6) contains two Es. Code for (5) contains one q, code for (6) contains two 'q'.
∴ E is coded as q
Similarly, we can find that
(1) ⇒ I is coded as z
(2) ⇒ L is coded as c
(3), (4), (5) & (6) ⇒ O is coded as m, and R is coded as e
(1) & (3), ⇒ D is coded as o
(3) & (6) ⇒ W is coded as h
(3) ⇒ Y is coded as l
(4) & (6) ⇒ K is coded as r
(5) & (6) ⇒ G is coded as x
(6) ⇒ N is coded as f
(4) & (5) ⇒ T is coded as s
(4) ⇒ C is coded as a
(2) & (5) ⇒ S is coded as d
(2) ⇒ A is coded as p
(1) ⇒ B is coded as k
(5) ⇒ H is coded as g
Take care that order of the above steps must be exactly same. While searching codes for capital letters, cancel those capital letters along with their codes, everywhere in both the columns, wherever they occur so as to help you find the next code quickly as well as avoid confusion.
∴ K N I G H T ⇒ f g r s x z

27. (1): B L O A T ⇒ c k m p s
28. (3): N O T I C E ⇒ a f m q s z
29. (1): S O L A C E ⇒ a c d m p q
30. (3): W O R D Y ⇒ e h l m o
31. (3): The status of A, B, C, D and E is as follows:

	Studies	Studying in	Family	Hobby	Industrious
A	Good	*PG	Rich	Acting	No
B	Average	*UG	Middle-class	Music	Yes
C	Poor	*UG	Poor	Sports	Yes
D	Average	*UG	Middle-class	Acting	No
E	Good	*PG	Poor	X	Yes

* UG = Under-graduate classes
PG = Post-graduate classes

32. (2) 33. (4) 34. (1) 35. (4)
36. (4) 37. (2) 38. (1) 39. (4)
40. (1) 41. (4) 42. (1) 43. (4)
44. (2) 45. (3)

46. (3): The sequence in the given series is + 2, + 4, + 6, + 8, + 10, + 12, + 14. Hence, the number 41 is missing.
47. (3): The sequence in the given series is + 1, + 3, + 5, + 7, + 9. Hence, the number 28 is wrong and must be replaced by 26.
48. (1): 2 + 3 = 5, 3 + 5 = 8, 5 + 8 = 13
8 + 13 = 21, 13 + 21 = 34
Hence, the number 21 is missing
49. (4): The sequence in the given series is + 3, + 5, + 7, + 9, + 11. Hence, the number 33 is wrong and must be replaced by 35.
50. (2): The sequence in the given series is $+2^2, +3^2, +4^2, +5^2, +6^2$. Hence, the number 93 is wrong and must be replaced by 91.
51. (4): The middle letter, i.e. 9th letter
52. (2): Jayant > Hira > Jaya = Lalit
Mohan > Pritam
53. (2): There are only six members in the team. They take the charge of leadership in this order: Hamida — Jenny — Mary — Rahima — Rohini — Sita. After 10 Km., Sita will take over. After 12 km, 14 km, 16 km respectively, Hamida, Jenny, Mary will take over.
54. (1) 55. (2)
56. (4): $6x = 5y$ and $2y > 3z$
$\Rightarrow 6x = 5y$ and $y > \frac{3z}{2}$
$\Rightarrow 6x > 5 \times \frac{3z}{2} \Rightarrow 6x > \frac{15z}{2}$
$\Rightarrow 12x > 15z \Rightarrow 4x > 5z > 3z$
$\Rightarrow 4x \beta 3z$
57. (1): $ax < by$, $bx = cz$, $b^2 = ac$
Now $bx = cz \Rightarrow b^2x = bcz$
$\Rightarrow acx = bcz \Rightarrow ax = bz$
Now $ax < by \Rightarrow bz < by$
$\Rightarrow z < y \Rightarrow y > z \Rightarrow y \beta z$
58. (1): $abxy = c^2z$, $bx > ay$, $b^2 = ac$
$bx > ay$ and $b^2 = ac$
$\Rightarrow b^2x > aby \Rightarrow acx > aby$
$\Rightarrow cx > by \Rightarrow by < cx$
$\therefore c^2z = abxy = axby < axcx$
$\Rightarrow cz < ax^2 \Rightarrow ax^2 > cz \Rightarrow ax^2 \beta cz$
59. (2): $bcy < ax$, $cy = bz$, $a^2 < bc$
Now $cy = bz \Rightarrow c^2y = bcz > a^2z$
$\Rightarrow c^2y > a^2z$
Now $ax > bcy > a^2y$ ($\because bc > a^2$)
$\Rightarrow ax > a^2y \Rightarrow x > ay$
$\Rightarrow cx > acy \Rightarrow cx > abz$
($\because cy = bz$)
$\Rightarrow cx \neq abz \Rightarrow cx \delta abz$
60. (3): $a^2x = byz$, $czx = b^2y$, $c^2z = axy$
Now $czx = b^2y \Rightarrow c^2zx = cb^2y$
$\Rightarrow axyx = cb^2y \Rightarrow ax^2 = cb^2$
Again, $a^2x = byz \Rightarrow a^2x^2 = bxyz$
$\Rightarrow a.\ ax^2 = bxyz \Rightarrow a.\ cb^2 = bxyz$
$\Rightarrow abc = xyz \Rightarrow abc\ \alpha\ xyz$

Management Trainees'/ Probationary Officers' Examination, October 1995
Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

Directions (Qs. 1 to 5): **Answer these questions based on the following alphabet :**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Q. 1. If the sequence of second half of the alphabet is reversed, which of the following would be 9th letter to the right of 8th letter from your left?
(1) X (2) Q (3) W
(4) D (5) None of these

Q. 2. In the alphabet BC is to YX in the same way as EF is to _____
(1) UV (2) VU (3) WV
(4) VW (5) None of these

Test Of Reasoning

Q. 3. Four of the following are similar in regard to their position in the alphabet and hence form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
(1) BDF (2) IKG (3) QOM
(4) RTW (5) IKM

Q. 4. What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following letter sequence?
JXG HTJ FPN ? BHY
(1) DLS (2) ELS (3) DLR
(4) DLT (5) None of these

Q. 5. If the sequence of alphabet is reversed, which of the following would be the 14th letter from your left?
(1) N (2) L (3) O
(4) P (5) None of these

Q. 6. In a certain code language 'nee muk pic' means 'grave and concern', ill dic so' means 'every body else' and 'tur muk so' means 'soul and body'. Which of the following would mean 'every concern'?
(1) ill nee (2) pic nee (3) dic pic
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 7. If '+' means 'divided by'; '–' means 'multiplied by'; '×' means 'minus' and '+' means 'plus', which of the following will be the value of the following expression?
16 + 8 – 4 + 2 × 4 = ?
(1) 16 (2) 44 (3) 28
(4) 32 (5) None of these

Q. 8. Classroom is related to Blackboard in the same way as Cinema hall is related to _____
(1) Light (2) Films (3) Projector
(4) Balcony (5) Screen

Q. 9. In a row of boys, Raman is 14th from the right and 13th from the left. How many boys are there in the row?
(1) 27 (2) 28 (3) 25
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 10. How many even numbers are there in the following sequence of numbers which are immediately followed by an odd number as well as immediately preceded by an even number?
8 6 7 6 8 9 3 2 7 5 3 4 2 2 3 5 5 2 2 8 1 1 9
(1) One (2) Three (3) Five
(4) Six (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 11 to 15): **Read the following information to answer the given questions.**

(a) There is a family of six members A, B, C, D, E and F.
(b) There are two married couples in the family and the family members represent three generations.
(c) Each member has a distinct choice of a colour amongst green, yellow, black, red, white and pink.
(d) No lady member likes either green or white.
(e) C, who likes black colour is the daughter-in-law of E.
(f) B is brother of F and son of D and likes pink.
(g) A is grandmother of F and F does not like red.
(h) The husband who has a choice of green colour, his wife likes yellow.

Q. 11. Which of the following is true about F?
(1) Brother of B (2) Sister of B
(3) Either sister or brother of B
(4) Daughter of C (5) None of these

Q. 12. Which of the following is one of the married couples?
(1) CD (2) DA (3) AC
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 13. How many male members are there in the family?
(1) Two (2) Three (3) Four
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 14. Which of the following is the colour combination of one of the couples?
(1) Yellow-red (2) Green-black
(3) Red-yellow (4) Yellow-green
(5) None of these

Q. 15. Which of the following is the colour preference of A?
(1) Red (2) Yellow
(3) Either Yellow or Red
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 16 to 17): **In each question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.**

Q. 16. Statements:
Some Tigers are Rats.
Some Rats are Birds.
Conclusions:
I. Some Rats are Tigers.
II. Some Birds are Rats.
III. Some Birds are Tigers.
IV. Some Rats are both Tigers as well as Birds
(1) All (2) Only I
(3) Only I and III (4) Only II and IV
(5) None of these

Q. 17. Statements:
Some Papers are Balls.
No Ball is Round.
Conclusions:
I. Some Papers are Round.
II. Some Balls are Round.
III. Some Papers are not Round.
IV. Some Balls are Papers.
(1) Only III (2) Only IV
(3) Either III or IV (4) Only III and IV
(5) None of these

Q. 18. Statements:
All Maps are Roads.
Some Roads are Towns.
Conclusions:
I. Some Towns are Maps.
II. All Roads are Maps.
III. No Town is a Map.
IV. All Towns are Roads
(1) Either I or III (2) Either I and II or III
(3) Only I (4) Only III
(5) None of these

Q. 19. Statements:
Some Trees are Pens.
All Pens are Pencils.
Conclusions:
I. All Pencils are pens.
II. All Trees are Pens.
III. Some Trees which are not Pens are Pencils.
IV. Some Pencils are Trees.
(1) Only I and II (2) Only III and IV
(3) Only IV (4) All
(5) None of these

Q. 20. Statements:
All Papers are Bags.
No Bag is Green.
Conclusions:
I. No Paper is Green.
II. Some Papers are Green.
III. Some Green are Papers.
IV. Some Bags are Papers.
(1) Either I or II (2) Only I and III
(3) Only I and IV (4) Either II or III
(5) None of these

Q. 21. Statements:
All Bananas are Apples.
All Apples are Oranges.
Conclusions:
I. Some Oranges are Apples.
II. All Apples are Bananas.
III. Some Bananas are not Oranges.
IV. Some Oranges are Bananas.
(1) All (2) Only I and IV
(3) Only I and III (4) Only I
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 22 to 23): **Study the following information to answer these questions. A, B, C, D, E and F are seated in a circle facing the centre. D is between F and B. A is second to the left of D and second to the right of E.**

Q. 22. Who is facing A?
(1) B (2) F (3) Either F or B
(4) D (5) None of these

Q. 23. Who among the following is facing D?
(1) C (2) A (3) E
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 24 to 25): **Study the following information to answer these questions :**

Jayesh is taller than Mohan but shorter than Ashok. Shashi is taller than Mohan but shorter than Vijay.

Q. 24. Who among them is the tallest?
(1) Ashok (2) Vijay
(3) Either Vijay or Ashok
(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q. 25. Who among them is the shortest?
(1) Jayesh (2) Shashi (3) Vijay
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 26. How many pairs of letters (from both directions) are there in the word CONVENT which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?
(1) One (2) Two (3) Three
(4) No such pair (5) None of these

Q. 27. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(1) 1995 (2) 1998 (3) 1991
(4) 1996 (5) 1990

Directions (Qs. 28 to 30): **Study the following information to answer these questions :**

Five plays A, B, C, D and E are to be staged from Monday to Friday of a week. On each day, only one play will be staged. D or E should not be either the first or last to be staged. E should be immediately followed by C. B should be staged immediately after D. One play is staged between A and B.

Q. 28. Which of the following is the correct sequence of staging all the plays?
(1) AECDB (2) ADBCE (3) BDAEC
(4) DBECA (5) None of these

Q. 29. Which play was staged on Wednesday?
(1) Either B or C (2) B (3) A
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 30. Which is the first play to be staged?
(1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35): **Each of these questions has a question and two statements marked I and II. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the given question. Read both the statements and give answer (1), if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question; give answer (2), if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question; give answer (3), if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question; give answer (4), if the data even in both the statements together are not sufficient to answer the question, and give answer (5), if the data in both the statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.**

Q. 31. What time the office starts working?
I. Some employees reach office at 9.30 a.m.
II. Some employees leave office at 4.30 p.m.

Q. 32. In a certain number language '2 9 7' means 'tie clip button'. Which number means button?
I. In that language '9 2 6' means 'clip your tie'.
II. In that language '1 7 5' means 'hole and button'.

Q. 33. What is Meena's rank in the class?
I. There are 26 students in the class.
II. There are nine students who have scored less than Meena.

Q. 34. The cost of the kit is solely based on number of leaves. The kit has how many leaves?
I. The cost of the kit of medium size is Rs. 850.
II. The small size kit contains 55 leaves.

Q. 35. What is the distance between A and B?
I. Journey between A and B can be performed by rail.
II. Railway time-table gives the distance of rail journey.

Directions (Qs. 36 to 45): **Below are given two passages, each followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.**

Mark answer (1) if the inference is 'definitely true', i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; Mark answer (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given; Mark answer (3) if the 'data are inadequate', i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; Mark answer (4) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given; Mark answer (5) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

PASSAGE I

Law governing the co-operative societies are uniform in all states. These laws give the member of a housing society the right to nomination during his life time. This is quite unlike the rule in other property related cases where nomination comes into force after the demise of the member. The question then arises that, can the nominee get full proprietorial rights over a flat merely because he has been nominated by a deceased member of the society. Many people are under the wrong impression that once a nomination form has been filled, their responsibility is over and that the nominee would have no problem acquiring the property. And, that the legal heirs of the member will pose no problem for the nominee.

Q. 36. The law that considers whether a person is a legal heir or not has some lacunae.

Q. 37. There is a need to educate the people on all the aspects of laws governing the co-operative societies.

Q. 38. Co-operative movement had started with co-operative housing societies.

Q. 39. Property related laws are more or less same in all the states.

Q. 40. Nomination to property right need not be made to legal heirs only.

PASSAGE II

Education in the human values means an inculcation of truth, right action, peace, love and non-violence. These values, in turn, train and develop in a balanced manner the body, intellect, mind and heart. It is useless to saturate the minds of students with notions that they easily forget. Only by educating them to learn their deepest and innate qualities will we give them the capacity to give to their lives the right meaning.

Q. 41. There is need to re-orient our educational system.

Q. 42. Human values cannot be inculcated through education.

Q. 43. The parent's role is most crucial in imparting good values.

Q. 44. Mind has a specific capacity to learn.

Q. 45. Education in human values has been introduced in many schools.

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50): **In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.**

Give answer (1) if only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) if only assumption II is implicit; give answer (3) if either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is implicit and give answer (5) if both I and II are implicit.

Q. 46. Statement:
"The end of a financial year is the ideal time to take a look at the performance of various companies."
Assumptions:
I. All the companies take such a review at the end of a financial year.
II. The performance data of various companies is available.

Q. 47. Statement:
"In my absence, I request you to look after the affairs of our company"– B tells C.
Assumptions:
I. C may not accept the request of B
II. C has the expertise to handle the affairs of the company.

Q. 48. Statement:
"I would like to study the impact of pay revision on job satisfaction of employees" – A tells B.
Assumptions:
I. Job satisfaction can be measured.
II. A has necessary competence to undertake such study.

ANSWERS

1. (3): A B C D E F G H I J K L M
Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N

2. (2): B and C are second and third letters from the beginning. Y and X are the second and third letters from the end.

3. (4): In all other groups of letters, there are three alternate letters of the alphabet.

4. (1): The first letter of each term is moved two steps backward, the second letter is moved four steps backward, and the third letter is moved three, four, five, six steps forward respectively.

5. (5): M

6. (4): 'nee muk pic' ⇒ Grave and concern
'tur muk so' ⇒ Soul and body
∴ 'muk' means 'and'
'ill dic so' ⇒ Every body else
∴ 'so' means 'body'.

7. (3): $16 + 8 - 4 + 2 \times 4$
$= 16 + 8 \times 4 + 2 - 4$
$= 16 + 8 \times \frac{4}{2} - 4 = 16 + 8 \times 2 - 4$
$= 16 + 16 - 4 = 28$

Test Of Reasoning

8. (5) **9.** (5): 26

10. (5): 8 6 7 6 8 9 3 2 7 5 3 4 2 2 3 5 5 2 2 8 1 1 9

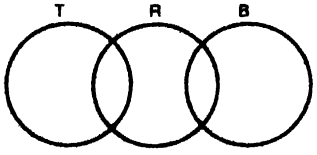
11. (1):

E → A
↓
D → C
↓
BF

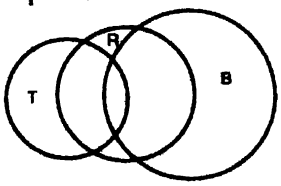
A, B, C, D, E and F like Yellow, Pink, Black, Red, Green and white colours respectively.
E is husband of A, D is husband of C, B & F are brothers.

12. (1) **13.** (3) **14.** (4) **15.** (2)

16. (5)

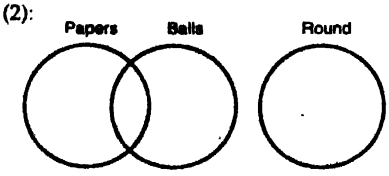


implies that I and II follow

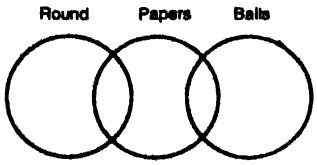


implies that 'All follow'
But this means that I and II definitely follow, whatever the case may be.
Hence, (5) is the answer

17. (2):

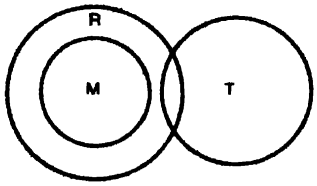


⇒ only IV follows

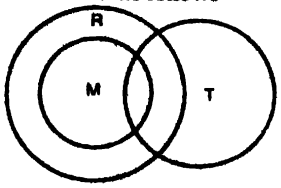


⇒ I, III and IV follow
Hence, IV definitely follows

18. (1):

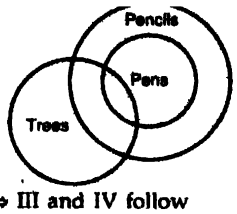


⇒ III follows



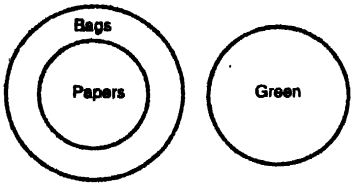
⇒ I follows
Hence, (1) is the answer

19. (2):



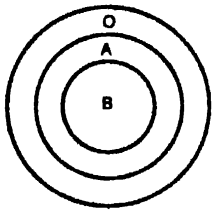
⇒ III and IV follow

20. (3):



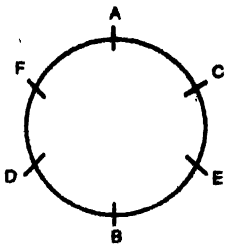
⇒ I and IV follow

21. (2):



⇒ I and IV follow

22. (1):



The position of A, B, C, D, E and F are shown in the above diagram.
B is facing A

23. (1): C is facing D

24. (3): Ashok > Jayesh > Mohan
Vijay > Shashi > Mohan

25. (5): Mohan

26. (2): ON, O N V E N T

27. (4): 1996 is a leap year

28. (5): A D B E C

29. (2)	**30.** (1)	**31.** (4)	**32.** (3)
33. (5)	**34.** (4)	**35.** (2)	**36.** (2)
37. (1)	**38.** (3)	**39.** (3)	**40.** (1)
41. (1)	**42.** (4)	**43.** (3)	**44.** (1)
45. (3)	**46.** (5)	**47.** (2)	**48.** (5)

Competition Opportunities

Combined State/Upper Subordinate Services (Prelim.) Examination, 1995
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Examination for Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police in CBI and Central Police Organisations, 1996
by Staff Selection Commission
(June 16, 1996)

MBA Admission Test
For M.S. Patel Institute
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Miscellaneous Services Recruitment Examination, 1996
by Public Service Commission, West Bengal
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Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1996
(July 7, 1996)

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1996
(July 14, 1996)

Examination for Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police, 1996
by Staff Selection Commission
(July 28, 1996)

Combined Subordinate Accounts & Audit Services Competitive Examination, 1996
by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission
(July/August 1996)

Engineering Services Examination, 1996
(August 4, 1996)

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1996
(September 2, 1996)

NDA and Naval Academy Examination, September 1996
(September 15, 1996)

Examination for Recruitment of Clerks, 1996
by Staff Selection Commission
(September 22, 1996)

Combined Lower Subordinate Assistant Grade Examination, 1996
by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission
(October/November 1996)

Commission in the Army
84th Technical Graduates Course (January 1997)
and 8th Short Service Commission (Technical) Course (May 1997)
Combined Defence Services Examination,
October 1996
(October 6, 1996)

Clerical Cadre Examination
by Banking Services Recruitment Board, Calcutta
(October 6, 1996)

Junior Hindi Translators Examination, 1996
(October 27, 1996)

Last date : June 14, 1996

"Be Confident And Stay Composed"

My Personality Test



KESHAV CHANDRA, IAS

After my Civil Services main examination, I was almost confident to get an interview call. Since I was called on the last day, I got 45 days, in which I prepared extensively, starting from the general aspects about my native place to my optionals to the topics of current importance (like Bosnia crisis, D-day celebrations etc.). In those days, two things, that vigorously pepped me up, were the general discussions with my close friend and, the experience of oratory owing to teaching at a Civil Services institute.

For the occasion, I attired in white shirt, navy blue trousers and a matching tie, and sat quite relaxed in the hall for my turn. Inside the room I felt confident when the Chairman read out my bio data loudly Always unexpected, the first question was to relate modern management with Vedic principles, and the second was to relate modern economic policies with the philosophy of *Gita*. To both, I gave confident answers and satisfied the Chairman. The next question he picked up on my hobbies (i.e. painting, novel-reading, poetry, badminton and tennis). I was asked four questions on painting and three questions on authors whose works I had gone through. The questions on painting, they asked, were to differentiate between post-renaissance and Baroque style of paintings. I replied to their satisfaction. Out of which the philosophy of existentialism came forth for a healthy discussion. Further, I was asked to name the school I attended. A member asked about the government's plan on the school. After my answers I was asked about the government's plan to provide primary education with extra privileges to children of tender age. I did satisfy them again but I was caught half cock when they asked me about the motto of IAS and the book from which it has been taken. Although I couldn't answer it, yet I maintained my composure. I think, it was the ebb of my interview but I managed to pull through it. Afterwards, the questions ranged from Sanskrit as a link language to Rig Veda to Hebrew and then hopped on to C = 14 method.

To all, my answers were up to mark. But I did lack on the last-minute application on the question regarding 'magnetic-chronology'. But by that time I had built up my impression about the requisite knowledge I possess. I left the board on a happy note. Although I was a bit disturbed as I couldn't reply few, nonetheless, the answers I provided were outstanding and that perhaps squared up for the minor slips. My interview lasted thirty five minutes and this, I think was exceptional as compared to others, who hardly got twenty-odd minutes.

My suggestion to the aspirants is : be confident and be prepared for any silly question. The biggest impression is created by first answer and if the first question is vague and intricate and you are able to tackle it efficiently, it gives you a psychological boost and it gives a nice impression on interviewers. ❑

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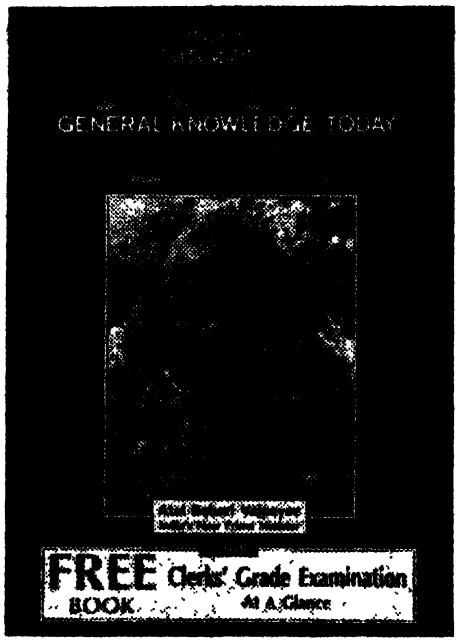
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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

ADF : Asian Development Fund

It is the soft loan window of the Asian Development Bank. The United States has blocked soft loans for India and China from the ADF.

AGP : Asom Gana Parishad

A regional party of Assam, it has returned to power after five years of Congress rule in the State.

ARF : ASEAN Regional Forum

It is South East Asian group's platform for security-related matters. After four months of uncertainty, India has finally been invited in May 1996 to join the Forum.

ICC : International Chamber of Commerce

The Paris-based organisation has, in its report on "Extortion and Bribery Business Transactions" released in May 1996, called for concerted action by world organisations, governments and enterprises to meet the goal of greater transparency in international trade.

IGNP : Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana

It is an ambitious project to lay the world's longest canal in arid Rajasthan and has come a full circle. Water reached the tail-end of the 649-km main canal at Mohangarh in 1987, accomplishing 35 long years of engineering toil. All along its trail through the vast desert, lush farms have brought instant prosperity and wealth to the people. Agricultural productivity has soared as water has resurrected forsaken land.

PATA : Pacific Asia Travel Association

The 45th annual conference of the Pacific Asia Travel Association was held in Bangkok in April 1996. It focussed on the globalisation of the tourism industry and its ill-effects on ancient culture and heritage.

TMC : Tamil Maanila Congress

It is the newly formed party of Tamil Nadu which broke away from the Indian National Congress protesting against the high command's decision to go along with the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). It has won all the 20 Lok Sabha seats and 39 of the 40 Assembly seats it contested as an ally of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).

WCO : World Customs Organisation

The 140-member organisation implements a harmonised system of tariff classification. India has been elected the vice-chairman of the 43-year-old organisation for the next two years.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Silver Jubilee of Infantry Battalion : The 27th battalion of the Madras Regiment—the youngest infantry battalion—celebrated silver jubilee of its raising day on June 1, 1996.

World No-Tobacco Day : The World No-Tobacco Day was observed on May 31, 1996.

Everest Day : Nepal celebrated the Everest Day on May 29, 1996 to mark the occasion of the first scaling of the highest peak of the world, Mount Everest, by sherpa Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary 43 years ago.

Nehru's Death Anniversary : Nation paid homage to the architect of modern India and country's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on his 32nd death anniversary on May 27, 1996.

Rajiv Gandhi's Death Anniversary : Nation paid tributes to the assassinated Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on the occasion of his fifth death anniversary on May 21, 1996.

Guru Arjan Dev's Death Anniversary : The death anniversary of fifth Guru Arjan Dev was observed with religious fervour on May 21, 1996.

Anniversary of Pokhran Explosion : The 22nd anniversary of the Pokhran explosion was observed on May 18, 1996.

World Telecommunication Day : The World Telecommunication Day was celebrated on May 17, 1996.

International Day of Families : The United Nations observed the International Day of Families on May 15,1996 for the third year.

Tagore's Birth Anniversary : India's Nobel laureate, poet and philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, was fondly remembered on his 135th birth anniversary on May 9, 1996.

World Red Cross Day : The World Red Cross Day was celebrated on May 8, 1996.

Motilal Nehru's Birth Anniversary : Floral tributes were paid at the portrait of Motilal Nehru inside the Central Hall of Parliament House in New Delhi on the occasion of his 135th birth anniversary on May 6, 1996.

Zail Singh's Birth Anniversary : Nation paid homage to the former President, Giani Zail Singh, on his 80th birth anniversary on May 5, 1996.

Appointments

Prime Minister of India : The United Front leader and former Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda was on June 1, 1996 sworn in as India's 11th Prime Minister. He has succeeded Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee who resigned on May 28, 1996.

Lok Sabha Speaker : Mr. P. A. Sangma, a former Chief Minister of Meghalaya and former Union Minister, was on May 23, 1996 unanimously elected Speaker of the 11th Lok Sabha. He was the joint candidate of the Congress (I) and the United Front.

RAW Chief : Mr. Ranjan Roy, an IPS officer of Orissa cadre, was appointed Chief of the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) of the Cabinet Secretariat on May 26, 1996.

Karnataka CM : Mr. J. H. Patel, Karnataka's Deputy Chief Minister, was on May 31, 1996 sworn in as successor to Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, the outgoing Chief Minister.

Pondy CM : Mr. R. V. Janakiraman of DMK was on May 25, 1996 sworn in as the new Chief Minister of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. He succeeded Mr. V. Vaithilingam who resigned.

West Bengal CM : Mr. Jyoti Basu, the octogenarian Marxist leader, took over the reins of the Left Front Government in West Bengal for the record fifth time in a row after he was sworn in on May 20, 1996.

Haryana CM : Mr. Bansi Lal, President of the Haryana Vikas Party and leader of the HVP-BJP alliance, was on May 11, 1996 sworn in as Haryana Chief Minister. He succeeded Mr. Bhajan Lal who resigned.

Kerala CM : Mr. E. K. Nayanar, leader of the Left Democratic Front, assumed office on May 20, 1996. He has succeeded Mr. A. K. Antony who resigned.

Assam CM : Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, the leader of the Asom Gana Parishad Legislature Party, was on May 15, 1996 sworn in as Chief Minister of Assam for the second time. He succeeded Mr. Bhumidhar Barman.

Tamil Nadu CM : Mr. M. Karunanidhi, the DMK chief who took the party to a landslide victory in Tamil Nadu, assumed the mantle of Chief Ministership for the fourth time on May 13, 1996. He succeeded Ms. J. Jayalalitha who resigned following the rout of her AIADMK in the Assembly elections.

TDP (NTR) Chief : Mrs. Lakshmi Parvati was on May 28, 1996 unanimously re-elected as President of NTR Telugu Desam for a two-year term.

UNICEF Ambassador : The former Indian cricket captain and commentator, Mr. Ravi Shastri, was on May 22, 1996 appointed UNICEF's National Ambassador for Children.

CAT Chief : Mr. Justice A. P. Ravani, Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court, took over as Chairman of the Central Administrative Tribunal on May 8, 1996.

Envoy to China : Mr. Ranendra Sen, Indian Ambassador in Russia, was appointed country's next envoy to China on May 6, 1996. He succeeds Mr. C. Dasgupta.

Envoy to South Africa : Gopalkrishna Gandhi, a grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, has been appointed as the second Indian High Commissioner to South Africa.

Israel Premier : Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu on May 30, 1996 won Israel's first direct election for Prime Minister.

Afghanistan Premier : The rebel leader Mr. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was named on May 29, 1996 as Afghanistan's Prime Minister.

Ukraine Premier : The Ukrainian President Mr. Leonid Kuchma on May 28, 1996 named the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Pavlo Lazarenko, as the new Prime Minister, succeeding Mr. Yevhen Marchuk.

Taiwan President : Mr. Lee Teng-Hui was on May 20, 1996 inaugurated as Taiwan's first popularly elected President, capping the island's 10-year march to democracy.

Italian Premier : Mr. Romano Prodi was on May 18, 1996 sworn in as Prime Minister to head Italy's 55th government since World War II. He has succeeded Mr. Lamberto Dini.

Ugandan President : Mr. Yoweri Museveni, Ugandan President, won election for another five years on May 9, 1996.

Narcotics Board : India has been elected to the International Narcotics Board along with Japan, Pakistan, Colombia, Philippines, France, Iran and the United States.

IMF Chief : Mr. Michael Camdessus was on May 22, 1996 unanimously re-elected as Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund for a third five-year term.

Spain Premier : King Juan Carlos swore in the Conservative leader, Mr. Jose Maria Aznar, as Prime Minister on May 6, 1996.

Commissions And Committees

Srikrishna Panel reinstated : The Maharashtra Government, bowing to the wishes of Vajpayee government announced on May 28, 1996 the reinstatement of the Justice B. N. Srikrishna Commission, which was set up to probe the 1993 Mumbai riots.

Khanna Committee : The P. R. Khanna Committee has in his report submitted to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in May 1996 suggested stricter monitoring of non-banking finance companies (NBFCs) and 'elbow room' for the large finance companies. It was set up a year back to look into the knotty problem of monitoring the working of about 40,000 finance companies (according to RBI statistics) in the country. The RBI wants to put an end to the birth of new companies which offer deposit rates in the range of 20 to 30 per cent, often with a good coin thrown in.

The committee was set up to go into the question of monitoring the working of NBFCs as the RBI found to its dismay that the prudential norms—announced in 1994 subsequent to the acceptance of the A. C. Shah Committee Report—were difficult to enforce.

The Khanna Committee has recommended that the "role of auditors be tightened." As a tightening grip, it has recommended that entry norm be tightened, there should be coordination with the RBI, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) should be streamlined, there should be deposit rates, freedom for large companies and greater elbow room for large finance companies.

Leila Seth Commission : The Delhi Government on May 4, 1996 extended the term of the Leila Seth Commission probing the custodial death of biscuit tycoon J. M. Rajan Pillai in July last year. The term expired on April 30 and has now been extended by two months up to June 30.

The Commission was instituted on July 27 last year to inquire into the circumstances leading to the death of Rajan Pillai when he was lodged in Tihar jail, following his arrest by CBI for his alleged involvement in a fraud case in Singapore.

Defence

India set to join n-submarine club : India is set to join the world's select club of nuclear submarine countries along with Brazil with scientists having successfully test-fired prototype of pressurised water reactors, according to the *Jane's Defence Weekly*.

"Indian Navy has accorded topmost priority to build nuclear power submarine and the project is taking precedence over its other major projects like aircraft carrier," Capt. Richard Sharpe says in the latest annual edition of the Jane's fighting ships.

Economic Scene

India's imports-exports : Items like petroleum and its products, iron and steel, fertilisers, edible oil, non-ferrous metals, pearls and precious stones, machine tools and electronic goods have constituted the major chunks of country's $ 36.37 billion import bill during 1995-96.

Among the export items from India, which fetched $ 31.83 billion during 1995-96, export of rice recorded the highest growth—a hefty 254.5 per cent at $ 1,333 million compared to $ 376 million in the previous year. The main items of export were electronic goods, computer software, readymade garments and leather manufactures, but there was a fall in the export of cashew, marine products and hand-made carpets.

Tokyo tops in prices : For the price of a dozen eggs in New York, a consumer could buy only 7.4 in Tokyo, according to a recent survey of consumer prices around the world.

The survey, conducted by Japan's economic planning agency, found that the consumer prices in Tokyo were 59 per cent higher than those in New York last year. The consumer price gap between the two cities grew by 7 percentage points from 1994, said the report. It attributed the rising gap to the increased value of the yen—an average of 94 to one dollar compared to 102 in 1994.

Education And Employment

U.K. schools to launch MBA courses in India : Representatives from two of Britain's leading business schools—Dr. David Kirby, Professor of Entrepreneurship and an expert on small and medium sized industry at Durham University Business School, and Dr. Chris Greensted, Dean of Stranthclyde Graduate Business School and an international specialist in management development—visited Delhi and Bombay to develop closer links with business and industry and to launch their distance MBA courses which will shortly be available in India for the first time.

The MBA programmes are designed for individuals and young managers with at least two years of work experience, to enable them to obtain an internationally recognised management qualification whilst continuing their careers in India.

ASC establishes hotel management institute : The Army Service Corps Centre (ASC) South has established the Army Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, which is scheduled to commence its first three-year degree course with effect from August.

Affiliated to the Bangalore University, the subjects offered by the course are based on the syllabus and guidelines of the university. The institute is open for the children of serving personnel and pensioners of the regular Army only. Located at the ASC Centre (South), the institute aims at imparting high quality hotel management education. Accommodation for students and wardens and other facilities exist, as the Centre also imparts training in catering technology to the officers and men of the Army.

Expeditions

On Everest for the 10th time : Ang Rita Sherpa, popularly known as 'snow leopard' for his unmatched climbing skill, re-wrote history on May 23, 1996 by climbing the world's highest peak, Mount Everest, for the tenth time. The forty-eight-year-old Sherpa from Thame, Solukhumbu in Nepal stayed at the top of the peak for 15 minutes.

Since his first successful attempt on May 7, 1983, Ang Rita has never used oxygen till now to climb the Everest. He reached the peak along with two members of the Swedish Everest expedition.

Lensman with 35-pound camera scales Everest : After helping carry the dead from the recent tragedy on Mount Everest, David Breashears reached the summit on May 24, 1996 with the heaviest camera ever carried to the top of the world.

Breashears is a Massachusetts resident directing a large-format Imax film about an expedition climbing Everest and conducting science experiments on the 29,028-feet mountain.

ITBP team scales Everest again : Undeterred by the death of their comrades, three members of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) expedition once again summitted Mount Everest from the treacherous Chinese side on May 10, 1996 and unfurled the Indian and ITBP flags atop the world's highest peak. The summiteers were Subedar T. Samanla, Naik Shivang Palzor and Constable Dorji Morup.

Woman scales world's 'highest' peaks : Ms. Yasuko Namba, the 47-year-old Japanese woman, who reached the summit of Mount Everest (8,848 metre) on May 11, 1996 has now scaled the highest peak of each of the world's seven continents.

Honours And Awards

Nehru Fellowships : The Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund on May 26, 1996 announced the award of Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowships for the reputed scholar of Indian art, Professor (Dr.) Lolita Nehru, and the constitutional and parliamentary affairs expert, Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, on the eve of the 32nd death anniversary of India's first Prime Minister.

The fellowship is tenable for a period of two years and carries a stipend of Rs. 10,000 per month and a contingency grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum. With the latest fellowships, the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund has so far awarded 123 fellowships.

Honest Man of the Year Award : The former Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, was selected on May 20, 1996 by the Sulabh International Jury for the "Honest Man of the Year Award" for the year 1996 for "his outstanding contribution in improving the economic situation and bringing about changes in the system which is now well set to abolish poverty in the country."

The award consists of Rs. 5 lakh, a gold plaque, a gold medal and a citation. It is given every year to an outstanding person who has shown the highest level of public honesty and commitment in his or her work.

Nehru Awards : The Madhya Pradesh Government's national-level Jawaharlal Nehru award for engineering and technology for 1993 has been given jointly to Dr. S. R. Rajagopalan and Dr. M. A. L. Thachachar for their outstanding contribution.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for Social Sciences for 1992 was awarded jointly to Prof. M. S. Gore and Prof. Iqbal Narayan, for the year 1993 to Dr. Durganand Sinha and Dr Ramashray Rai, and for 1994 to Prof. Anre Botilyo and Dr. Barister Bakim.

In the science section, Dr. M. M. Valiathan got the award for 1992, Dr. A. M. Mitra and Dr. U. R. Rao jointly for 1993, and Prof. Govardhan Mehta for 1994.

National Film Awards : The National Film Awards for 1995 were announced on May 25, 1996. Veteran film-maker Hrishikesh Mukherjee chaired the 17-member jury. The following are the recipients:

Best Feature Film—The Malayalam film 'Kathapurushan", directed by Adoor Gopalakrishnan, won the Swarna Kamal and a cash prize of Rs. 50,000.

Best Hindi Feature Film— The controversial film "Bandit Queen" produced by S. S. Bedi and directed by Shekhar Kapur won Swarna Kamal and Rs. 20,000. The film also won the best costume award.

Film Providing Popular and Wholesome Entertainment—Hindi feature film "Dilwale Dulhaniya Le Jayenge" by Aditya Chopra.

Nargis Dutt Award for National Integration—Tamil film "Bombay" by Mani Ratnam.

Indira Gandhi Award for Best Debut-Making Director—Malaya Bhattacharya for his Bengali film "Kahinin".

Best Director—Saeed Akhtar Mirza for 'Naseem" dealing with communal harmony.

Best Actor—Rajat Kapur for his role as Mahatma Gandhi in "The Making of a Mahatma" by Shyam Benegal

Best Actress—Seema Biswas won Rajat Kamal and Rs. 10,000 for her portrayal of Phoolan Devi in "Bandit Queen".

Best Supporting Actor—Mithun Chakraborty for his portrayal of Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa in the Hindi film "Swami Vivekananda".

Best Supporting Actress—Aranmula Ponnamma for the Malayalam film "Kathapurushan".

Best Child Artist—Master Bishwas for the Kannada film "Kraurya".

U Thant Award : Canadian environmentalist, Mr. Maurice Strong, was on May 2, 1996, presented the U Thant award for his commitment to the United Nations and his efforts to promote environmental protection.

The award is presented annually by the Sri Chinmoy Center, a non-governmental organisation, in memory of the former UN Secretary, U Thant of Myanmar. Previous winners include Mother Teressa, the South African President Dr. Nelson Mandela, the former Soviet President Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, and the South African Archbishop Mr. Desmond Tutu.

MISCELLANY

Miss Universe : Miss Venezuela Alicia Machado, the 19-year-old law and business management student, has succeeded Chelsi Smith, a 22-year-old college student from Deer Park, Texas, who won the Miss U.S.A. title in 1995, as Miss Universe 1996 in Las Vegas on May 17, 1996. Dressed in a white gown, she had told judges that she would rather be smart than rich or beautiful. She beat 78 contestants from the world. Machado is the third beauty from Venezuela to win the coveted award.



Beaming Trio : Miss Venezuela Alicia Machado (centre) crowned as Miss Universe with Miss Finland Lola Odusoga (left) and Miss Aruba Taryn Mansell (right)

While giving an interview, the 1.75 metre (5 ft 9 in) tall blonde Machado described herself as a simple person and said she has no boy friends. "Venezuelans should be very proud, not of me, but of our country," she said. "Intelligence is more important than beauty."

The first runner-up was Taryn Mansell of Aruba, and the second runner-up was Lola Odusoga of Finland. Miss India Sandhya Chib was one among the top ten finalists for the crown.

NAM to discontinue 'permanent guest' status : The NAM has in May 1996 decided to discontinue the practice of allowing non-member states, Western countries and Japan, to attend its meetings as 'permanent guests' due to the growing perception that they have used this status to divide the movement.

Alarming rise in urban population: Mumbai will be the second most populous city in the world by the year 2000 and Calcutta would follow closely to garner the top position by the 21st century. The two metropolises already figure in the list of the 14 most populous cities of the world, with the current population of 11.5 and 14.5 million respectively. Apart from these two cities, New Delhi too figures in the race.

Releasing the *State of the World Population Report, 1996*, Dr. Wasim Zaman, the representative of the United Nations Population Fund in India, said in New Delhi on May 29, 1996 that the projections show that, by the turn of the century, three Indian cities will have a population of over 10 million.

Sri Lankan standard time advanced by 1 hr : The Sri Lankan Cabinet has on May 24, 1996 decided to advance the Sri Lankan standard time (SLST) by one hour thereby saving one hour of daylight in the face of the worst ever power crisis gripping the country.

While the SLST was 5.1/2 hours ahead of the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) so long, it is 6.1/2 hours ahead of the GMT after the clocks were adjusted on May 24.

Antarctic ice shelves breaking up : Atmospheric warming has caused the disintegration of five ice shelves on the Antarctic peninsula over the past 60 years.

According to a paper by glaciologists at the British Antarctic Survey, the disintegrations have occurred only in the warmest part of Antarctica where the climate has warmed 2.5 degree Celsius in the past 50 years, weakening the shelves by increasing the amount of summer melting.

The glaciologists have found that about 8,000 sq km of ice shelves have been lost, thus changing the maps of Antarctica, cutting several islands off from the continent and giving birth to thousands of ice-bergs, a British science journal has reported.

"Bandit Queen" cleared : Film-maker Shekhar Kapoor's movie "Bandit Queen", based on the life and times of Phoolan Devi, was cleared on May 1, 1996 for public screening by the Supreme Court, ending months of controversy and legal wrangles over depiction of nudity, a rape scene and use of violence and abusive language against women. By lifting the ban, the court has ensured a happy ending for all concerned.

The court re-affirmed the principle that the effect of any work has to be judged as a whole, having regard to its theme and, keeping in mind an average person of normal sensibilities. The court ruled that "nakedness does not always arouse the baser instinct" and the effect of the brief scene of less than two minutes where Phoolan Devi is stripped naked and humiliated "was not to titillate the cinema-goer's lust but to

arouse in him sympathy for the victim and disgust for the perpetrators."

The subject of the film, Ms. Phoolan Devi, now a member of the Lok Sabha, struck a good deal last year when she decided to withdraw her objections to the work for a price. The producer and the distributors have obvious reasons to celebrate.



New device to detect 'gravity waves' : The search for nature's most elusive radiation-gravity waves will start soon with a team of British and German scientists joining hands to build a powerful detector.

Named Geo-600, the sophisticated equipment is capable of measuring a minute change of 20 cm in the distance between the earth and the centre of our galaxy, the Milky Way. In other words, it can even notice a fly stretching its legs on a planet around a star 100 light-years away.

To be completed by 1998-99, this device will consist of two perpendicular arms, within which the world's best mirrors will reflect intense laser light back and forth, continually sensing its length.

Hot springs near Andaman : Indian scientists have discovered several under sea hot springs that facilitate formation of minerals of valuable metals off the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These high-temperature vents are opening on the sea bed through which hydrothermal solutions, as hot as 300 degree celsius, are ejected into the sea water. Such hydrothermal mineral deposits have been reported in the past from several locations in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

The discovery of sea-floor hydrothermal system is regarded as a boon to ore deposit research. However, scientists are yet to develop a potentially cost-effective way of exploiting these vast mineral resources, rich in platinum, gold, silver and other metals.



Enron project ratified : The BJP Government revalidated on May 27, 1996 the counter guarantee provided by the Centre to the two billion dollar upgraded and renegotiated 740 MW gas based Dabhol power project of the U.S. multinational Enron Power Corporation located in Maharashtra.

The controversial project was earlier scrapped by the BJP-Shiv Sena Government of Maharashtra for being priced too high. It was revived after fresh negotiations but this needed clearance for the modified power purchase agreement (PPA) between the U.S. multinational and the Maharashtra Government, by the Union Finance Ministry. The firm had fixed a deadline of June 6 for ratification of the revised project.

The 2000 megawatt project, involving a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000 crore, was cleared by the Centre for Dabhol in Ratnagiri district as part of the Government's policy to ensure participation of the private sector in the vital infrastructure industry. The project was scrapped because of allegations of lack of transparency in arriving at the agreement with the private firm and the 'excessive' returns assured for the promoters. The revised project involved change in fuel and increasing the generation capacity slightly.



Wireless speaker for home : Now one can listen to the stereo, TV, VCR or CD player in any room of the house—without running miles of speaker wire. This has been made possible with a new wireless stereo speaker system developed by a U.S. manufacturer. It was able to introduce this whole new generation of powerful wireless speakers due to the advent of 900 MHz technology. The wireless speakers are said to rival the sound of expensive wired speakers, according to a report.

The powerful transmitter can be plugged into an audio-out, tape-out or headphone jack on stereo of TV component, to transmit wirelessly to speakers or headphones. As a result, one transmitter can broadcast to an unlimited number of stereo speakers and headphones, each of which contains its own built-in receiver/amplifier. The speaker provides a two-way bass reflex design for individual bass control. Its automatic digital lock-in tuning is said to give optimum reception and eliminate drift. The speakers are also reported to have the option of either stereo or hi-fi sound.

Plants without fertilisers : Modern farming uses large amounts of nitrogenous fertilisers. These chemical products, which speed up plant growth spectacularly, are expensive and consume a lot of fossil energy. They are also partly responsible for the pollution of the water table.

For about 20 years, scientists have been seeking ways of growing plants which would not need such tremendous amounts of nitrogenous fertilisers but which would give a comparable yield. The most promising results seem to come from leguminous plants which owe their natural growth of their communion with a bacterium. If it were possible to intervene in this surprising reaction, the face of farming would be completely changed.

The fertilising qualities of leguminous plants have been known since the Romans. Unlike cereals and oilseeds, the representatives of this family which number no fewer than 15,000 species (soya, beans, peas, luceme, anacia, peanuts, etc.) indirectly have access to the world's greatest reserve of nitrogen, the atmosphere. This access is direct as the nitrogen is provided by rhizobium bacteria.

Ultrasound fish finder : The Indian fisheries sector is all set to go high-tech. An ambitious project funded by the Department of Ocean Development will soon have fishing vessels equipped with sophisticated fish finders and satellite-based guidance systems to boost productivity and enhance safety levels.

The Electronic Research and Development Centre at Thiruvananthapuram, which is spearheading the project, has entered into a technology transfer agreement with two Bangalore-based companies for mass production of an Integrated Fish Finder and Navigation Guidance System for mechanised fishing boats.

The fish finder works on the principle of echo sounding to locate fish shoals up to a depth of 150 metres. It uses a transducer of 210 KHz for transmission of acoustic energy to the water and to receive the energy reflected by the sea bed as well as from intermediate objects like fish shoals.

The fish shoal and sea bed are displayed on a 100x75 mm liquid crystal display (LCD). The display can be zoomed for ease of viewing and identifying the type of fish. The unit also contains a fish alarm and bottom alarm. The transmitter produces a burst of pulses in the form of 125 watt electrical signals. The transducer then converts electrical pulses to sound waves which are propagated to water downwards with a beam width of 7.5 degree and band width of 10 KHz. The sound waves get reflected by the sea bed as well as intermediate objects like fish shoals.

The transducer then converts the reflected sound waves to electrical signals which are detected and amplified by the receiver circuit. The amplified signal is then passed on to the display circuits which control the LCD panel.



Space robot being built : Russia, Germany and the United States are developing a new robot to work outside the orbiting space station Mir, it was reported on May 3, 1996.

The robot, dubbed Inspector, would reduce the need for space-walks by cosmonauts living aboard the Mir. Participating in the project are the Russian firm Energia, the German firm Daimler-benz aerospace and the U.S. firm Rockwell aerospace.

'Inspector' would be fitted with video camera and could be used to inspect the outside of the decade-old Russian station, which frequently needs repairs. From as far away as 150 metres, the Inspector would be able to zoom in on objects a centimetre long. The robot could be controlled from inside the Mir or from mission control on earth.

Probe on Sun : A space probe has shown that the Sun is a more violent place than thought of, revealing how wildly-gyrating magnetic fields at its poles belch out billions of tons of gas to form feathery plumes reaching 13 million miles into space.

The Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) was designed to observe the Sun during a supposedly 'quiet' period in its 11-year sunspot cycle. However, violent activity has been revealed by the probe, ranging from hair-like jets of gas to plumes and 'mass ejections', when material boils off its surface to intensify the wind of particles that blows through the solar system at almost two million miles per hour. ❑

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1995-96 has been truly eventful for First computers. In this watershed year, Brilliant's Computer Centre metamorphosed into First Computers and the results were significant:

1. 50% growth in the number of Centres (from 90 to 135).

2. Securing the coveted ISO 9001/94 certification for 'design & development of computer training courses and delivery systems' from NQA Quality Systems Registrar.

3. Recognition as a 'Solution Provider-Authorised Training Centre' by Microsoft Corporation, USA with multiple centre authorisation.

4. Becoming a TCS-E-X-Training Associate.

5. Tie-up with 4M (Multi-Mode Multi-Media), a leader in Management Education and Communication Technologies.

6. Enrolling over 18,000 students last year of which **First Accountant,** a course on Computerised Accounting for Commerce & Accountancy students, accounted for over 5000 students, in its very first year.

7. Incorporating comprehensively the latest in computer software, namely, Windows 95, Office 95, Access, Project, Visual Foxpro, Visual BASIC for Applications, Multimedia and Internet as part of its regular curriculum, for students as well as working professionals.

8. Last but not the least, announcement of its revolutionary new curriculum namely **Computer Integrated Management** (CIM). Under this, college students and graduates of Engineering, Commerce, Science & Arts would learn both Computers and Management with application of computers in management. The CIM curriculum prepares the student to be an effective executive of the emerging era. The curriculum on Management incorporates 4M's 'MEDAL' in Management, designed and authored by eminent professors of IIM's & other top ranking management consultants. A student who acquires this Advanced Diploma can also study further and secure a Certificate, in Management from George Washington University, USA & 4M and then an MBA of Indianapolis University, USA.

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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Lok Pal And Lok Ayukta

The basic idea of Lok Pal or Lok Ayukta emanates from the Scandinavian institution of Ombudsman to prevent misuse of power by persons of authority. The idea of Lok Pal at the level of Government of India is yet to take its wings though all concerned have been talking about it for three decades and more. The idea once again got a fresh lease of life when the Narasimha Rao government introduced a new Lok Pal bill early in 1996 to inquire into allegations of misconduct and abuse of power, including corruption charges, against persons of high authority including the Prime Minister, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The proposed bill provides for a Chairman and two Members to be appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

The idea of an Ombudsman was first mooted by the then Finance Minister, C. D. Deshmukh and later by the then President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in the fifties. It was revived by the Administrative Reforms Commission in 1966; even though different governments welcomed the idea of a Lok Pal, the concept just remained on paper.

Though an Ombudsman, conceived by government after government over the decades, has yet to come at the centre, many of the states have already set up Lok Ayukta or Ombudsman at the state level. The Orissa Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta Act of 1970 signified the first initiative by a State, with Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab, etc following suit. Yet there is criticism that the Lok Ayuktas are not effective enough. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, the high court says that the Chief Minister, IAS officers and other civil servants fall outside Lok Ayukta's purview. In Rajasthan, if a minister resigns, the case against him lapses.

It is pointed out that when the idea of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta was suggested several years ago, politics and public life in India had not degenerated to the extent what it is right now. Accordingly, those keen on a clean public life and probity would like the Ombudsman gain more teeth to become an investigative machinery, empowered to prosecute those against whom a *prima facie* case can be made.

Cleansing of the Ganga

Ganga basin is home to more than 37 per cent of India's population with the mighty river or its tributaries meandering through as many as eight states—Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. This apart, one third of India's urban population lives in the 692 towns in Ganga basin. Of these as many as 27 are growing cities with a population of over 100,000. While people have benefitted immensely by the multiple benefits provided by the water of the Ganga in the areas of farming, navigation, etc, the holy Ganga has, over the years, been polluted to an alarming degree.

To tackle the growing pollution of the Ganga, the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was launched on June 14, 1986 by the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi under a cent per cent Central grant-in-aid scheme. According to an expert study, 75 per cent of the pollution of the Ganga is from untreated municipal sewage, the remainder being accounted for by industrial pollution. Under the GAP it was proposed to treat sewage for use in fish ponds, aquaculture and irrigation. Among other things, work was started on diversion of waste water, sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation projects (like community toilets and conversion of dry toilets to flush toilets), electric crematorium (it was



a common practice at the ghats of Varanasi to throw into the river half-burnt corpses), river front facilities etc. Though there has been substantial improvement in the quality of water in the Ganga, still there is a lot of scope for improvement. Under an Indo-Dutch cooperation programme what is called the Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB) digestor process is being used for the first time for sewage treatment. Automatic water quality monitoring stations have also been set up at nine sites on the river front.

On April 1, 1996, the Government of India launched the National River Conservation Plan which is intended to tackle the ecology of all the rivers in the country including the Ganga.

Biogas Energy

The energy crisis in the last two decades has underscored the vital need for the development and utilisation of renewable sources of energy along with conventional energy sources. Programmes relating to new and renewable sources of energy not only provide energy in a decentralised manner but also have a direct relevance to afforestation, improvement in the environment, energy conservation, employment generation, upgradation of health and hygiene and overall reduction in the drudgery of women.

In the realm of non-conventional energy sources biogas energy occupies one of the key positions. Biogas is a clean, cheap and convenient cooking fuel. It can also be used for lighting purposes and running small motors for lifting and providing power for cottage industries.

Biogas is produced from cattle dung in a biogas plant commonly known as *gobar* gas plant through a process called 'digestion'. It a gaseous mixture containing 60 per cent methane, a high value fuel, and 40 per cent of carbon dioxide, an inert gas, plus traces of other gases such as nitrogen and hydrogen sulphide obtained from anaerobic fermentation of dung in the presence of micro-organisms. The manurial value of the dung is not diminished while producing required energy; on the contrary, the slurry from the biogas plant is an enriched manure as it has a higher content of oxygen, phosphorous and potassium. Accordingly, such plant helps in obtaining both fuel and manure from the same quantity of cattle dung. About two to three animals are required to feed a single medium-sized digestor daily.

Several are the advantages conferred on the rural families in the wake of the adoption of biogas technology. The rural women and children will be spared the ordeal of daily collection and loading on their heads heavy bundles of firewood. There will be an end to the fumes (that is part of the traditional *chulahs*) that are smarting to the eyes and create lung diseases; a lot of time is also saved in cooking and cleaning of the utensils and vessels.

As many as 19 lakh family biogas plants have already come up in different parts of the country. Ten lakh more are likely to be installed by the end of the Eighth Plan.

Tuberculosis : A Battle to be Won

More people died of tuberculosis in 1995 than any other year in history, says WHO. Nearly three million people died of TB in 1995, surpassing the worst years of the epidemic around 1900, when an estimated 2.1 million people died annually. "Not only has TB returned, it has upstaged its own horrible legacy," says Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, Director-General, WHO.

TB spares none and is now the leading infectious killer of youth and adults. It has become the principal killer of HIV-positive people and kills more women than all causes of maternal mortality combined. What has until recently been dismissed as a disease of the poor societies, TB has staged a comeback with a vengeance to wealthy countries, as increased air travel and migration have helped transport the disease throughout the world.

About 1.5 per cent of the population in India is estimated to be suffering from tuberculosis. TB control programme is being implemented through district Tuberculosis centres functioning in 390 districts and the general health and medical institutions. Besides the 330 TB clinics functioning in urban areas, all the primary health centres are involved in tuberculosis detection and treatment activities. The National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, established in 1959, is monitoring the TB Control Programme. Duration of treatment for TB patients, with conventional regimens taking between 12 and 18 months, is one of the major causes of drug default and premature stoppage of treatment by patients. With new drugs it has been possible to cut down the duration of treatment.

While the tubercle bacillus was discovered over a hundred years ago, despite effective drugs to treat and cure tuberculosis, the frightening disease is still raging on account of the lack of political will to contain the disease. Under its new strategy called DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course), WHO has fixed the onus for curing the patients on the health workers—not the patients.

Endangered Mammals

There are said to be 1.4 million classified species of all kinds, including plants, micro-organisms, mammals and fish. But even this is said to be a gross underestimate, not representing more than ten per cent of all species; scientists contend if extensive surveys of the surviving rain forests are conducted, it alone would reveal the existence of as many as 30 million insect species. Since life began on this planet more than 600 million years ago, many species have appeared and disappeared. Today the pace of extinction of different species is faster than any since the mass extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.



A wide range of factors such as deforestation, encroachment on wetlands and runaway urbanisation have threatened both the animal and the plant kingdoms.

Among the mammals reckoned as endangered are the cheetah, African chimpanzee, gibbon, gorilla, jaguar, leopard, tiger, giant panda, rhinoceros and whale. Cheetah's population that once ranged from Africa to India is almost extinct because of what is called "genetic variability", although all the big cats are under pressure because of the changing environment and merciless poaching. As regards, chimpanzees, the surviving 600 chimpanzees in USA are being used in research while the number of chimpanzees in Africa is fast dwindling. Because of habitat destruction all species of gibbon, the most primitive type of apes, are also endangered. The gorilla is thought to have been endangered since 1933, only 31 years after its "discovery". The causes are habitat destruction and sale of baby gorillas to people outside Africa. Habitat destruction and hunting for its pelt account for the fast disappearing jaguar. The leopards considered as the most endangered are the snow leopard found in the Himalayas and Central Asia and the clouded leopard found in south-east and south central Asia. Giant panda's restricted habitat in China's western mountains and its restricted diet of bamboo shoots contribute greatly to its endangered status. Rhinos pay with their lives for the greed of the international rackets behind the poachers who kill them for horns valued in traditional medicine. At the last count in 1994 there were just about 6,000 tigers in the wild including those in India protected under Project Tiger. But no protection seems impregnable for the poachers and the illegal trade in tiger bones, blood and body parts.

Though under international law signed by several nations under UN aegis every step is being taken to protect wild life species, avarice and lust for easy money have supplanted the vital need to preserve the last of the wild mammals. ❑

Careers & Courses

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ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE COURSES

Maulana Azad College of Engineering & Technology (affiliated to Magadh University), Anisabad, Patna-800002 has invited applications for admission to B.Sc. Engineering Degree Course in Civil, Mechanical, Electronics and Computer Engineering for the session 1996-97. Prospectus and application forms may be obtained from the college on payment of Rs. 250 by bank draft.

Last date for receipt of completed application : July 10, 1996.

Ghousia College of Engineering (a Muslim minority professional college approved by All India Council for Technical Education), Ramanagaram-571511 has invited applications from eligible Muslim students for admission to Four-Year B.E. Course for the year 1996-97 for (1) Computer Science, (2) Electronics Engineering, (3) Mechanical Engineering, (4) Electrical Engineering and (5) Civil Engineering. Applicants should have passed PUC examination or 12th standard examination in the 10+2 pattern with a minimum of 50 per cent marks in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, with English as one of the core subjects. Handwritten applications with details of qualifications, correct postal address, contact telephone number (if any) and xerox copies of 10+2 marksheet may be sent to the Hony. Secretary, Ghousia Industrial & Engineering Trust, Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029.

Last date for receipt of completed application : June 28, 1996.

Anjuman Engineering College (affiliated to Karnataka University. Dharwad and recognised by All India Council for Technical Education), Bhatkal-581320, Karnataka State, has invited applications from Muslim minority students from any part of India who have passed 10+2 examination or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as optional subjects with English as one of the languages of study and obtained 50 per cent in PCM group for admission to Four-Year (8 semester) B.E. Degree Course for the academic year 1996-97 in (1) Civil Engineering, (2) Electrical and Electronics Engineering, (3) Mechanical Engineering, (4) Electronics and Communication Engineering and (5) Computer Science and Engineering. Prospectus and application form can be had on payment of Rs. 500 by DD payable to "The General Secretary, Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen, Bhatkal-581320.

Last date for receipt of completed application : July 15, 1996.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND HOTEL MANAGEMENT

Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) has invited applications for Four-Year Bachelor Degree Course in Hotel Management and Catering Technology for the academic session 1996-97. Information brochure containing all details can be obtained on payment of Rs. 350 from the office of Faculty of Management, Rohilkhand University, Bareilly or Institute of Foreign Trade and Management (Hindu College Campus), Moradabad or Rs. 360 by DD drawn in favour of Rohilkhand University payable at Bareilly and sent to Coordinator, Department of Business Management, Rohilkhand University, Bareilly.

Last date for receipt of completed application : July 21, 1996.

Durgapur Society of Management Science, Head Office: 3/30, Max Muller Path, City Centre, Durgapur-713216 has invited applications for Durgapur and Calcutta chapters in (1) Three-Year Diploma in Hotel Management Catering & Applied Nutrition, (2) Two-Year Graduate Diploma in Hotel Sales & Marketing Management and (3) Two-Year Graduate Diploma in Hotel Accounts & Cost Control Management

Prospectus and application form can be had from Durgapur office and Calcutta counter, C/o Lasco Agri Chem. Pvt. Ltd., "Ilaco House" (Ground Floor), 1 & 3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-700001 on remittance of Rs. 220 by cash or Rs. 250 by MO/DD in favour of Durgapur Society of Management Science payable at Durgapur.

Last date for receipt of completed application : June 30, 1996.

PHARMACY

Guru Jambheshwar University, Hissar (Haryana) has invited applications for admission to Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm) Course. Candidates having passed 10+2 or its equivalent examination with at least 50 per cent marks in Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Mathematics (45 per cent for SC/ST) are eligible. Entrance test will be held at Hissar on July 20, 1996. Prospectus and application form can be obtained from the Sale Counter in the University on cash payment of Rs. 50 or through bank draft of Rs. 60 drawn in favour of Registrar, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hissar payable at Hissar and self-addressed envelope (12"x8" size).

Last date for receipt of completed application : July 4, 1996.

DENTAL SCIENCES

Buddha Institute of Dental Sciences & Hospital (recognised by Dental Council of India, notified by Government of India and affiliated to Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, Bihar), Gandhi Nagar, West of TV Tower, Kankarbagh, Patna-800020 has invited applications for admission to (1) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS), Master of Dental Surgery (MDS), (3) Dental Hygienist Course and (4) Dental Mechanic Course.

Prospectus and application form can be obtained on payment of Rs. 250 in person or Rs. 265 by draft in favour of Buddha Institute of Dental Sciences payable at Patna.

Last date for receipt of completed application : June 30, 1996.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Institute of Dental Sciences & Hospital (affiliated to Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, approved by Government of India and Dental Council of India) New Bailey Road, Behind Anurag Hospital Patna-800014 has invited applications for admission to first year of Bachelor of Dental Surgery Course (BDS) for the session 1996-97

Prospectus and application form can be had by sending a DD or MO of Rs. 160 by post or Rs. 150 in person.

Last date for receipt of completed application : June 19, 1996.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Indian Institute of Ecology & Environment, (affiliated to International Independent University of Ecology Moscow), offers correspondence courses for Bachelor of Ecology & Environment, Master of Environmental Protection, Master of Arts (Environment), Master of Ecology & Environment, Master of Pollution Control Master of International Environmental Laws and Doctor of Philosophy.

Forms and Prospectus are available from the Counsellor, Indian Institute of Ecology, A-15 Paryavaran Complex, Saidulazaib, South of Saket, Maidangarhi Road, New Delhi-110030.

Last date for receipt of completed application : July 25, 1996.

EMPLOYMENT IN RAILWAYS

Railway Recruitment Board, Ranchi, has invited applications from eligible Scheduled Tribe candidates only for recruitment as App Assistant Draftsman, Trainee Assistant Driver (Elec/Diesel), Appr. Telecom Inspector, App Signal Inspector, App. Train Examiner Health & Malaria Inspector, Trained Graduate Teacher, etc. For full details, see *Employment News* of May 25, 1996.

Last date for receipt of completed application : June 21, 1996. ❑

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Sports Round-Up

Badminton

Thomas Cup : World champion Heryanto Arbi beat Denmark's Thomas Stuer-Lauridsen in Hong Kong on May 26, 1996 to lead Indonesia to a comprehensive 5-0 win over Denmark in the final of the Thomas Cup men's team badminton championship.

World number one Joko Suprianto set Indonesia on the route to retain the trophy with a 18-14, 15-8 win over Poul-Erik Hoyer-Larsen in the first singles.

Rickey Subagdja and Rexy Mainaky, the world number two doubles pair, overwhelmed Jon Holst-Christensen and Jim Laugeser, 15-5, 15-7 before Arbi secured the title with a 15-8, 15-8 victory over Stuer-Lauridsen

Rudy Gunawan and Allan Budi Kusuma won their singles to complete the whitewash.

Uber Cup : Indonesia dealt China's star-studded women's squad a crippling blow with a 4-1 victory in Hong Kong on May 24, 1996 to retain the Uber Cup badminton world team title

Indonesia had beat China 3-2 in the final of the previous edition in 1994 in Jakarta.

Chess

S. K. Vaidya Memorial International Rating Chess Tournament : Former national champion Pravin Thipsay of Union Bank with nine points won the S. K. Vaidya Memorial international rating chess tournament in Sangli on May 20, 1996.

International master N Sudhakar Babu of Indian Bank also scored nine points but was placed second on a lower tie-breaker

Sudhakar Babu's younger sister international women's master M. Saritha Reddy (7.5) outplayed former national champion Nasir Ali (6.5) and won the best woman player award ahead of Anupama Gokhale (7) and Bhagyashree Thipsay (6.5).

"Cricketer of the Year" : India's vice-captain and prolific scorer Sachin Tendulkar was on April 30, 1996 declared the Sungrace-Mafatlal's Indian Cricketer of the Year for the 1995-96 season. This is the third time that he has won this award.

Cricket

Texaco Trophy : England defeated India by four wickets at Old Trafford in Manchester and, with a 2-0 triumph in the three-match series, claimed the Texaco Trophy on May 27, 1996.

Football

World Cup : Japan and South Korea will be the first countries to co-host the World Cup soccer finals.

European Cup : Juventus of Turin won the European Soccer Cup when they beat holders Ajax Amsterdam 4-2 in a penalty shootout in the Olympic Stadium in Roma in May 22, 1996.

McDowell Cup : Mohun Bagan thrashed traditional rival East Bengal 2-0 to lift the McDowell Cup at the Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta on May 19, 1996.

UEFA Cup : Bayern Munich won the UEFA Cup by beating Bordeaux 3-1 on May 15, 1996 to take their first international title in 20 years on a 5-2 aggregate.

FA Cup : Manchester United beat Liverpool 1-0 to win the FA Cup on May 11, 1996.

General

Railways' new sports promotion policy : The Railways have on May 29, 1996 evolved a new sports promotion policy to give fillip to the budding sportspersons to excel in national and international sports meets.

The recruitment quota for outstanding sportspersons in the Railway cadres has been doubled Sportspersons are being encouraged with better career opportunities and some of the prominent sportspersons, who have brought laurels to the country, have been promoted in recognition of their meritorious contribution in the field of sports.

A total of 50 sportspersons with potential to do well will be offered increased stipend of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month under Rail Khel Ratna and Rail Khel Sri schemes. Cash awards of Rs. 25,000 have been instituted for setting national and railway records.

Coaches, who contribute to improve performance of the Railway team, will be given an amount of Rs. 10,000.

Hockey

Four-Nation Hockey Tournament : Australia thrashed India 6-1 and topped the four-nation hockey tournament in Cairns (Australia) on May 26, 1996.

Sultan Azlan Shah Cup Hockey Tournament : Asian champion South Korea outstroked Australia 4-2 in the tie-breaker which followed a goalless regulation period, in the final of the six-nation seventh Sultan Azlan Shah Cup hockey tournament in Ipoh (Malaysia) on May 12, 1996.

India finished fifth.

It was Korea's first cup triumph in this tournament following a fifth place in 1987 and sixth in 1991.

Powerlifting

Asian Powerlifting Championship : Sarla Shetty struck gold with a new Asian record to boot as India finished third in the team championship with one gold, seven silver and eight bronze medals in the Asian powerlifting championship at Almaty (Kazakhstan) on May 4, 1996.

Snooker

Snooker's Player of the Year : World champion Stephen Hendry was named Snooker's Player of the Year for the sixth time in seven years on May 24, 1996.

Table Tennis

European Table Tennis Championship : Germany's women won the European championship team title by beating Hungary 4-2 in Bratislava on May 1, 1996. Romania beat England 4-0 to win the bronze medal.

Tennis

Spanish Open : Jana Novotna of the Czech Republic beat Magdalena Maleeva of Bulgaria 4-6, 6-4, 6-3 in the final of the Spanish Open in Madrid on May 25, 1996.

Italian Open : Austrian Thomas Muster scored a 6-2, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 win over Dutch Richard Krajicek in the final of the Italian Open in Rome on May 19, 1996.



Thomas Muster of Australia after winning the Italian Open Tennis Tournament

German Open : Steffi Graf won her ninth German Open in Berlin on May 19, 1996, defeating Karina Habsudova of Slovakia 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Weightlifting

World Women's Weightlifting Championship : India suffered a shocking upset when their best bet and defending champion Karnam Malleswari failed to retain the world title and finished third in the 10th Women's World Weightlifting championship in Warsaw on May 5, 1996.

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given four suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is most nearly the same to the key word.

1) **Authoritative**—A : unreliable. B : official. C : weak. D : averse.

2) **Banquet**—A : a lavish meal. B : a stale meal. C : a fresh meal. D : boredom.

3) **Benevolent**—A : cruel. B : brisk. C : generous. D : benedict.

4) **Circumvent**—A : flat. B : cite. C : recommend. D: encircle.

5) **Defunct**—A : extinct. B : alive. C : clever. D : active.

6) **Demure**—A : unreserved. B : retiring. C : blunt. D : intentional.

7) **Essential**—A : fundamental. B : accidental. C : extrinsic. D : contingent.

8) **Fallacy**—A : harm. B : destroyed. C : a misleading argument. D : overthrown.

9) **Glee**—A : patiently. B : discover. C : glean. D : hilarity.

10) **Huff**—A : light. B : pride. C : to treat with arrogance. D : appearance.

11) **Illegitimate**—A : inference. B : unlawful. C : regular. D : ill-fated.

12) **Impudent**—A : courteous. B : insulting. C : timid. D : modest.

13) **Jeer**—A : taunt. B : soft. C : rivalry. D : uneasiness.

14) **Kindle**—A : produce. B : young. C : light up. D : suppress.

15) **Lineal**—A : derivation. B : a descendant. C : straight. D : accelerator.

16) **Miraculous**—A : natural. B : prosaic. C : minuscule. D : wonderful.

(17) **Nugatory**—A : of real value. B : useful. C : frivolous. D : giant.

(18) **Overawe**—A : to intimidate. B : to excel. C : to surpass. D : to exclude.

(19) **Postulate**—A : condition. B: visible. C : conjecture. D : untrue.

(20) **Promiscuous**—A : pure. B : selective. C : discriminate. D : casual.

(21) **Quip**—A : a general remark. B : a good action. C : witticism. D : in proper sequence.

(22) **Rapacious**—A : generous. B : voracious. C : bondage. D : ransom.

(23) **Recuperative**—A : recurrent. B : repeated. C : power to regain from illness. D : intermittent.

(24) **Sagacious**—A : unwise. B : unhappy. C : narrative. D : discerning.

(25) **Sardonic**—A : contemptuous. B : sarcastic. C : unscientific. D : scribble.

(26) **Tortuous**—A : direct. B : circuitous. C : straightforward. D : violent.

(27) **Ultra Vires**—A : ultimate. B : immediate. C : beyond the legal power. D : quick reaction.

(28) **Virulent**—A : intensely noxious. B : an infectious agent. C : benevolent. D : forgive.

(29) **Whimper**—A : uniform. B : free. C : sob. D : laugh.

(30) **Zenith**—A : sphere. B : summit. C : error. D : downfall.

ANSWERS

1) **B : official.**
2) **A : a lavish meal.**
3) **C : generous.**
4) **D : encircle.**
5) **A : extinct.**
6) **B : retiring.**
7) **A : fundamental.**
8) **C : a misleading argument.**
9) **D : hilarity.**
10) **C : to treat with arrogance.**
(11) **B : unlawful.**
(12) **B : insulting.**
(13) **A : taunt.**
(14) **C : light up.**
(15) **B : a descendant.**
(16) **D : wonderful.**
(17) **C : frivolous.**
(18) **A : to intimidate.**
(19) **C : conjecture.**
(20) **D : casual.**
(21) **C : witticism.**
(22) **B : voracious.**
(23) **C : power to regain from illness.**
(24) **D : discerning.**
(25) **A : contemptuous.**
(26) **B : circuitous.**
(27) **C : beyond the legal power.**
(28) **A : intensely noxious.**
(29) **C : sob.**
(30) **B : summit.**

Unparalleled Industry

Ganesh Natarajan
CEO, Aptech

The author of this article tells us why the model for computer training that has emerged in India has no parallel anywhere in the world.

The training industry in India has always been a leading player in the growth and proliferation of the entire information technology environment. In the last twelve months, major revolutions have taken place on three fronts: reach extension, technology expansion, and increasing legitimacy of private training institutes with respect to the formal university set-up. This paper throws light on those developments and analyses their impact on the information technology scenario in India.

Background

The challenge of training in information technology has been a major one for the computer software industry in India over the past decade. With steady growth in the sale and usage of domestic software and spectacular growth in the export of software from Indian shores, there has been an ever widening gap between the demand and supply of software engineers, equipped to take on the responsibilities of system analysis and design, programming, project management and all other aspects of software engineering.

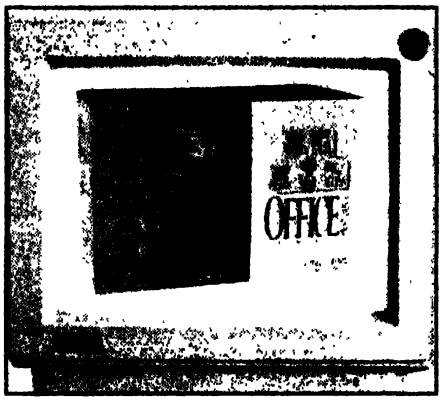
The formal university system has played a role through its Computer Science and Master of Computer Applications programmers, but has always been severely inhibited due to its inability to cope with the fast changing technologies and standards. The private training industry, on the other hand, has gone through phases of slow beginnings to rapid proliferation, to a shake out in the last two years–which has seen the clear emergence of two training giants and a diverse group of smaller players.

The private training industry, particularly, the two majors, have shown commendable growth in numbers as well as in quality, but have still not entirely satisfied the international software industry of the complete suitability of their educational programmes to meet their fast growing needs on a day-to-day basis. Many rays of optimism have emerged in the recent past which augur well for the emergence of the computer training industry as a major international force in the years to come.

New Territories to Conquer

We know of the traditional model of the hands-on laboratory facilities with some support in understanding of the concepts.

Today's better equipped institutions provide reinforcement training through computer based training, video and multimedia courses. Innovative approaches to education, like Zee Education's tele education programmes and interactive learning through electronic mail and the



Internet, will further extend the reach of computer literacy programmes to every nook and cranny of our vast country.

Another major initiative of the Zee Channel, in collaboration with a leading training institute, to set up thousands of community learning centres has been lauded by William Zeitler, vice president (software) of IBM as one of the most significant initiatives in the world and definitely a first for the Asia Pacific region.

Technology Expansion : Building Learning Showcases

In the beginning, there were the unpretentious CP/M machines and soon the two-floppy PCs. Well into the end of the eighties, this was all you could expect to find in your neighbourhood training centres.

The beginning of the decade saw a few Unix-boxes and even the occasional network coming into training centres.

Today, no self-respecting centre would exist without TCP/IP networks with Novell and Unix, at least one RDBMS and typically, tools like Power builder or Gupta, CASE tools, etc. With the fast emerging information superhighway threatening to transform Indian work styles and lifestyles, centres are also being equipped with E-mail and Internet connectivity, and in the not so distant future with interactive television and video on demand facilities.

All this technology abundance is also having an impact on the learning of curriculum in organisations. Today, a comprehensive student training programme not only provides basic skills in programming, structured systems development technologies, network and Unix administration, and software engineering but it also provides options to specialise in the following streams:

- Comprehensive database design and client server applications;
- Network administration and network engineering;
- Computer graphics, multimedia and interactive communications;
- Middleware computing tools like DB2/CICS, etc; and
- Information management, workflow and business process re-engineering.

Organisations like IBM, Apple, Oracle, Novell, Lotus and Microsoft are becoming key partners for the training industry to ensure that their curriculum and technology meet the needs of the industry in all respects.

Higher Legitimacy Claims

We started with an immense mismatch—the Masters in Computer Science offered by the formal university systems versus the paltry certificates and one year diplomas from the institutes. As the decade moved from the eighties to the nineties, the institutes offered programmes of longer duration with more width and depth of coverage, and managed to attract the attention of national and international institutions and foreign universities who found the large number of students an attractive proposition to enter into their international degree programmes.

Today, many collaborations have already taken place and many more are on the anvil that will provide the much needed legitimacy to the education programmes offered by the private training institutions.

The American Council on Education has awarded credits to many of the Indian programmes. Our very own Department of Electronics (DoE), through its DOEACC scheme, has awarded A, B (B. Tech equivalent) and C (M. Tech equivalent) status to the programmes of some institutions.

Reputed universities from the UK, Canada and the USA, have started working with the Indian institutions, either to allow students to write their university degree examinations or to bridge at an advanced stage into their programmes at their campuses abroad.

Many milestones have been achieved, but in the immortal words of Frost, the industry still has *"promises to keep and miles to go..."*, before it becomes a worthy partner to the fast-growing software exports industry. A healthy sign is that students of the better institutes are already finding highly paid and rewarding careers in the best software organisations in India and abroad.

The model for computer training that has emerged in India is indeed unique and has no parallel anywhere in the world.

Born out of the needs of a developing Third World economy, it is now maturing to a level where it will be a solid foundation for the country's information technology industry to launch a major initiative and reach its deserved position. ❑

Letters

SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST ESSAYS

The prize winning essays of Miss Madhumita Mulia "Compassion is the Basis of All Morality" and Partish Kumar Dubey's "India—A Sleeping Giant", published in *Competition Success Review* March, 1996 were marvellous, thought-provoking and enlightening. Both the essays ought to be read by one and all.

In today's deteriorating society, answers to many such questions can be found in the lucidly presented essays of both these authors. My congratulations to the two intellectuals of the month. By conducting different categories of essay contests, *Competition Success Review* is urging hundreds and thousands of its readers to tap their own hidden potential. No doubt, *Competition Success Review* is an institution in itself.

Imphal (Manipur) **S. Amarson Lamkang**

"THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS JUSTICE IN OR OUT OF COURT"

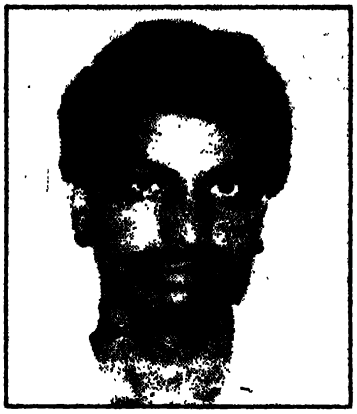
In his essay, "There is No Such Thing as Justice In or Out of Court", published in *Competition Success Review*, Richard Ravi Kumar dwells on the erosion of faith in justice. Almost all the wings of the government—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary—have lost their credibility. Justice is a word that can be found only in the dictionary and there is no political, economic or social justice. Presently civilisation is another name for criminalisation Criminality has become the weapon of the high and mighty. The reports of the Vohra Committee and the frequent pronouncements of legal luminaries like Justice P.N. Bhagavati and Justice V. R. Krishna Aiyer all point to the inescapable fact that our judicial system "is almost on the verge of collapse."

Amidst the enveloping gloom, however, the Supreme Court of India offers a ray of hope, emerging as a defender of justice and as a custodian of moral values and human rights.

Incidentally, your leader, "Mr. T. N. Seshan: the Undisputed Leader" in *Competition Success Review* June 1996 issue accentuates the bitter facts of electioneering based on money power and mafia muscle. The post of CEC, like any other post, was all along treated by everyone as yet another lacklustre high position, but the emergence of Mr. Seshan raised the stature of this high office. Now everyone knows what a CEC is. For the first time the values of democracy have been taught not by any political leader but by the Chief Election Commissioner himself.

Begusarai (Bihar) **Om Prakash Anutha**

IAS TOPPER WRITES



I would like to congratulate *Competition Success Review* for the excellent material it provides for the Civil Services examination.

The large volume of information and articles published in *CSR* have helped me a great deal in my preparation for Civil Services.

I wish the readers of the *Competition Success Review* the very best for their future examinations.

Patna **Ajoy Kumar Singh**

SELECTION FOR MBA

I am very glad to inform you that I have been one of the candidates selected for the MBA course by the Institute of Management in Kerala (IMK), Thiruvananthapuram. I have been a subscriber of *Competition Success Review* for the last three years and I must express my gratitude for the motivating articles, questions on Test of Reasoning and Objective General Knowledge, published in *Competition Success Review*.

Parasuvaikal (Kerala) **Anil Kumar**

SUCCESS THROUGH *CSR*

I am really very happy to inform you that I have recently been selected in a campus interview held by the Birla VXL Ltd., Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar, Gujarat, for the post of graduate engineer trainee.

Presently, I am a final year student in civil engineering. I have achieved success by going through your features on group discussion, facing the interview board and the like.

I feel confident that I would be able to compete successfully for the Civil Services Examination with the help of *Competition Success Review*.

Kota (Rajasthan) **Baburam Khejar**

CSR AND QUIZ PROGRAMMES

I am a student of class X of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hyderabad. Words cannot express my indebtedness to *Competition Success Review*. I take immense interest in quizzes and other interesting programmes where one has to use the brain. I have participated in ETV's (Eenadu Television) Sports Quiz Programme and our team bagged the third prize. I must admit that *Competition Success Review* with its vast range of information on current affairs, sports, politics, science, etc is different from the rest of the lot.

Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh) **D. V. R. Srikar**

FANTASTIC ELECTION COVERAGE

I have been a reader of *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* for the last ten years and have found every feature of the both the magazines interesting and absorbing. From the thought-provoking editorial to the last page, *Competition Success Review* keeps everyone, right from the class X student to the graduate, totally engrossed. Your coverage of General Elections 1996 in the May 1996, issue was really fantastic. I came to know a lot about the old and latest records of Indian elections from your cover story.

Similarly, the Super Brain Contest Essays were marvellous. But I find you have suddenly stopped publishing one interesting contest—the Puzzle Contest—in which every reader could participate. I am a regular participant of that contest and I really feel upset.

Please resume the Puzzle Contest as early as possible. I am sure many readers would be sharing my anxiety.

Rourkela (Orissa) **Arif Jamal Khan**

INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Competition Success Review's sister magazine, *General Knowledge Today* has been publishing a regular feature on the UN and its organs and agencies. Can't *General Knowledge Today* start a feature on other international bodies like SAARC, to begin with?.

Cuttack (Orissa) **Mena Frudher**

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Persons And Places In News

Persons

H. D. Deve Gowda : The leader of the United Front and former Karnataka Chief Minister was on June 1, 1996 sworn in as the 11th Prime Minister of India. He has succeeded the BJP leader Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, who resigned following his failure to muster strength to get the confidence of the Lok Sabha. The son of the soil, as the 64-year-old civil engineer prides in calling himself, had waited 32 years before he got elected Karnataka Chief Minister in November 1994. He is the second southerner, after Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, to lead the nation.



Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda

Atal Behari Vajpayee : The septuagenarian BJP leader and the tenth Prime Minister of India bowed out of office after 13 days on May 28, 1996. The man, whom Jawaharlal Nehru had introduced to Churchill as the future Prime Minister 40 years ago, was sworn in as India's Prime Minister on May 16. He led the BJP-Shiv Sena coalition with a strength of just 194, after the Lok Sabha elections gave a fractured verdict with no party gaining a simple majority on its own. He broke Mr. Charan Singh's record of 171 days in office between July 28, 1979 and January 14, 1980.

P. A. Sangma : A former Chief Minister of Meghalaya and a former Union Minister was on May 23, 1996 unanimously elected Speaker of the 11th Lok Sabha. He was the joint candidate of the Congress (I) and the United Front. The then ruling BJP, lacking the requisite numbers to have its nominee elected as the Speaker, made a virtue of necessity and agreed to Mr. Sangma's candidature and thus managed to avoid a trial of strength.



Mr. P. A. Sangma

Navjot Singh Sidhu : The star opening batsman abruptly announced on May 27, 1996 his retirement from Test cricket as rumblings surfaced in the Indian cricket team which went down 2-0 after the third and final one-day international against England for the Texaco Trophy. He was dropped from the team which played the last of the rain-affected one-dayers.

Alicia Machado : The 19-year-old law and business management student and Miss Venezuela has won the Miss Universe 1996 title in Las Vegas on May 17, 1996. She has succeeded Chelsi Smith, a 22-year-old college student from Deer Park, Texas, who had the Miss U.S.A. title in 1995. She beat 78 contestants from the world. Machado is the third beauty from Venezuela to win the coveted award.

Ang Rita : Popularly known as 'snow leopard' for his unmatched climbing skill, the 48-year-old Sherpa re-wrote history on May 23, 1996 by climbing the world's highest peak, Everest for the tenth time. Since his first successful attempt on May 7, 1983, Ang Rita has never used oxygen till now to climb the Everest.

David Breashears : The Massachusetts lensman directing a large-format Imax film about an expedition climbing Everest and conducting science experiments on the 29,028-feet mountain reached the summit on May 24, 1996 with the heaviest 35-pound camera ever carried on to the top of the world.

Lee Teng-Hui : The 73-year-old successor to the Nationalist Party leader Chiang Ching-kuo, who was the son of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, took over as Taiwan's first popularly elected President on May 20, 1996. For the first time in 2000 years of recorded Chinese history, a leader chosen by the people on the basis of universal franchise, has assumed office.

Bijoy Kumar Hrangkhawl : The Tripura National Volunteer (TNV) supremo has on May 26, 1996 demanded immediate return of all arms and ammunition deposited earlier by his underground militant colleagues in protest against his removal from the Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation (TRPC). He has held the post of chairman of TRPC since early 1988. The former militant chief said his appointment to the post of TRPC chairmanship was a part of the rehabilitation programme promised to TNV returnees by the Centre and the State Government in the tripartite agreement signed between the Centre, the State Government and the TNV leaders in New Delhi.

Sardar Sikandar Hayat : The "President" of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK) resigned in May 1996 following a rift within his own party, which is headed by the "Prime Minister" Sardar Abdul Qayuum. He had assumed office in August 1991.

Riaz Khokhar : The Pakistan High Commissioner was in the news for his gratuitous pronouncements on the holding of parliamentary elections in Kashmir. In a curiously timed interview on April 29, 1996, he had called the elections in Kashmir a "complete fraud" and said the exercise will "complicate matters further" between India and Pakistan.

Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev : The Chechen separatists' new leader, rumoured killed in a clash among rebels, appeared on television on May 1, 1996 alive and defiant, saying he would continue the battle against Russia until "the last soldier". A week earlier, he was named to succeed rebel leader Dzhokhar Dudayev, who was killed in a Russian airstrike on April 21 and buried in an unidentified place.

Shyam Bihari Sinha : The former Regional Director of the Animal Husbandry Department in Bihar Government and the alleged kingpin of the fodder scam was on May 24, 1996 arrested. So far 175 to 200 persons have been interrogated by the CBI in connection with the fodder scam.

Jagmohan Dalmiya : The Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and also the President of the Cricket Association of Bengal was on May 18, 1996 chosen by the British Broadcasting Corporation as one of the "six most powerful people" in the world of sport.

Danny Morrison : The New Zealand fast bowler on April 29, 1996 claimed the 24th duck of his international career—a world record for which no one would be proud of, and bowling figure of none for 124. He has beat the previous world mark of 23 held by Indian tail-ender Bhagwat Chandrasekhar, who, afflicted by polio of the hands, had extreme difficulty in holding and using a bat.

F. W. de Klerk : South Africa's National Party leader on May 15, 1996 announced that he and his party would pull out of the coalition government in which they had been junior partners to assume the one of clear-cut opposition party.

Mobutu Sese Seko : The President of Zaire was denied a visa to visit the United States in May 1996, leading to cancellation of a session to discuss Central African affairs at the annual conference of the Cable News Network's world report contributors, at which four other African Presidents were also scheduled to speak.

Liu Gang : The leading Chinese dissident, who spent six years in prison for his role in the 1989 Tiananmen Square democracy movement, has fled to the United States and received political asylum.

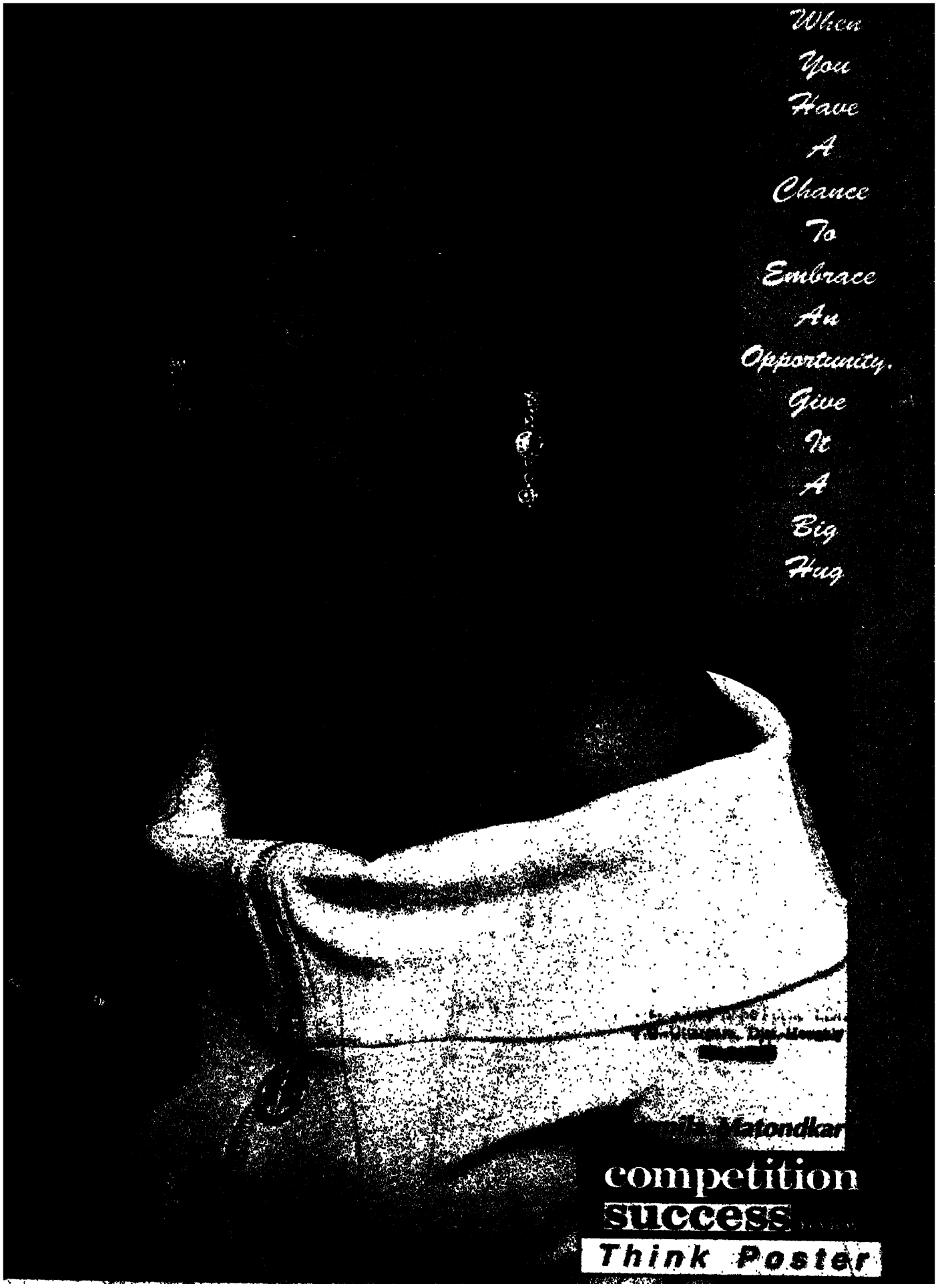
Places

Mahuwa : The small township in Dausa district of Rajasthan, located 150 km from Jaipur, was in the news when 22 passengers were killed and 30 injured as a powerful blast ripped through a Rajasthan Roadways bus. An explosive device was planted inside the bus and triggered soon after it left Mahuwa. The incident occurred a day after a similar incident in New Delhi, when a powerful bomb blast took a toll of more than 20 lives in the Lajpat Nagar market.

Doda : It was in the news when three people were killed in a grenade explosion at Pul Doda area of Doda district in Jammu.

Kokrajhar : The lower Assam district was in the news when at least 35 persons were killed in worsening ethnic violence with four more villages torched at Ultapani on the Kokrajhar-Bongaigaon border.

Point Pedro : The vital town point in the Vadamarachari area of Jaffna peninsula was captured by the Sri Lankan Army in May 1996 which ended 10 years of the rule by Tigers in northern Sri Lanka. ☐


When
You
Have
A
Chance
To
Embrace
An
Opportunity,
Give
It
A
Big
Hug
competition
success
Think Poster

competition success REVIEW

presents

CSR-INTERCARD SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Ms. Super Brain Of India
Wins
Return Air Ticket
To London



Mr. Super Brain Of Indic
Wins
Return Air Ticket
To London

12 **Ms. Intellectual Of The Month**

Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

12 **Mr. Intellectual Of The Month**

Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Prizes And Surprises For Others

For the first time in India and probably in the world, the Super Brains Contest has been launched b *Competition Success Review*. This mega event has been initiated to find the best young brains of India. A is widely accepted, some of the best brains in the world are from India.

Competition Success Review is proud to announce this search for our best brains, the persons who ar going to lead in various areas in future. The ability to think and write concisely, logically and effectively general awareness, personality and intelligence will be recognised in this contest.

This contest is open to all Indians in the age group of 21-35. It consists of two stages. The first stag comprises of an All India Essay Contest for a period of 12 months whereby 12 women and 12 men wil receive the title of Ms. and Mr. Intellectual Of The Month. All the 24 winners will be sent a genera knowledge paper and on the basis of this 6 women and 6 men will be selected for the second stage. As pa of stage II of the contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to Delhi for the Gala Final. The following fou events will be held: a Short Essay Writing Contest, Personality Assessment, General Knowledge Round an Extempore Speech. The last two events would take place in front of a large audience comprising th distinguished panel of judges and invited guests.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TODAY
G.K.

Limca BOOK OF RECORDS

If you are an Indian, or someone who wants to know a little more about India, the* LIMCA BOOK OF RECORDS *is one book that you must read. It is India's first and only book of its kind. To provide our readers with information, inspiration, stimulation, entertainment, and to enable them to know Indian records, we are serialising excerpts from this invaluable book in the* Competition Success Review. *We hope you will find this treasure house of information extremely useful for various competitive examinations, interviews and quizzes.

THE SCIENCES

First at the Arctic

Sharat Kumar Roy (b. August 27, 1897), eminent palaeontologist and renowned expert on meteorites, was the first Indian to visit the Arctic as a member of the Rawson-Macmillan Arctic expedition of the field museum in 1927.

First at Antarctica

Giriraj Singh Sirohi, plant physiologist, was the first Indian to set foot on Antarctica as part of an American team in 1960 to conduct studies on biological clocks—the in-built mechanism which produces regular periodic changes in the behaviour or physiology of plants and animals. Sirohi Point is a site in the Breadmore glacier named after an Indian.

First woman at Antarctica

Meher M. Moos, part of an American tourist group, set foot on Antarctica on January 7, 1977.

First to invent crescograph

J. C. Bose (1858-1937) invented the crescograph which could measure growth in plants. Using the crescograph and other instruments, he proved that plants too have life. He also founded the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta.

First to expound 'zero'

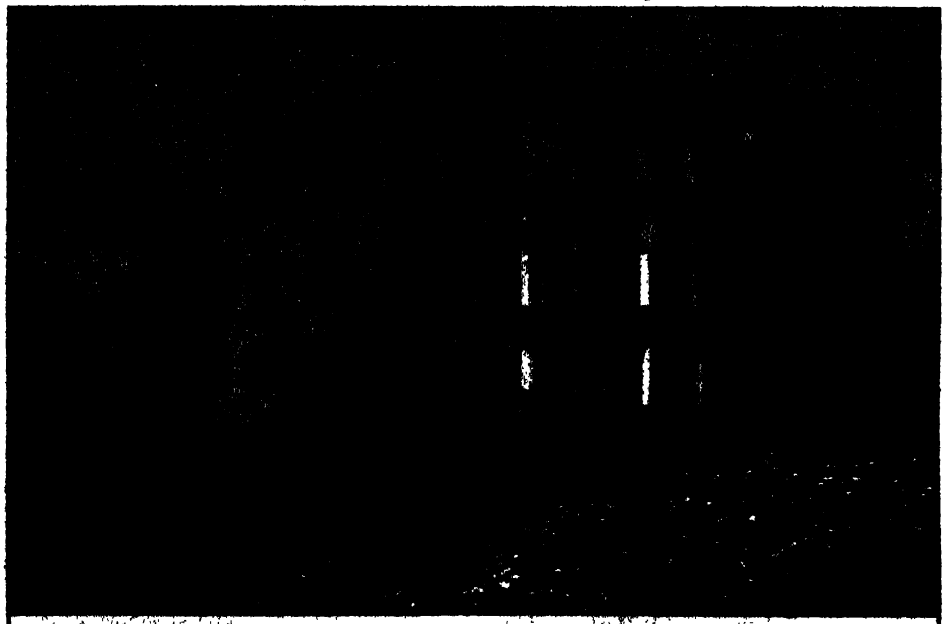
Brahmagupta (b. 598 AD) was the first mathematician to treat zero as a number and show its mathematical operations. Bhaskaracharya (b. 1114 AD) was the first to understand the mathematical implications of zero and infinity. It was he who stated that anything divided by zero is equal to infinity. *(This is a world record.)*

Earliest 'decimal' system

Medhatithi (6th century AD) first propounded the concept of counting numbers in powers of ten and was able to state very high numerals in a systematic manner. *(This is a world record.)*

First to invent algebra

Aryabhatta (b. 476 AD) of Kusumapura (Pataliputra) is credited with the invention of algebra. *(This is a world record.)*



***The First Observatory* ● Jantar Mantar, Delhi**

First invention of trigonometry

In the 2nd century BC, Apastamba propounded practical geometry for the construction of sacrificial altars which describes in detail acute, obtuse and right angles. It was Aryabhatta who formulated the rule for calculating the area of a triangle which led to the origin of trigonometry. *(This is a world record.)*

First astronomer

Lagadha, who lived around 900 BC near Srinagar in Kashmir, was the first to systematise astronomy, the first to complete a text *Vedanga Jyautisa* on astronomy and the first to work out simple formulae to derive the unknown from the known quantities.

Aryabhatta (476 AD) was the first astronomer in the world to arrive at the currently accepted theory that the earth is round and that it rotates on its own axis and travels around the sun, thus causing day and night. He was also the first to approximate the value of pi to 3.1416 which is accepted today.

First observatories

Astronomer-king Sawai Jai Singh II (1686-1743) built the first observatories to probe the mysteries of the heavenly bodies. He called them *Jantar Mantar*, a word derived from the Sanskrit words *Yantra Mantra* which means instrument and formula. His first observatory was erected at Dar Alkhilafat, Shahjahanabad, three kilometres from the city of Delhi (now in Connaught Place) in 1724. The other four were built at Ujjain, Mathura, Varanasi and Jaipur.

Discovery of Pluto

The credit for the discovery of Pluto generally goes to two eminent astronomers Percival Lowell and W. H. Pickering. However, V. B. Ketkar of Dharwar had also predicted the presence of Pluto in the May 1911 issue of the *Bulletin of the Astronomical Society of France*.

Ketkar has not only predicted the presence of Pluto, which he named *Brahma* but also named another planet beyond it, currently the most sought after tenth planet.

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Gillette®

Tips on good grooming

Bulging muscles and a 'body-builder's frame' do not necessarily make a healthy man. Regimens, too, are not every man's cup of tea. Investment in health could begin with a little care and concern for your skin. Radiant cheeks and glowing skin are a tell tale of a healthy body. Skin care, as popularly believed, is no longer the prerogative of women. So, let the beautician in you have his say!

Know your skin

Broadly speaking, the skin is made up of the superficial layer-epidermis and the inner layer-dermis. The frequently encountered skin types are:

Normal Skin : This skin is neither oily nor dry but has a soft, velvety texture. If neglected, such skin shows signs of premature aging and wrinkling. Daily toning and nourishing make a substantial difference.

Oily Skin : Here, oversecretion of oil leaves a greasy shine on the skin. To keep the pores unclogged, cleanse the skin with wet cotton.



Dry Skin : Most people have dry skin. Dry skins need products rich in emollients and moisture.

Combination Skin: In this skin-type, there is a contrast between a greasy area at one site and dry or normal areas at the rest.

Different skins need special types of products. Hence the need to choose from a wide range of personal care products. And these products should have the assurance of quality. Gillette is one such company that caters to a large customer base.

The Gillette range* of shave foams, gels, after-shaves, deodorants and balms includes the Cool Wave, Wild Rain and Pacific Lights Series.

Smart Shave

Your face is the index of your mind. A close, clean shave makes you stand out from the crowd. Here are some shaving tips:

- Use a shaving cream that is creamy, gentle and emollient. The same holds true for foams and gels.
- Leave the cream on your face for at least 30 seconds.



- Shave sides of face first, the upper lip and chin next. The neck area should be shaved last.
- Use both hands: one to pull the skin taut, the other to guide the blade.
- For a close shave, shave twice: first with the grain, re-lather lightly, and then shave against the grain.
- Rinse face with warm water, then cool. Towel dry.
- Use a razor with a long, perfectly balanced handle.
- Don't keep blades for longer than two weeks.
- No shave is complete without an after-shave. Use an after-shave splash or balm that is antiseptically yours and gives the assurance that "Mr. Right" should possess.

For better skin care you should:

- Avoid smoking.
- Consume eight glasses of water daily.
- Exercise consistently; avoid jerky exercises. Swimming and jogging are not only inexpensive but also highly beneficial.



Mind your Diet

A balanced diet could do wonders for your health in general and skin in particular. Bear the following in mind:

- Avoid oily food; it has very little nutritional value.
- Switch to fresh fruits and vegetables from canned, processed and bottled food.
- Your diet should have a balance of vitamins, minerals, proteins and carbohydrates.
- Increase your intake of salad.



Without a sense of personal hygiene, your appearance might prove to be just cosmetic. Remember, the well groomed man generates splash by paying attention to detail. His after-shave, shaving cream, cologne and deodorant make a personal statement. So groom yourself and discover the confidence needed to conquer the world.

*This Gillette range is not available in India.



Looking good begins with Gillette®



A fighter never rests.
Battle over, he moves on.
To conquer another world.
To emerge a winner.
Yet again.

Rotomac fighter
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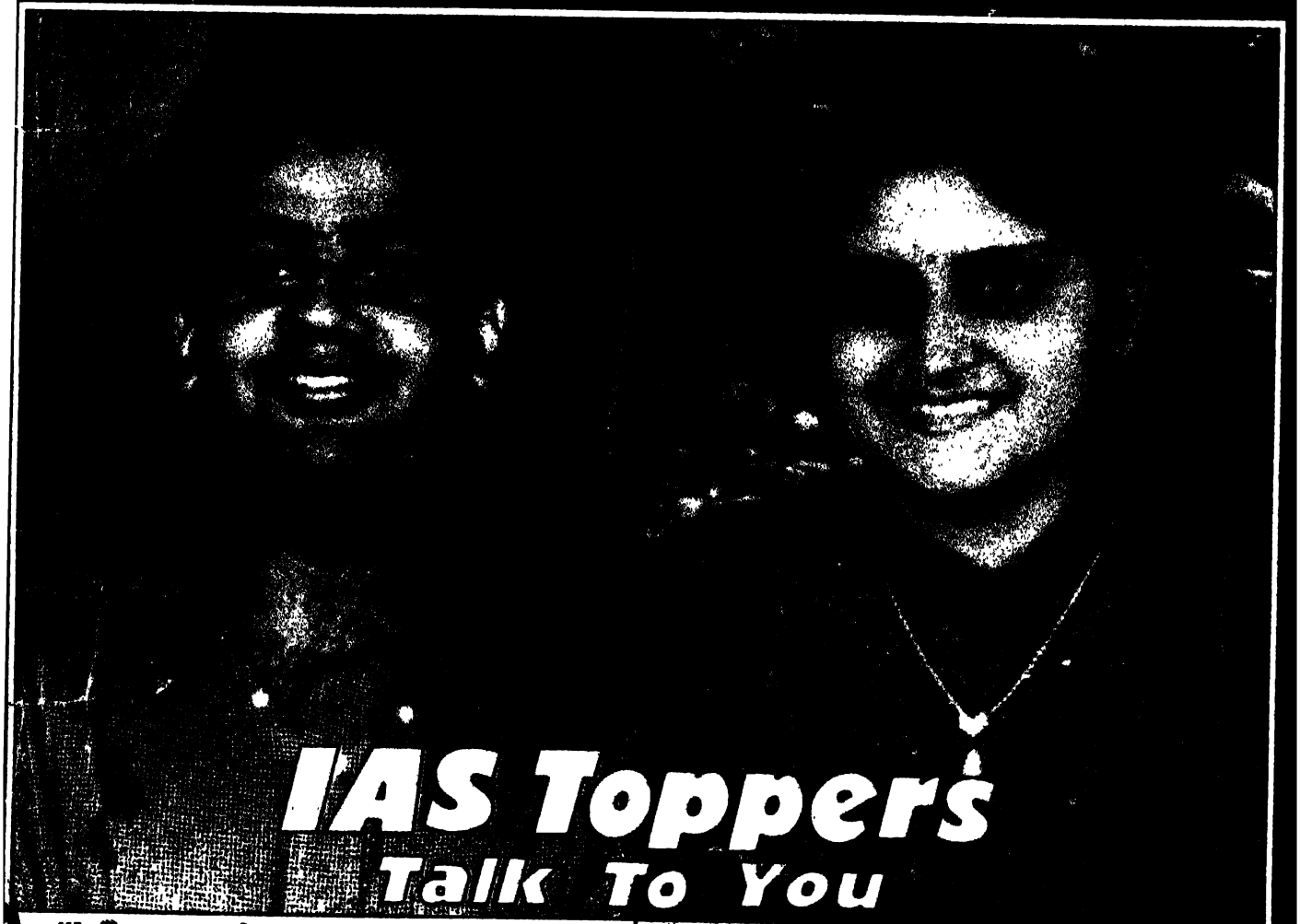
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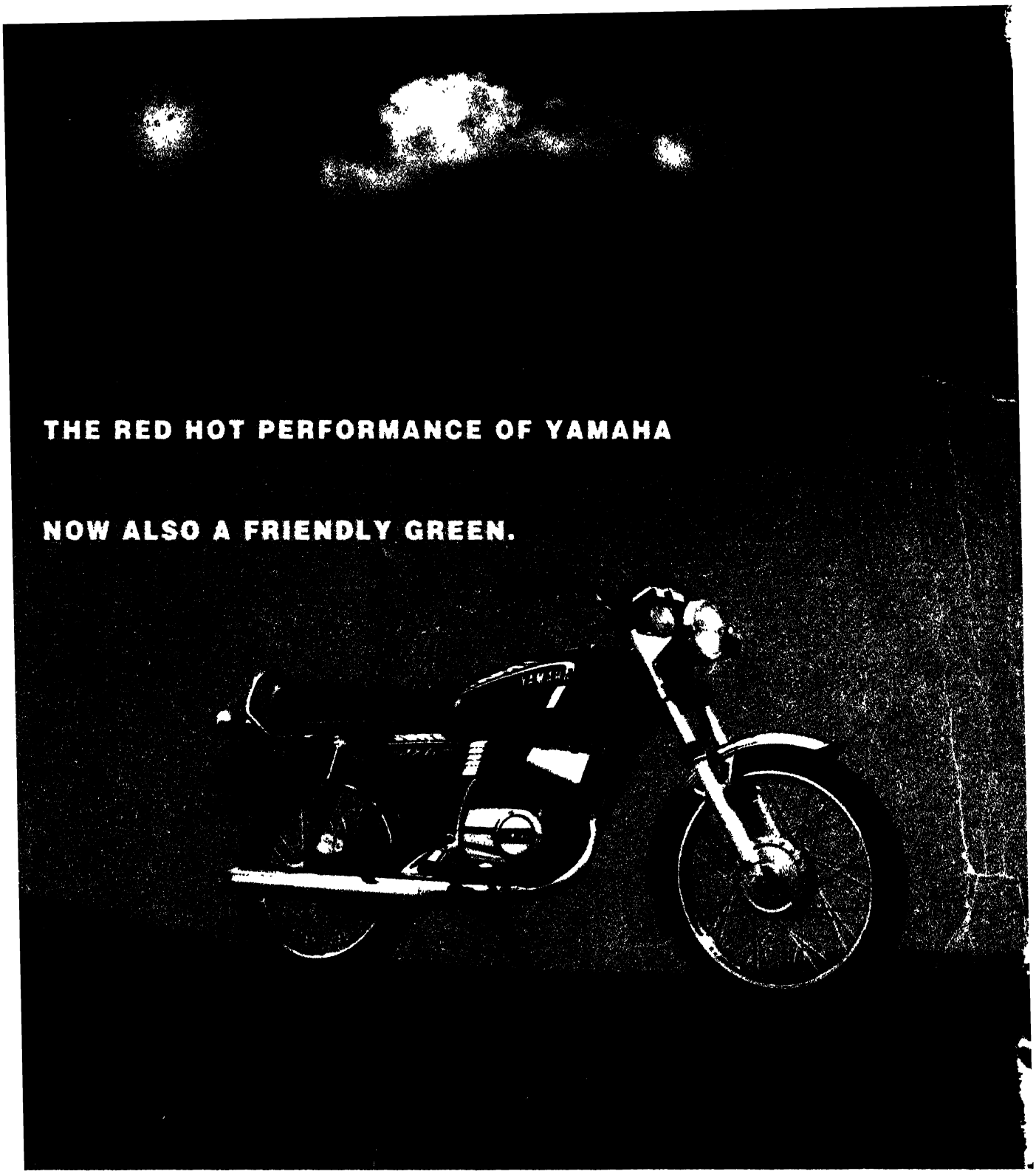
IAS Toppers Talk To You

"I first read *Competition Success Review* when I was in school. *CSR* has been a constant companion for me."
— Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal, IAS Topper

"Regular reading of *CSR* helps develop a professional attitude towards competitive examinations."
— Mona K. Khandhar
IAS Topper Among Women

OLYMPICS
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Vol. XXXIII No. 2

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August 1996

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Think & Act

Have more than thou showest,
Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest,
Ride more than thou goest,
Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou throwest;
Leave thy drink and thy whore,
And keep in-a-door,
And thou shalt have more
Than two tens to a score.

— William Shakespeare

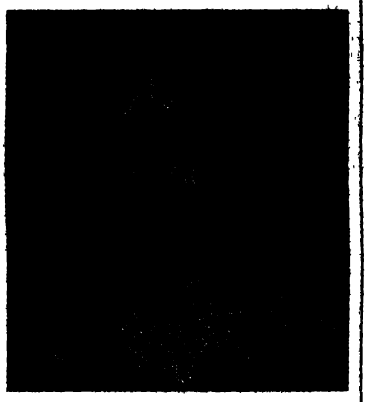
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Congratulations

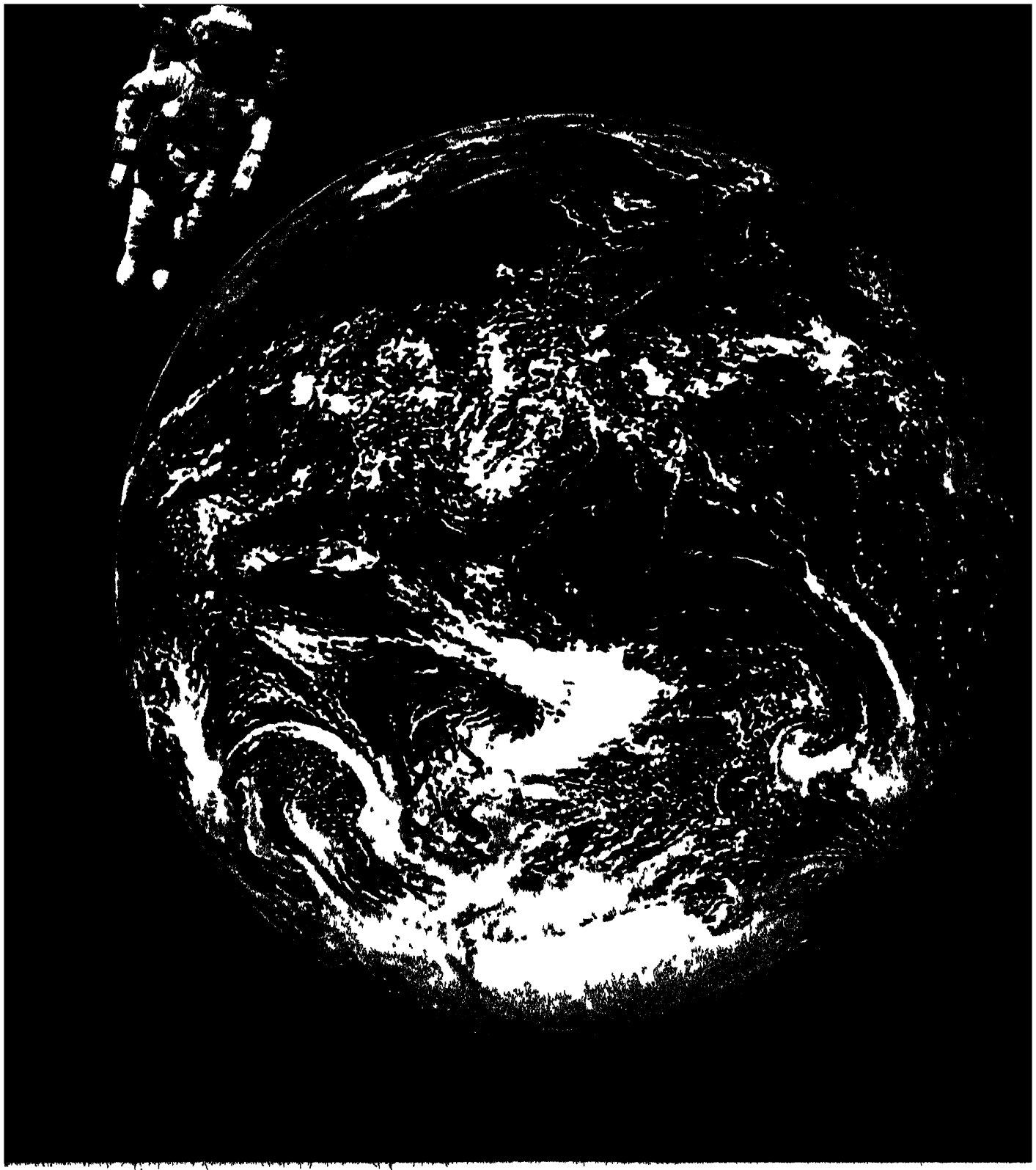
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Saurav Ganguly

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We Are All Proud Of You !



When you have spent more than a hundred years perfecting the art of manufacturing and marketing lubricants for two wheelers, four wheelers, aeronautical and industrial applications, you tend to go a long way. All the way to being the No.1 selling motor oil in America and to nearly 30 refineries and terminals around the world. How far would you like to go?

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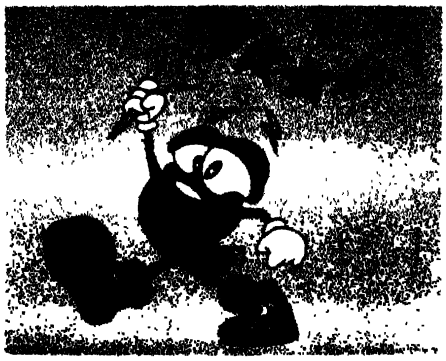
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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



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EVENTS		JULY													AUGUST			
		19 F	20 S	21 S	22 M	23 T	24 W	25 T	26 F	27 S	28 S	29 M	30 T	31 W	1 T	2 F	3 S	4 S
OPENING CEREMONY		*																
AQUATICS	Diving								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Swimming		*	*	*	*	*	*	*									
	Synchro Swimming											*		*				
	Water Polo		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*							
ARCHERY											*	*	*	*	*	*		
ATHLETICS									*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
MARATHON											*							*
RACE WALK									*							*		
BADMINTON								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
BASEBALL			*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*		
BASKETBALL			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BOXING			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
CANOE/ KAYAK	Slalom								*	*	*							
	Sprint												*	*	*	*	*	*
CYCLING	Mountain Bike												*					
	Road			*										*			*	
	Track						*	*	*	*	*							
EQUESTRIAN				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*
FENCING			*	*	*	*	*	*										
FOOTBALL	Semi-finals/Finals										*		*	*	*	*	*	
	Prelim/Quarter-finals		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*							
GYMNASTICS	Rhythmic		*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*					
	Artistic		*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*					
HANDBALL							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
HOCKEY			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
JUDO			*	*	*	*	*	*	*									
MODERN PENTATHLON													*					
ROWING				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
SHOOTING			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SOFTBALL				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*					
TABLE TENNIS						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
TENNIS						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
VOLLEYBALL			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BEACH VOLLEYBALL						*	*	*	*	*	*							
WEIGHTLIFTING			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*					
WRESTLING			*	*	*	*							*	*	*	*		
YACHTING					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
CLOSING CEREMONY																		*

Please also see page 27

Schedule may be subject to change

Use More Mind Power
for More Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. In this letter, I have something very important to say that can help you greatly to get success in your exams and comp[illegible]ns. If you have 10 minutes, I request you to read this page about two courses that teach you how to study, how to use more mind power, how to improve your memory and much much more

There is a no-risk 31-day money back guarantee.

Just read this page now and it will make you a little better student.

Yogis have always known it and scientists have also discovered it now—that each person's mind is very powerful. That most people use only 10% of their mind power. That upto 90% of mind power remains hidden and un-used.

How Will You Benefit

Before you read this page fully, I want to make it clear that my course cannot give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in the following **9 Critical Success Factors** :

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration **2**. Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly **3**. Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase **4**. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good) **5**. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence **6**. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success **7**. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills **8**. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied **9**. Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure

Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is $5 \times 9 = 45\%$. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be great for your success.

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students.

You may find it difficult to fully understand the power and benefits of my course just by reading this page now. But, those who join my course will benefit greatly and avoid mistakes that can cause failure for others. If you do not believe me, then read what newspapers and journals say.

The newspaper **Times of India**, says that from my course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." Similarly, the **CA Journal** says "To wake up students... to tackle the problems of study and life... to achieve fair degree of success."

New All India Memory Record

One of our students R Caudally has set All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses ***Mind Power Music*** and ***Mind Power Study Techniques*** from the Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Let me ask you one question: If my course can help someone to set a new memory record; can it not help you to get more success in your exam?

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques, two are explained here.

ONE. The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO. Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes. Your read slow if:

• If you read aloud or move lips • If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read • If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance • If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again.

My course will help you to overcome these habits.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Here is what two experts say about this technique:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MBBS, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100." —Prof M Bhatnagar, PhD, Formerly in USA

I Was Not Always Successful

I want you to know that I was not always highly successful as a student. You can call it luck or chance that I happened to discover a few techniques to study for success. These techniques changed my life and my marks improved in three years from 73.0% to 78.0%, 83.5%, 87.7%. Similarly, I did not get NTS scholarship in class 10 because I made a simple, stupid mistake. Then in class 11, I did not make the mistake and I got success in NTS.

Do you realize that if just a few techniques improved my success so much, what my complete course can do for your success? It now contains much much more than I used to get the success mentioned above

Actually there are 2 ways to get success:

One. By chance, learn techniques for success yourself. Some people get success this way.

Two. Learn under the guidance of an able teacher who has been successful. In this way, you benefit from people's mistakes and teacher's experience. Many more people can get success this way. This is the reason why my course is so valuable.

You probably know that in competitions, just 1 or 2 more marks can turn failure into success. So, there is no limit to what my course can do for you.

What is Unique About It

My course combines 5000 year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, and music in America and other countries.

In USA, just before returning to India, I spent 1300 dollars (about Rs 42,000) to join two courses to learn 3 more mind power techniques. You will learn them in my course. My personal library has books and courses worth Rs 1,17,210. I have read, experimented, researched with all their techniques and included only the best ones into my course. These techniques are in addition to my own developed techniques in the course.

This course is protected by the Copyright Law, and so nobody can copy my material.

You may now realize that my course is very powerful. Use it for one week to prove to yourself.

If You Are Taking Coaching

Good. It is better to take coaching than to risk failure. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work.

Used by Lakhs World-Wide

Lakhs and lakhs of people from every corner of India and from many parts of the world are benefiting everyday from my course. Consider just this simple fact: If a course from India is used even abroad, the course must be really good.

Do you understand fully that you can decide to *order* this course now to help you to get success and also to fulfil your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

BIO-DATA

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling *MS-DOS Masters* (cost $27)
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of *Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching*, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do mind power research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

Music for Success

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/ brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and anyone undergoing psychiatric or electro-therapy.

It is based on scientific research into how the mind works and how to program and control it for our own success. It has sounds from instruments and nature (river, birds). For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read USA best-seller books "Superlearning" and "MegaBrain".

The Hidden-Messages™ in music bypass your conscious mind and go to your subconscious mind, and change your behaviour. Here is what people say:

"I have already purchased a course of Mind Power Music. Please send me 6 more for the use of my staff. Thank you." —Rector (Principal), Holy Rock School, Burdwan, W.B

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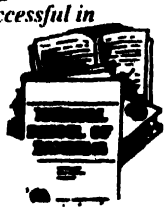
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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Going Places And Getting What You Want

Dear Friend,

There is room for only one at the top. The higher the summit, the harder is the climb. You have to display dogged determination and unwavering perseverance to maintain the progress, reach the top and crown yourself with glory and success. The secret of success, the secret of scoring over competition and the secret of reaching the top and staying there lie in the motto of exerting yourself a little more and doing a little better than not only your competitors but also ever what you are paid for. Just enough to get by is not enough to get ahead and win the race. By putting in a little extra effort on your own and unasked for, you will make others indebted to you, be they individuals or institutions. When you give a little more than what is expected of you, and when you give affection, love, help, regard, respect, sympathy and friendship in abundance on your own initiative, you will find others spontaneously helping you and lifting you up to the top.

You must have the courage to remain original, face odds and take reasonable and calculated risks to win success and stay in the lead. If you play safe, remain cautious all the time and follow the beaten path, you cannot expect to become the leader and torch-bearer. But by being wise from the mistakes of yours and others, you can minimise the chances of making mistakes. Thus an enterprising and intelligent individual is able to take bold and decisive action based on good judgment drawn from hard experience. To err is human and we may at times commit mistakes and suffer setbacks. But to repeat a mistake is a crime. A wise and positive individual learns and benefits not only from his own mistakes but also from those of others.

Be bold and courageous. Face the situation, however difficult, with courage and conviction and you are bound to succeed. Remember courage conquers, boldness pays and timidity fails. Learning from the lives of great men and women, past and present, it is clear that by investing in people, you are enhancing the chances of your success by million-fold. You must avail yourself of every opportunity to know more people and also more about the people you know. May be the majority of people whom you befriend today may not be distinguished, great or extraordinary. But the law of averages tells us that quite a few who were unknown about 20 or 25 years ago have today risen to powerful positions in business, government, fine arts, science or education.

Friendship is not one way traffic. It is give and take. You must instantly rush to the aid of your friend when the need arises. A friend in need in thus a friend indeed. Be a friend when people need one most, be in touch with your friends and keep up your contacts. When in trouble or facing adversity your friend would need greater attention which you should positively extend. Helping people may not guarantee that they would reciprocate and respond in kind. Nine out of ten might not, but the remaining one will more than make up for the others.

Most of the IAS Toppers have informed us that they have been avid readers of Competition Success Review. IAS Topper 1996, Iqbal Dhaliwal has been reading CSR since school days. The IAS Topper among women, Ms. Mona K. Khandhar too has been a regular reader of CSR. Similarly IAS Topper Rank-2, R. Ranjit has also been a great admirer of CSR. It is remarkable to note that many of these youths are not only achieving top ranks in Civil Services but also winning top prizes in our essay contests. Ms. Ruvina Bhatnagar is one such IAS topper, who has won the 1st prize in the Super Brains of India Contest and has also been selected for Civil Services this year. I extend my hearty congratulations to all those CSR readers, who have made it to the Civil Services and I wish the same success to all the future aspirants.

Extending you the hand of friendship and helping you to succeed.

Yours sincerely,

(Surendra Kumar Sachdeva)

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competition success review

To Drink Or Not To Drink



Mr. Bansi Lal
Chief Minister of Haryana

Which should receive greater priority at the hands of a Welfare State: revenue earned from the business of alcoholic beverages or the health and total well being of families ruined by the breadwinner who squanders all his meagre earnings on the liquor vend ? It has been one of the oldest inconclusive debates that have pitted the formidable liquor lobby and the expanding empire of 'social drinkers' against the moralists, prohibitionists and the few states who have taken up the challenge in right earnest to fight the demon drink. The country has been a witness in recent times to the organised movement launched by women activists in a few States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana against the all-consuming evil of alcoholic addiction. More than anyone else it is the woman, as wife or mother or as the manager of the household finances, knows what it means when the man, evading all responsibility towards himself, his wife and children, chooses to destroy the base of the family, economically, socially and psychologically through total addiction. How does the poor woman support herself and her children when hardly anything is left to keep the family going ?

It was the plight of millions of families driven to total ruin that compelled the late NTR, Mr. A. K. Antony, the former Chief Minister of Kerala and Mr. Bansi Lal, the Chief Minister of Haryana to go in for total prohibition. Overburdened as every State in India is under the resource crunch, it was not that these three States were too happy to forgo at one go such an enormous revenue that would have made a gulf of difference for many of their on-going programmes; but the crux of the matter has been that these States were more concerned about the rising social costs of a wet policy than the attractive revenue earned out of addiction of a sizeable section of their population. Haryana, which went dry on the midnight of June 30 and July 1, 1996, would incur a loss of a whopping Rs. 480 crores every year in terms of their excise revenue—a steep fall in the revenue a State can illafford to overlook—a fact corroborated by the steps taken by the State the day following the enforcement of prohibition by imposing several levies and introducing fresh taxes to offset the loss of excise revenue. The Chief Minister of Haryana has to be commended for his bold initiative for he would prefer taxing others to make up the deficit to fleecing the down and out.

The very concept of excise revenue raises several ethical questions for any country and more particularly for India which still swears by the name of Gandhiji on every 30th January and 2nd October; it was the Mahatma who proclaimed during the tempestuous days of the freedom movement that if he were made a dictator for a day, he would get closed down all the liquor shops in the country. For Bapuji felt that political freedom for India would prove futile if several lakhs of poor women continued to slog in virtual serfdom in a household headed by an incorrigible alcoholic. It was Bapuji's solicitude for the much-harried Indian housewife and her children that prompted our Constitution-makers to go in for the provision of 'prohibition' in our Directive Principles of State Policy. It is the bounden duty of the State to strive towards social justice by eliminating the most visible and invisible hardships heaped on the vulnerable sections of the people through their sheer exploitation by such processes as prostitution and practices as child labour. The State promoting the drinking habit in the name of revenue at the cost of millions of poor families does not obviously subscribe to the very principles on which it is founded. Can such income ever compensate the misery and deprivation of millions of broken homes ?

The liquor lobby contends that prohibition would be self-defeating in a state like Haryana surrounded by wet areas all around—Chandigarh itself, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, etc: they claim it would give rise to smuggling on a large scale abetted by corrupt officials. The business of moonshine will shine as never before. Ironically, hooch claimed six lives in Sirsa on the day Haryana went dry. People who consume 'clean and legal' beverages will go in for the most lethal brew distilled in the most unhygienic places and concocted out of material that could prove either totally disabling or fatal as frequent happenings from different parts of the country would make one ponder over prohibition again.

But what is underplayed by the anti-prohibitionists is that illicit distillation flourishes even when wet law is in force; both the licit and illicit brands have their distinctive clienteles, and bootlegging has its heydays, prohibition or no prohibition. Yet another specious argument adduced by the liquor lobby is that the closure of liquor shops would adversely affect tourism. It is tantamount to arguing that tourism would be adversely affected in some of the South East Asian countries if child prostitution is curbed! All in the name of trendy sex tourism in the westernised values in parts of South East Asia. India and the rest of the world have to demarcate a line between what it considers morally justifed to raise resources for the State and to what degree of moral degradation the State itself would stoop to raise money for the same people whose well being is undermined by the State itself through dubious, subtle and reprehensible means.

In the putrid decaying values amidst which we are now 'progressing', the recent judgement of the Supreme Court that the business of brewing cannot be claimed as a matter of right comes as a whiff of fresh air. Money is a means to happiness and not an end in itself, but tainted or dirt money earned out the tears of a starving mother

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and destitute children ill-serve the laudable goals of a Welfare State.

A timely warning has been administered by the leader of the leading daily, *The Tribune*, published from Chandigarh. Here are a few excerpts: "Indian society is passing through a crucial phase in its history. It is on the verge of losing the character: the hallowed value system... What used to be treated as symptoms of characterlessness like extramarital relationship, and resort to intoxicants—which included imbibing of alcohol—are no longer viewed in the same light." ❑

Basic Needs: An Elusive Dream

A pitcher of potable water, an elementary school, a road to the market or the nearby town, a health centre where ordinary ailments could be treated, a shelter where one could have privacy, protection from the elements and reasonable ventilation, and the minimum nutritious intake that could shield children from debilitating nutritional deficiencies—the litany could be endless—, but for millions of people in India these basic needs still remain the stuff the dreams are made of. On taking over as Prime Minister early in June 1996, Mr. Deve Gowda himself made a frank admission that, despite all the Five Year Plans, the bulk of the people have been left high and dry. His concern was highlighted in the CMP and later in the Conference of the Chief Ministers held in early July to review the progress of the minimum needs programme.



A group of women agitating for basic needs

The Chief Ministers' Conference discussed at length a well-formulated agenda which dealt with safe drinking water in every habitation according to national norms: provision of efficient primary health care for every group of 5,000 persons; provision of all-weather road from each village to the nearest market; nutrition support to every poor child during preschool and elementary education stages; fair price shops to supply essential commodities; and adequate arrangements for universal and compulsory primary education.

The Delhi Conference also decided on the greater involvement of the Panchayats and Nagar Palikas in the implementation of the various basic needs programme.

It is not that the authorities concerned have been totally in the dark about what the people need without which a bare decent living is almost impossible. An anatomy of the entire spectrum of minium needs would show the yawning gap between precept and practice. The common man sick of the entire system—the government agencies, the politicians, the political parties, the elections, the manifestos, the pompous inauguration ceremonies, etc—have resigned to his fate. Experience makes the impartial observer discover that there is no difference between statistics and damned lies; to illustrate one simple point, he finds that the number of problem villages—villages with chronic problem of drinking water scarcity—is on the increase.

The poor health of the nation is indicated by one of the alarmingly high rates of infant mortality and maternal mortality, the high incidence of TB and water-borne and water-related diseases, with fatal cases running into lakhs every year. None cares whether the poor survive or die, whether they have a square meal a day or a human habitation better than that of a human sty. Basic needs have never received the priority that they richly deserve and have been submerged by the omnibus planning process that has tended to bypass the fundamental needs of the masses.

Failure to meet the basic needs has spawned problems legion: one of them is the migration from the countryside culminating in the amorphous growth of shanty towns, adding to the problems of the already congested metros and megacities.

The persistent phenomenon of child labour is itself attributed to the tardy progress in the area of primary education. The debate on child labour has been on for more than two decades and several commissions have gone into the causes and remedies, leaving us in the same labyrinth even as we are heading for the new millennium. In regions where primary education has recorded appreciable progress, child workers remains a rare phenomenon. But as in everything else we are more keen on palliatives than on lasting solutions.

We have all along hugged the illusion that when India progresses economically, the poor would also stand to gain. We also subscribed to the theory that globalisation would ensure El Dorado for all. But the hard-headed realities have proved that we are mistaken. It has been found that the thrust we have made in certain sectors, the collaboration with multinationals and some of our grandiose projects have all skirted the basic needs.

The question now pops up: will the UF government work a miracle where others have miserably failed ? Or will it remain another political gimmick to stay in the limelight ? A lot could still be done. Perhaps the idea of involving the Panchayats or the grassroot level organisations in the implementation of different projects will go a long way in ensuring a high dose of decentralisation and accountability to the people.

Planning for the poor alone is not enough; what is more important is the spirit of implementation which leaves much to be desired, with corruption having become a way of life, percolating to every stream and substratum of national life. A clean public life and transparency in every deal for the poor are what we need. Are we asking for the moon ?

Here is an opportunity for both the corporate giants in India and the multinationals to extend a helping hand to India to tackle the basic problems. The United Front, if it is to survive as a bold experiment in federalism, has to grab the opportunity at hand and prove to the people that it could do what the Congress could not do for decades. ❑

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INDIA

Cabinet Expansion

Prime Minister Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda expanded his United Front Government for the third time on July 5, 1996 by inducting six new faces. These include Mr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh of Janata Dal and Mr. Satpal Maharaj of Tewari Congress, who could not be administered oath of office during the last expansion on June 28, 1996, when Mr Gowda had inducted 14 new ministers in his Cabinet.



... For the next part of the swearing-in ceremony, viewers — see you next week. Same time, same place — only on Doordarshan!

Sudhir Telang : The Hindustan Times

The Deve Gowda Government was sworn in on June 1, 1996 with a 21-member, five-party coalition. In the second expansion on June 28, 1996, five Cabinet Ministers and nine Ministers of State were sworn in. The Communist Party of India made a historic entry into the Union Cabinet as its two veteran leaders, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Chaturanan Mishra, took oath as Cabinet Ministers. The other Cabinet Ministers were Mr. Srikant Jena (JD), Mr. Birendra Baishya (AGP) and Mr. Janeshwar Mishra (Samajwadi Party). The Ministers of State were Mr. S. R. Balasubramanian (TMC), Mr. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah (TD), Mr. R. Dhanushkoti Adityan (DMK), Mr. Dilip Kumar Ray (JD), Mr. Mushiram Saikia (AGP), Mr. R. L. Jalappa, Mr. Ramakant Kalap (Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party), Mr. Shriram Ola (Tiwari Congress) and JNU Vice-Chancellor Prof. Y. K. Alagh. Those sworn-in as Ministers of State on July 5, 1996 were : Mr. N. V. N. Somu and Mr. T. R. Balu (DMK) while Mr. R. L. Jalappa, Minister of State for Textiles, was elevated to the Cabinet rank as he had earlier strongly protested against his being made a Minister of State. The strength of the Deve Gowda Ministry has now gone up to 39, including the Prime Minister. There are 18 Cabinet Ministers, 10 Ministers of State with independent charges and 10 Ministers of State.

Massive Oil Price Hike

The Congress and the Left have urged the United Front Government to reconsider its decision to increase prices of petroleum products announced on July 2, 1996. The 25-30 per cent unprecedented price hike in the prices of petrol, diesel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) would mean an additional burden of Rs. 125 crore for the Railways in the current year. Only kerosene prices have been left untouched. This would push up transportation costs of coal, and other items, as also a 40 percent increase in the domestic airlines fares. Reports of protests and strikes poured in from all parts of the country. While in Bangalore, Mr. S. Bangarappa threatened to withdraw support to the UF Government; flash strike by taxi and autorickshaw operators in Mumbai and Kerala disrupted normal life. Effigies of Prime Minister Deve Gowda were burnt in Calcutta as a mark of protest against the price rise. The Congress, which supports the UF Government from outside, has accused it of taking the decision without consulting anyone.

The last price hike in oil prices was in February 1994 and bureaucrats in the Petroleum Ministry had repeatedly pleaded with the then Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao to agree to a price hike. It was, however, not politically advisable for Mr. Rao to increase prices of petroleum products in an election year. Petroleum Secretary Vijay Kelkar has defended the hike, saying the Government would mop up Rs. 9,700 crore. But it would still be left with a Rs. 2,000 crore-deficit in the oil pool account. Giving reasons for the price hike, Mr. Kalkar pointed out that the global price of oil had gone up from $16.7 per barrel to $17 and that the rupee had taken a beating against the US dollar, raising import costs. According to him, the Government owed oil companies more than Rs. 6,000 crore in subsidies and this could be paid only by hiking prices.

In the midst of the widespread criticism from all sections of the people from all over the country, the UF government was forced to climb down on its price hike on fuel. On July 6, 1996, the government reduced by half the 30 per cent increase in the price of diesel, while refusing to make a compromise in the hefty increase in prices of petrol and LPG. The government had to buckle in when the Chief Ministers also virtually endorsed the views of political parties, business organisations and trade unions.

More Outlay for Social Sector

At the two-day Chief Ministers' Conference on Minimum Basic Services in New Delhi, Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda promised a step-up in social sector by making adequate provisions in the 1996-97 Union Budget so that time-bound implementation of the minimum needs programme could be taken up. According to him, the United Front Government was ready to revise the plans and programmes



Prime Minister Mr. Deve Gowda greeting the Chief Ministers of Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and Pondicherry at the Chief Ministers conference in New Delhi on July 4, 1996

in the central sector and change the guidelines for assisting State Governments to tackle the challenge in this sphere. The Prime Minister also disclosed that he would soon convene the National Development Council and the Inter-State Council to enable speedy implementation of "our agenda, especially relevant to the poor and the disadvantaged".

In the course of the conference that ended on July 5, 1996, some other important issues of the United Front's Common Minimum Programme dealing with reform of the federal structure, improvements in infrastructure and strengthening of institutions for greater empowerment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women were also taken up. The Chief Ministers participating in the deliberations made out a strong case for substantial step-up in Central funding for various schemes evolved for provision of basic minimum services. They also highlighted the various problems faced by the States in implementation of these schemes.

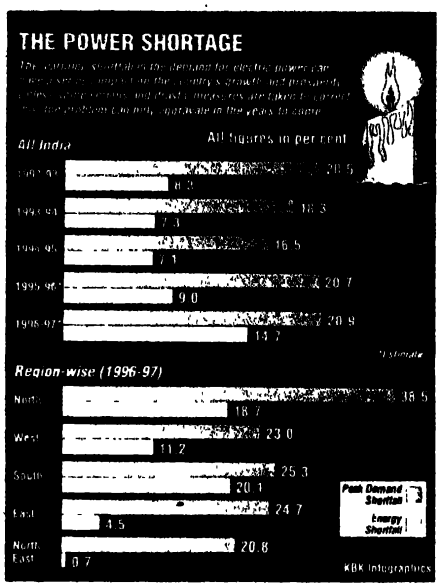
In a significant gesturs, Mr. Deve Gowda announced a major hike in subsidy for phosphatic and potassic fertilisers. The concessions on indigenously-produced diammoniam phosphate (DAP) has been trebled in one go from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 per tonne, while the subsidy on imported DAP as well as muriate of potash (MoP) has been raised by Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 per tonne. At the existing rate of consumption of DAP and MoP, this concession to farmers will increase the subsidy burden of the Government by at least Rs. 1,000 crore a year.

Mr. Deve Gowda also renewed his commitment to provide a "corruption-free and clean administration" which, he said, was the need of the hour and "all of us are committed to this goal. We have to initiate urgent measures to reduce leakages, involve people and make the delivery system of these social services accountable, responsive and transparent."

Although many of the issues concerning basic minimum services fell under the domain of the State Governments, the Prime Minister said it would be "our joint and combined responsibility" to devise plans and programmes for implementation in a time-bound manner. He called upon the Chief Ministers to analyse as to what had gone wrong with the Minimum Needs Programme introduced in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, with particular reference to the delivery systems at the State, district and sub-district levels.

Acute Power Shortage

Frequent, unscheduled and unexplained power breakdowns in several parts of India during the summer of 1996 led to public protests and violent demonstrations. They also adversely affected production in various sectors in addition to loss of millions of man-hours. In spite of the glaring fact that the alarming shortfall in the demand for electric



power can have a serious impact on the country's growth and prosperity, no concrete steps seem to have been taken over the years. Unless some serious and drastic measures are taken to correct this, the problem can only aggravate in the years to come.

Austerity Programme

The United Front Government announced on June 17, 1996 a package of "austerity and fiscal prudence", combining measures to cut manpower, weed out unessential schemes and raise non-tax receipts from services provided by the Government. According to Finance Minister P. Chidambaram, who approved the set of "rigorous guidelines" issued to all ministries and departments, budgetary allocation for pay and allowances would be frozen in real terms from the next year onwards. "No increase in the allocation will be allowed from 1997-98 onwards, except for an adjustment for inflation." This is to enforce the directive to all ministries and departments to "reduce manpower to the maximum extent and in the shortest time possible".

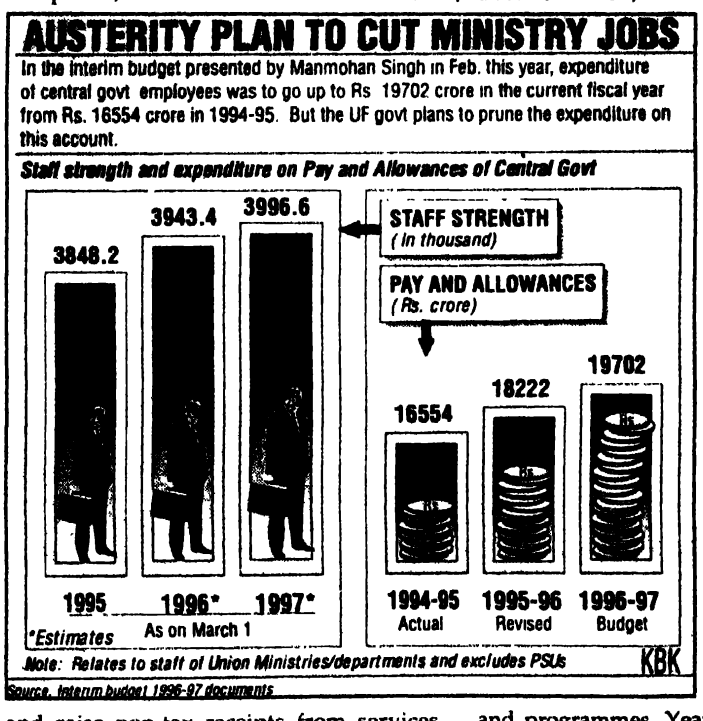
Although the measures came in for criticism by the trade unions and the CPI and CPI(M), UF coalition partners, the Government hopes to achieve an annual 'attrition' of Rs. 3,000 crore in its expenditure budget. The 1996-97 Union Budget would have to absorb the financial burden of the Fifth Pay Commission recommendations. Also, the 'redundant' schemes would be identified only by Sept. 1, 1996.

The Finance Ministry has, however, clarified that Central Government and public sector employees would not suffer pay cuts or retrenchment, adding that the austerity measures were only a reiteration of the 1991 directives for a 10% across-the-board reduction in manpower in the Central Government and Central PSUs.

Allaying fears and misgivings expressed by the Trade Union leaders, Leftist parties and associations of government employees, the government in a clarification, made it clear that the proposed reduction in manpower as part of the austerity measures would be achieved through non-filling up of vacancies, which arise due to retirement, death or through manpower rationalisation measures. Maintaining that the total expenditure of the Central Government was over Rs. 200,000 crore with a non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 50,000 crore, it was the government's objective to achieve a reduction of Rs. 3,000 crore.

It was revealed that substantial savings were really proposed to be secured through improved portfolio management, improvements in budget formulation and changes in the liquidity and cash-management systems and stipulation of minimum dividend payments by public sector undertakings.

A lot could be said about wasteful expenditure in government departments and programmes. Year after year the staff inspection units study the manpower requirements of different departments and recommend pruning on the basis of the workload of every employee and every wing of the Department. While retrenchment would be a harsh measure, the revival of the abandoned 'golden handshake' is worth the consideration of the government in the interest of austerity.



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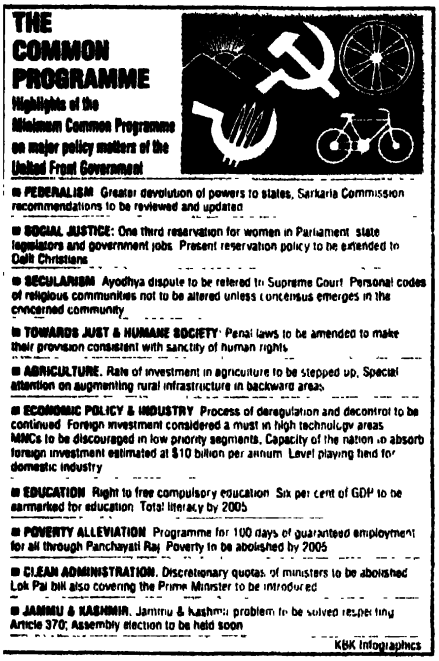
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The Common Minimum Programme

Within a week of being sworn-in as Prime Minister of the United Front Government, a conglomerate of at least 13 political parties, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda cobbled together the common minimum programme to be followed by his Government The programme, announced in New Delhi on June 5, 1996, goes beyond the recommendations of



the Sarkaria Commission in promising greater powers to States towards the ultimate objective of political, administrative and economic federalism. The 25-page document bears the imprint of the DMK, the TDP, the TMC and the AGP—the Federal Front constituents of the 13-party combine It says Article 356 of the Constitution, the scope of which has been interpreted and circumscribed by recent decisions of the Supreme Court, would be amended to reflect such decisions and to prevent its misuse.

Adopting a two-track policy, the new regime would implement through appropriate legislative and administrative means the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations on which a broad consensus exists. Also, a high-level committee would be set up to update the panel's 1983 proposals on Centre-State relations. Founded on the plank of secularism and democracy, the UF, supported from outside by the Congress, intends to retain Article 370 of the Constitution, according a special status to Kashmir. It wouldn't also alter the personal codes of different religious communities in the absence of a consensus emerging with the concerned sections effecting a change. Similarly, the contentious issue of the Babri Majsid-Ram Janmabhoomi would be referred to the Supreme Court under Article 138(2) of the Constitution .

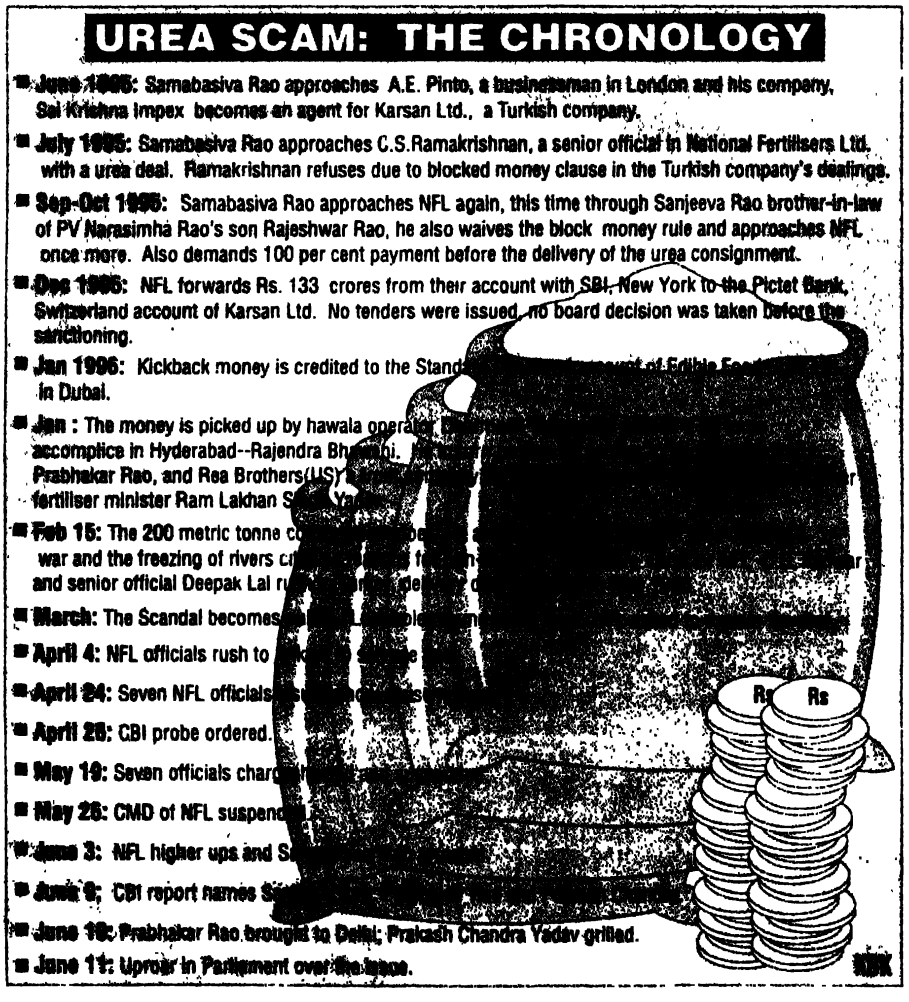
The common minimum programme promises reservation in elected bodies and jobs for women, special courts to ensure justice to 'SC/ST victims, economic empowerment of SC, ST and OBCs, and reservation to Dalit Christians.

On the economic front, the country is to absorb $ 10 billion FDI in a year; insurance sector is to be opened to private sector including foreign companies; an independent Tariff Commission to be set up within three months; Disinvestment Commission to be set up for the PSEs, potential PSEs to be assisted to become global giants; FIPB approval procedures to be made transparent; GDP growth target 7% per year and industrial growth at 12%, and ninth plan document to be ready within six months. The document reflects the strong pro-reform bias while taking care of the pressing requirements of the weaker sections and the organised working class. This comprehensive minimum programme would form the basis of governance of the United Front combine.

Urea Scam

Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao's Government at the Centre ushered in economic liberalisation and market reforms. At the same time, it became embroiled in one scam after another during its five years in office. As long as Mr. Rao was in power, all these scams were brushed under the carpet. But the skeletons have now started tumbling out of the cupboard, much to Mr. Rao's discomfort. In the latest scam unearthed by the Central Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Rao's son Mr. Prabhakar Rao and a distant relative Samabasiva Rao have been involved. So has been the son of Mr. Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Chemicals & Fertilisers Minister in Mr. Rao's Cabinet. While Mr. Prakash Chandra Yadav and Mr. Samabasiva Rao have been extensively grilled by the CBI in Delhi along with the former National Fertilisers Limited Chief and some top officials, Mr. Prabhakar Rao seems to have been let off lightly in the Rs. 133-crore scam. Mr. Samabasiva Rao has been imprisoned while Mr. Prakash Chandra Yadav's bank accounts have been frozen for an unaccounted sum of Rs. 10 crore. On the one hand there are reports of pressure from the Congress Party on the UF Government to soft-pedal the CBI investigations into the urea scam, Mr. Rao in an interview has sought to distance himself from the activities of his family.

The urea scam involves 100% advance payment to a little known Turkish company before the delivery of a consignment and the National Fertilisers Limited forwarding a sum of Rs. 133 crore through the State Bank of India, New York to the Pictet Bank, Switzerland account of Karsan Limited without inviting any tenders, nor taking any



The World

Yeltsin Back in the Saddle

Run-off Presidential elections were held in Russia on July 3, 1996 and they proved to be as decisive in the country's tumultuous history as the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 when the Communists had seized power. Incumbent President Boris Yeltsin, despite ill health, secured more than 54 per cent of the votes polled. His challenger in the second and decisive round of polling was Communist Party chief Gennadi Zyuganov, who managed to notch up just 40 per cent of the ballot. The first round of polling on June 16, 1996 had failed to produce a result as no candidate could secure the required 50 per cent of the votes.



Mr. Boris Yeltsin who has been reelected as the President of Russia

Yeltsin, 65, won in most districts in the far-east and Siberia and his native Urals region. He also secured more than 70 per cent of the votes in Moscow and St. Petersburg, bedrock of his support. Zynganov, a 52-year-old former mathematics teacher, took areas south of Moscow's Communist "Red Belt" and in disaffected Siberian mining districts. The Communists' hopes of defeating Yeltsin in the Presidential run-off began to evaporate as soon as the first results came in.

World leaders have hailed Yeltsin's victory. US President Bill Clinton, who also faces the electorate in November 1996, called the Russian Presidential election as "a triumph for democracy". Foreign election observers reported no major voting violations in the election, but criticised the heavy media bias towards Yeltsin during the campaign.

A triumphant Yeltsin has vowed to rebuild Russia as a great power and end the country's bitter political divisions. "Let's not divide the country into winners and losers ... We have one Russia ... one destiny. And that means one future," said he during a nationally televised address on July 4, 1996. He has asked Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin to stay on and form a new Cabinet to continue democratic and market reforms.

It was a crucial election with profound implications for the world. Yeltsin's victory has marked another major turning point in Russia's recent history. Voters rejected the resurgent Communists' call to restore the overwhelming power of the Soviet State and to trample on the new economic and political reforms and personal freedoms. The bitter election campaign exacerbated deep social divisions. Yeltsin's victory gives him a mandate to press ahead in a new four-year term with privatisation, liberalising land laws and opening Russia's markets as he had clawed his way to victory after new year poll ratings gave him less than 10 per cent of the votes.

Communist Domination Ends in Mongolia

Another Communist bastion has fallen. Against all predictions Mongolia has voted resoundingly for the democratic opposition, ending 75 years of control by Communists and their successors. In the elections held on June 30, 1996, a democratic coalition headed by Mr. Gonchigdroj emerged victorious in Mongolia. It won a majority of 48 seats in the 76-seat Great Khural (Mongolian Parliament). The ruling Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party, former Communists, could muster only 23 seats, as opposed to 70 it held in the outgoing Parliament. More than 90 per cent of eligible voters exercised their franchise. "Now we'll have a truly democratic government and we'll improve the lives of the people," said Mr. Gonchigdroj.

In 1921, a revolutionary government had come to power in Ulan Bator with help from the young Soviet Union, and the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed in 1924. But with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Moscow's grip on its remote, mineral-rich satellite was broken. Inflation, shortages and joblessness are the order of the day in Mongolia. About 22 per cent of the people live below the poverty line and the average wage is only £ 23 a month.

Pak Defence Spending

According to a report released by the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Washington in July 1996, Pakistan's military expenditure is way above that of its immediate and much bigger neighbour, India, by four recognised international measures. The report, *World Military Expenditure and Arms Transfers*, has based its findings on military expenditure as a proportion of the Gross National Product (GNP) and as a proportion of the Central Government expenditure, military expenditure per capita and number of people in the armed forces per 1,000 persons.

India's military expenditure in 1994 as a percentage of the GNP was 2.9 per cent, while it was more than double in the case of Pakistan—6 per cent. The report finds that India's military expenditure as a percentage of the Central government expenditure in 1994 was 14.5%, as compared to Pakistan 23%. For the same year, India's military expenditure per capita was $ 9, while Pakistan spent $ 24 –more than two and a half times that of India. Pakistan was also way ahead of India on the final measure: India has 1.4 persons in the armed forces per 1,000 people, as compared to Pakistan's 4.2, and India has to defend a long frontier against both Pakistan and China as well as a very long coastline. It spent $ 8.233 billion on the military while Pakistan and China spent $ 3.068 and $ 52.84 billion respectively.

Change of Guard in Bangladesh

Ms. Sheikh Hasina Wajed, 49, daughter of the slain Bangladesh national hero Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, was sworn in as the second woman Prime Minister of her country on June 23, 1996. Her Awami League had secured 146 seats in the 300-seat Jatiya Sangsad in the elections held on June 12, 1996. Outgoing Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) has trailed behind with 116 seats.

The Awami League returns to power 21 years after it was ousted following the assassination of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in August 1975. Sheikh



Ms. Sheikh Hasina Wajed being sworn in as Prime Minister by Bangladesh President Abdur Rahman Biswas in Dhaka on June 23, 1996

Hasina Wajed was sworn in by President Abdur Rahman Biswas in the Durbar Hall of the Presidential Palace in Dhaka along with eleven Cabinet Ministers and eight Ministers of State.

Hasina and her younger sister Rehana had survived the August 1975 army coup in Dhaka because they were in Germany on a holiday. The next six years saw her lead the uncertain life of an exile in India. When she returned home in 1981 to the tumultuous welcome of a massive crowd, it marked a new beginning in her life and also in Bangladesh's politics. She assumed the leadership of the Awami League at a juncture when it was in complete disarray. But her courage and determination, the qualities she inherited from her father, saw her through. She has succeeded in giving the party a new programme and a new image during the period. Displaying maturity, she has appealed to all parties to work for a "national reconciliation"

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

After a fortnight-long negotiations, the draft of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was presented in Geneva. The United Nations had set a June 28 deadline last year for the pact. Negotiations had begun two years ago, but differences on some of its main provisions were irreconcilable. In a major policy shift, the United States fell in line with four other declared nuclear powers insisting that three "undeclared nuclear powers"—India, Pakistan and Israel—must accept a global ban on nuclear explosions before the test ban could take effect. The United States had earlier wanted only five declared nuclear powers—the USA, Russia, China, Britain and France—to hold an effective veto over the implementation of the proposed treaty Washington previously had sought to negotiate a provision giving the treaty legal force once it was signed by just these nations, each of which had formally acknowledged having a sizeable nuclear arsenal, as well as tries.

The former US approach was meant to put pressure on likely hold-outs such as India and Pakistan—which have not publicly acknowledged having multiple nuclear weapons—by isolating them diplomatically, while ensuring in the meantime that other nations remained legally bound by the nuclear explosion ban. The Treaty has been stymied by disagreements over both its basic purpose and some of its main provisions. India has all along demanded that it contain not just a commitment to stop testing, but a timeframe for total Nuclear Disarmament. According to Indian Ambassador Arundhati Ghose, who represented India at the negotiations in Geneva, "India will not sign this Treaty unless its concerns are taken on board ... This is a position we hold and which we are not likely to change."

The negotiations among 61 nations proved abortive, but negotiating Chairman Jaap Ramaker of the Netherlands refused to talk of failure. He was confident the historic CTBT would be ready for signature at the United Nations in New York in September 1996. He asked the envoys present in Geneva to present the final draft to capitals in the hope that it would be approved when the International Conference on Disarmament resumes its work on July 29, 1996.

The proposed Treaty had hit two main obstacles. The first has pitted India against Britain, Russia, China and Pakistan—whether all five official nuclear powers and three 'threshold' nuclear States (India, Pakistan and Israel) should ratify it before it becomes binding by law. The other major difference has been between the United States and China over how the Treaty is policed and whether individual States with evidence of a violation can call for an "on-site inspection" by the Treaty's secretariat.

On entry-into-force, the CTBT proposes that all eight nuclear States should ratify it before it becomes law, but failing that an international conference could be called after three years to decide to go ahead without them. For on-site inspection, Mr. Ramakar has tried to take a middle line between the opposing demands.

G-7 Summit

The annual three-day summit of the seven industrialised nations of the world—the United States, Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Japan and Canada—was held in the central French city of Lyon in June 1996. In the communique issued on June 29, G-7 Radovan Karadzic did not quit public life and said "land for peace" remained the basis of a Middle-East settlement. Russia has been attending the G-7 summit for the last two years as a half-member. It participates in the political deliberations, but does not have a say in economic matters.

The political communique called for reforms of the United Nations, more control of conventional arms, a global effort against infectious diseases like AIDS and a co-ordinated push to improve the environment. The world leaders have also called upon Iran to "reject terrorism" as it was singled out for the toughest criticism. Turning to the Korean peninsula, the leaders endorsed a US-South Korean proposal for four-way peace talks that would also include China and the United States.

Blast in Dhahran

A powerful truck bomb ripped through a US Air Force housing complex in the eastern Saudi Arabian city of Dhahran on the night of June 25, 1996, killing at least 23 Americans and injuring more than 300 others. President Bill Clinton said the explosion appeared to be the "work of terrorists" and vowed to take those responsible to task. He said he was sending an FBI team from Washington to aid Saudi authorities in the investigation of the blast.

American forces in the Saudi kingdom have angered Muslim militants who oppose the Western presence in their country, home to Islam's holiest shrines. The June 25 blast came seven months after a car bomb exploded outside a US-run military building at Riyadh, killing five Americans and two Indians. In April 1996, four Saudis confessed to be behind the blast. They were beheaded on May 31, 1996.

The June 25 blast left a 45-foot long and 35-foot deep crater, wrecked a dormitory building of foreign military personnel besides causing damage to US personnel's residential quarters in a radius of half a mile. There are upto 2,500 US military personnel living in the area. The US Air Force personnel at the Dhahran base were part of the South Asia wing which participated in the coalition force monitoring implementation of the UN resolutions against Iraq following the 1990-91 Gulf crisis.

Given below is a list of terrorist attacks organised against the American presence in West Asia.

April 1983 : Fundamentalist suicide bomber wrecks US sea front embassy in West Beirut, killing 63 people including 17 Americans.

October 1983 : Shiite suicide bombers kill 241 US servicemen and 58 French paratroopers in attacks on military bases of the multinational force deployed in Lebanon.

September 1984 : Explosives-laden station wagon hits concrete block defence in front of US embassy annexe in East Beirut killing 11 people.

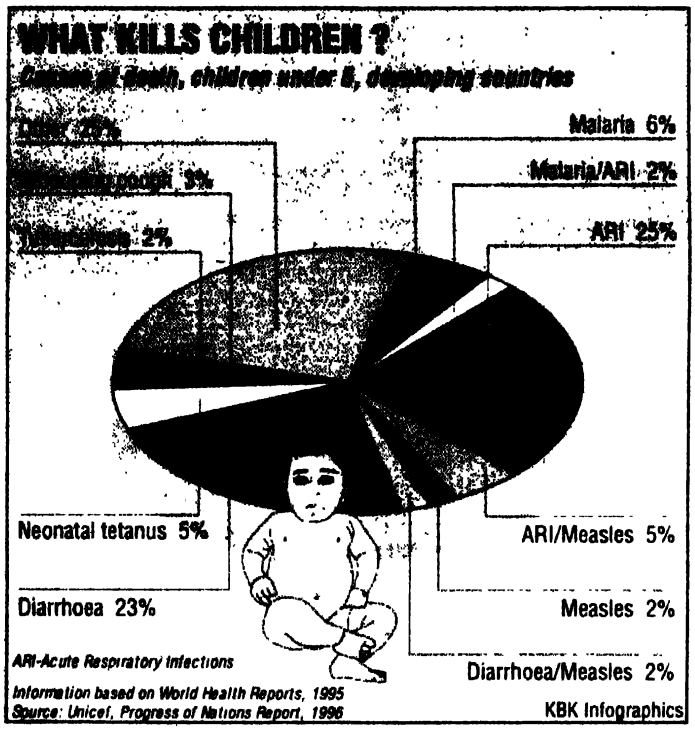
London to New York blown up over Lockerbie, killing 270 people. Two Libyans accused

September 1989: DC-10 plane of the French airline UTA blown up over African Sahara while on a flight to Paris, killing 171 people. France blames Libyan agents.

November 1995: Seven people killed, five Americans and two Indians, and 60 injured in explosion at car park near US-run military training centre in Riyadh.

Child Mortality

According to the UNICEF, Progress of Nations Report, 1996, children in the developing countries suffer from acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, neonatal tetanus and malaria. These account for deaths of children under the age of five years. Child mortality is the highest in developing countries



Acute respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases are the two major causes of child mortality in the developing countries.

Despite the dismal picture emerging on childhood mortality, there is a ray of hope lent by the rise in the worldwide immunisation of children. There is happy news on the polio front: the number of polio cases has dropped by 82 per cent since 1988 when WHO resolved to eradicate the disease from the world. Vast areas of the world are becoming polio-free; according to WHO, there are now 145 polio-free countries in the world, but still there are areas like Central and Western Africa where intensified efforts are required to eradicate polio. A massive polio vaccination programme 1995.

WHO presents the brighter and darker sides of the picture of child health; while immunisation helped avert 3 million deaths from such diseases as TB, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles, two million children died in 1994 from just three vaccine-preventable diseases–more than a million from measles, nearly 500,000 from neonatal tetanus and the remainder from whooping cough.

There has been a sharp rise in the worldwide number of diphtheria and tetanus cases recently.

Nigeria Tops in Corruption

Transparency International (TI), a Berlin-based multinational organisation dedicated to curb corruption in international business, has made an assessment of illicit payments in public procurement and embezzling of public funds in the world countries. Its 1996 Corruption Index has revealed Nigeria to be the most corrupt country in the world. The world's developing countries emerge as the most corrupt and Nigeria blazes the trail followed by Pakistan, Kenya, Bangladesh and China. Mercifully, India ranks as the 46th most corrupt country. The developing country emerge as "highly corrupt" in a survey which defines corruption as "the misuse" of public power and "assets for private benefits". In the universal language, all corruption amounts to graft, bribery and payoffs, which are variously called as 'Bakhsheesh' in the Arab world, 'dash' in Africa, 'hawala' in India and 'mafia' in Russia and Italy.

New Zealand ranks first as the least corrupt country, followed by Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Canada. Scandinavia emerges as the region with the cleanest administration and least corruption. Italy—34th place—is the most corrupt G-7 and the European Union country. Singapore, in the 7th place, emerges as the least corrupt country in Asia followed by Japan in the 17th place. Britain ranks 12th, Germany 13th, France 19th and Spain 32nd. The United States of America is ranked at the 15th place—behind Israel, included for the first time at the 14th.

Habitat-II Conference

The last major United Nations conference of the 20th century, Habitat-II on human settlement, was held from June 4 to 14, 1996 in Istanbul (Turkey). It sought to lay down a code for future living standards for the world's population. The conference had a packed agenda bringing together the findings of earlier UN summits, including the 1995 women's conference in Beijing and the 1994 population summit in Cairo. It was attended by politicians, urban planners and aid groups.

Habit-II took up issues linked to housing, poverty and the environment in the 21st century when more than three billion people are expected to live in towns, including the disputed issue of whether housing is a human right. Western countries were found wary of a declaration that would enable individuals to sue a government for not providing housing, while developing countries said the West should share responsibility for clearing up poverty.

The conference was inaugurated by Turkish President Suleymen Demirel at the Lufti Kirdar Conference Centre in Istanbul. Mr. Wally N'Dow, Secretary-General of Habitat-II, said cities were becoming social time bombs capable of setting off collisions of powerful forces. With 50 per cent of the world's population expected to live in urban complexes by the year 2020, Mr. N'Dow emphasised that the process of urbanisation could no longer be reversed.

Statistics released by the UN Secretariat point a frightening scenario, especially as regards Indian cities. Both Calcutta and Mumbai will head the list of seven cities suffering acute water shortages by 2010. This water shortage will be of such acute dimension, said Mr. N'Dow, that it could affect the very life and health of its inhabitants. Other Asian cities in the same boat will be Beijing, Shanghai and Jakarta. Cities in the North to be affected will include Los Angeles, Houston, Warsaw, Tel Aviv and Cardiff in Britain. Calcutta and Delhi will also enjoy the distinction of being the seven most polluted cities in the world. Beijing, Jakarta and Shinyang (also in China) are included in the list.

What made Habitat II unique was that it did not confine itself to a debate on housing alone, but several other equally important and allied subjects like water supply, sanitation, transport, power, health facilities and urban environment. But a lot of time was also wasted at this expensive meet on issues with which Habitat II had no concern such as rights of Palestinians, 'reproductive rights', etc. Should UN fund such mega-conferences where delegates find no scruples in wasting precious resources and time over flimsy issues? It is a pity that while a lot was said about the problems thrown up by urbanisation, nothing seems to emerge in practical terms in terms of concretising the recommendations of such conferences. ❑

OLYMPICS
Atlanta 1996

Special Feature

The XXVI Olympiad is being held in Atlanta, the state capital and largest city of Georgia, in the south-east of the United States from July 19 to August 4, 1996. In 1837 Atlanta was founded as a small rail town. Now it has grown as an important centre of transport and industry. With a population of almost three million, Atlanta has one of the busiest airports in the world, Hartsfield International. Today the city's most famous product, Coca-Cola, is sold all over the world.

The following are the disciplines to be played at the 1996 Olympic Games: 1) Archery, (2) Athletics, (3) Badminton, 4) Baseball, (5) Basketball, (6) Boxing, 7) Canoeing, (8) Cycling, (9) Equestrian events, (10) Fencing, (11) Gymnastics, 12) Handball, (13) Hockey, (14) Judo, 15) Modern Pentathlon, (16) Rowing, 17) Shooting, (18) Soccer, (19) Softball, 20) Swimming (Diving and Water Polo), 21) Table Tennis, (22) Tennis, (23) Volleyball, (24) Weightlifting and (25) Yachting.

The 1996 Atlanta Games celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first modern Olympics, which were held from April 6 to April 15, 1896 in Athens. It was Baron Pierre le Coubertin of France, the father of modern Olympic Games and former President of International Olympic Committee, who envisaged world sports events in 1892, inspired by the ancient Olympic ideals of a fair and incorrupted Games. The first Games in 1896 were a huge success. A phrase often attributed to Baron Pierre de Coubertin was: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part."

The first recorded Games were held in 776 BC at Olympia, a sacred site in ancient Greece dedicated to the God Zeus. The ancient Greeks held regular festivals here in his honour. These included a spring race in the stadium on a track, 192 metres long. The athletes carried shields and wore helmets, but no clothes. From 776 BC onwards, the Games, taking place after four year intervals, are called Olympiads; the Games were so important that the Olympiad was used as a way of measuring time. More running events were added, together with jumping, throwing, wrestling and chariot racing. Professions, feats and poetry recitals remained part of the festival, which came to last for five days. It was forbidden for women and slaves even to watch the Games, let alone take part. After Rome conquered Greece, the Olympics became less important. Theodosius the Great finally killed the Games in 394 AD when, fearing barbarian influx, he banned all pagan festivals.

Compared with the over-bloated, world-focused, logo-encrusted cash-digester being cranked up in Atlanta, Athens was hardly more than a local fete. There were just 211 competitors from 14 countries (by 1992 the figures were 9,364 and 169 respectively). From Athens to Atlanta, the Olympic Games flourish on the strength of individual excellence.

OLYMPIC SYMBOL

It comprises five rings or circles, linked together to represent the sporting friendship of all peoples. The rings also symbolise the continents—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Each ring is of a different colour, i.e., blue, yellow, black, green and red.

OLYMPIC FLAG

The Olympic flag, created in 1913 at the suggestion of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was solemnly inaugurated in Paris in June 1914 but it was raised over an Olympic stadium in 1920. There is also a second Olympic flag, which is used for the Winter Games. These flags are made of white silk and contain five intertwined rings. From left to right the rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. The rings are meant to recall the five continents and colours, the countries of the world. At least one of these colours is found on the flag of every country.

OLYMPIC FLAME

It was at the Amsterdam Games in 1928 that for the first time an Olympic flame was ceremonially lighted and burned in a giant torch at the entrance of the stadium. The modern version of the flame was adopted in 1936 at the Berlin Games. The Olympic flame symbolises the continuity between the ancient and modern Games. The torch used to kindle the flame is first lit by the sunrays at Olympia, Greece, and then carried to the site of the Games by relay runners. Ships and planes are used when necessary. On July 15, 1976, space age technology was used to transport the flame from one continent to another.

OLYMPIC MOTTO

The Olympic motto is *"Citius-Altius-Fortius"* (faster, higher, stronger). Rev. Father Didon (1840-1900), headmaster of a school near Paris and a great promoter of sports in the French Catholic colleges near the end of the nineteenth century, first used the motto and had it embroidered on the pennants of his school clubs. This succinct definition of the philosophy of sport appealed to Father Didon's friend, Baron Pierre de Coubertin who was responsible for the revival work of the Olympic Games nearly 1,500 years after the last of the ancient Games. It was adopted at his suggestion at the International Congress for the "Study and Propagation of the Principles of Amateurism" on June 23 1894, the same day on which the restoration of the Olympic Games and the creation of the International Olympic Committee were also decided.

OLYMPIC PRIZES, MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES

While in ancient times the Olympic heroes received a crown of olive branches for their exploits, modern Olympic champions are rewarded with medals and certificates. The winning player now receives a gold medal, the player in the second place is awarded a silver medal and the third place player wins a bronze medal. In addition, all players ranking from first to sixth position receive a certificate. Each medal is 60 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick. The first and second place medals are made of 92.5 per cent silver and the medal for the first place is then plated with 6 gram of fine gold. Thus this medal is not of full gold. The third place medal is of bronze.

OLYMPIC VENUES

1896	Athens, Greece
1990	Paris, France
1904	St. Louis, U.S.A.
1906*	Athens, Greece (extra Games)
1908	London, England
1912	Stockholm, Sweden
1020	Antwerp, Belgium
1924	Paris, France
1028	Amsterdam, Netherlands
1932	Los Angeles, U.S.A.
1936	Berlin, Germany
1948	London, England
1952	Helsinki, Finland
1956	Melbourne, Australia
1960	Rome, Italy
1964	Tokyo, Japan
1968	Mexico City, Mexico
1972	Munich, Germany
1976	Montreal, Canada
1980	Moscow, Russia
1984	Los Angeles, U.S.A.
1988	Seoul, South Korea
1992	Barcelona, Spain
1996	Atlanta, U.S.A.

Games were not celebrated in the years 1916, 1940 and 1944.

* Games were not recognised by International Olympic Committee.

OLYMPICS
Atlanta 1996

LYMPIC MASCOT

The mascot of the Atlanta Olympics which : American organisers have chosen is a nputer-generated creature, which resembles ither an animal nor any human and does not nbolise any of the three Olympic mottos of igher, faster, stronger". Originally called hatizit', its name has been shortened to zy'. Mascots help to popularise fun and mes, but the main aim is to generate 'enues. The Atlanta Games sponsors hope it sale of souvenirs such as T-shirts, mugs, pins, caps and toys will generate $ 30 llion. Wags who remember 'Appu' of the ian Games, 'Misha' of the Moscow mpics and the tiger 'Hodori' of the Seoul mpics, point out that 'Izzy' is neither fish : fowl but only a red herring. The dollar n might have served better as a symbol.

1992 Barcelona Olympics

The world's biggest sports carnival, the h Summer Olympic Games, which ught together athletes from 171 countries, re held in Barcelona, the second largest y of Spain and the capital of the onomous community of Catalonia, from y 25 to August 9, 1992.

Medal Winning Nations : Olympic dals were awarded to a record 64 nations Barcelona, breaking the mark of 52 set at 1988 Seoul Olympics. Although the nber of countries winning 10 or more dals was about the same as in 1988, more n a third of the participating countries in se boycott-free games took home gold, ver or bronze. Then there was the ergence of African nations, which won a al of 24 medals, 19 in track. At the 1988 mes in Seoul, African nations won just medals, 11 in track.

The unified team of 12 former Soviet ublics, Commonwealth of Independent tes (C.I.S.), won the medals race with 45 d and 112 overall. After 40 years in the mpic limelight and more than 1,000 dals, the ex-Communist Super Power nt out in style in its accustomed place at top of the table. The United States was ond with 37 gold and 108 overall, 14 more n in 1988 and its best finish in a non- cotted Olympics since 1968, when it won gold medals and 107 overall.

Even some of the world's reborn countries l something to brag about. The Baltic ublic of Latvia won three medals, for ance. And a newcomer, Croatia, which ned independence from Yugoslavia in 1991, won three. Winning two medals were the ner South African territory of Namibia, the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia, Lithuania Estonia, Lativa's Baltic neighbour.

Yugoslavia, without representation in n sports because of UN sanctions, won e medals in individual sports. The union wo countries had not necessarily meant increase in medals. East Germany and st Germany won a combined 142 medals at the Seoul Olympics. The unified Germany won 82 medals in Barcelona.

The brilliant showing by Asian athletes in the Olympics caught the world by surprise. Asians clinched a total of 128 medals, including 36 golds, 38 silvers and 54 bronzes, compared to the total 81 medals (21, 26, 34) in Seoul.

China emerged as the Asian giant. Its crop of 16 gold medals reflected the dominance in Asian sports it already displayed at the Beijing Asian Games in 1990. Then, it scooped twice as many medals as its main rivals South Korea and Japan could muster together. The performance represented a genuine surge, compared with just five golds in Seoul after a Moscow-boycotted Los Angeles Olympics which saw the Chinese win 15.

The readmission of South Africa into the Olympic movement, participation of athletes from Bosnia as independent Olympic participants, failure of U.S. athletes in most of the track and field and swimming events, participation of the world's highest paid professional sportsmen (dream team—U.S. basketball), criticism of the tennis tournament by professional players, mounting resentment against continuing women's gymnastics in Olympics, failure of many countries to defend the titles they won in team events in the 1988 Seoul Olympics and emergence of Spain as a new force were the highlights of the Olympics, which despite strong threats from terrorists, passed off peacefully.

India returned home from yet another Olympics without a medal—its third dry run since the 1980 Moscow Games. There were few expectations from the 80-strong (with 53 competitors) Indian squad other than archer Limba Ram and the hockey team but their performance too came as a disappointment.

Newsmakers of 1992 : Hwang Young-Cho of South Korea won the gruelling and stamina testing marathon race when he pushed Koichi Morishita of Japan to the second place. The 22-year-old Kwangwon-born Hwang, who maintaining a steady lead throughout the race, clocked 2 hrs 14 min 23 sec and Koichi returned a timing of 2:13.45 in a field of 112 runners. Stephan Timo of Germany claimed the bronze in this prestigious event with a timing of 2:14.00.

Linford Christie of Britain won the men's Olympic 100 metres title and was crowned the fastest man on earth at the age of 32. Twice European champion but never a winner before against the cream of the world's sprinters, Christie powered out of the blocks to open an early lead and hung on with grim determination to win in 9.96 seconds.

Christie, silver medallist behind American Carl Lewis in 1988 at the Seoul Games, became the third Briton after Harold Abrahams and Allan Wells to win the most coveted prize at the Summer Games.

American Gail Devers sprang a major surprise by winning the women's 100 metres in 10.82 seconds. The first five crossed the line within 0.06 of a second of each other.

Throughout the events, new and younger champions kept emerging. There was 14-year-old Japanese swimmer Kyoko Iwasaki. There was 13-year-old diver Fu Mingxia. There was 15-year-old gymnast Lu Li who trapezed to a gold medal. There was 15-year-old Romanian Lavinia Milosovici who stunned the spectators with a perfect 10.

Carl Lewis, running for the last time in the Olympic Games, anchored the U.S. 4x100 metres relay team to a world record. The 31-year-old American ran one of his finest relay legs, steaming away from Britain's 100 metres champion Linford Christie to cross the line in 37.40 seconds.

Lewis was also the anchor in the American team who set the previous mark of 37.50 at the Tokyo World Championship in 1991. He won eight gold medals at three Olympic Games.

Germany became the new Olympic hockey champion. Its victory in the men's hockey tournament saw the title remain in Europe for the first time, fending off a strong Australian challenge and Asian efforts to regain control. The Olympic title, won eight times by India and three times by Pakistan, had never before been won by European nations at successive Games.

In the Olympic football final, a last-minute goal by Abelardo Fernandez saved Spain from the wrath of a fanatical 85,000 crowd who watched them fight desperately to beat Poland 3-2.

America's "dream team" of top professionals put an end to the country's basketball nightmare by winning an Olympic gold medal with their workmanlike 117-85 victory over Croatia. The so-called "dream team" was born out of the humiliation of a series of international losses, including the 1987 Pan American Games to Brazil, the 1988 Olympic semi-finals to the Soviet Union and the 1990 World Championships to Yugoslavia. The Americans also shattered the previous Olympic scoring record and became the first team to score at least 100 points in every game. They averaged 117.3 points, easily eclipsing the 1960 U.S. team's standard of 101.9. They won by an average of 43.8 points, the 32-point margin in the final being the closest. The third place was taken by Lithuania.

Brazil celebrated its first volleyball title in the final of the most universal Olympics of all time. Brazil's men won their country's first Olympic gold in volleyball, defeating the Netherlands 15-12, 15-8, 15-5 in three straight sets after marching undefeated into the final. Brazil had won the men's silver in 1984. After winning the gold in 1984 and 1988, the United States came back from a game down to beat Pan-American Games champions Cuba 12-15, 15-13, 15-7, 15-11 for the bronze.

Italy won the Olympic water polo title in an extraordinary battle. It beat host Spain 9-8 after three double periods of extra-time.

Cuba made its presence felt in the Olympic boxing tournament by claiming seven gold medals out of the 12 at stake. The previous best was six gold medals at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow that were boycotted by the U.S., West Germany and Japan. Nine Cuban boxers won medals. Germany finished second with four medals. The U.S., in its weakest showing since 1948, got three medals. Cuba had returned to these Olympics after joining Communist boycotts twice previously.

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MANAGEMENT ENTRANCE – OUR FOCUS

India At The Olympics

GENERAL

Maximum appearances in Olympics : R. K. Randhir Singh represented India in shooting in six Olympics from 1964 at Tokyo to 1984 at Los Angeles. *(This is a world record.)*

First individual Olympic medals : In the 1900 Paris Olympics, Norman Pritchard won silver medal in the 200 m and the now defunct 200 m hurdles, respectively.

Best performance in Silent Olympics : Satish Kumar of Delhi, who was later awarded the Arjuna Award, won two medals, a silver in the 25 km run and a bronze in the 10,000 m. The Silent Olympics or World Games for the Deaf are held once every four years. India's first participation in these Games was in 1965, at the 11th Games in Washington.

ARCHERY

First Olympics : India participated in the archery event at an Olympic Games for the first time in 1988 at Seoul in South Korea. No medal was won

ATHLETICS

First Olympic marathoner : Phadeppa Lakappa Chaugule, who represented India in the 1920 Antwerp Games, finished 19th with a timing of 2 hr 50 min 45.2 sec. Johanen Kolhemeinen of Finland, who took the gold, finished in 2 hr 32 min 35.8 sec.

First Olympic medal : Norman J Pritchard was holidaying in Paris when the Olympics took place in the French capital in 1900. He was second in the 200 m in 22.8 sec held on July 22, 1900.

First woman Olympic semi-finalist : Shiny Abraham reached the semi-final of the 800 m at Los Angeles in 1984. P. T. Usha entered the semi-final of the 400 m hurdles a day later.

First woman Olympic finalist : At the 1984 Olympics, P. T. Usha finished fourth in the 400 m hurdles clocking 55.42 seconds, which stood as the Asian record till June 1990. Usha missed the bronze medal by one-hundredth of a second.

BADMINTON

First appearance at the Olympics : Dipankar Bhattacharya, Vimal Kumar and Madhumita Bisht were the first Indian players to qualify for the inaugural badminton debut at Barcelona in 1992. Only Dipankar made it to the quarter-final.

BOXING

First Olympic quarter-finalist Welterweight Ron Norris reached the quarter-finals at the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki

FOOTBALL

First appearance at the Olympics : India first appeared in the Olympics in 1948 at London captained by T. Aao of Bengal. India lost to France 1-2 with Raman scoring the lone goal for India. Two Indian players missed penalty kicks in that match.

Olympic best : In the 1956 Games in Melbourne, India became the first Asian nation to reach the semi-final of an Olympic football tournament beating Australia 4-2 in the quarter-final. In the semi-final, India took the lead against Yugoslavia but eventually lost 1-4. In the play-off match for the bronze medal, India lost 0-3 to Bulgaria. India has not qualified for the Olympics since the 1960 Rome Games.

Only hat-trick at the Olympics : Neville d'Souza of Caltex, Bombay, scored a hat-trick against Australia in the 1956 Melbourne Olympics which India won 4-2.

Coach S. A. Rahim too achieved a hat-trick of sorts, as he is the only Indian either as a player or coach to have participated in three consecutive Olympics—1952, 1956 and 1960.

Worst defeat in Olympics : India lost 1-10 to erstwhile Yugoslavia in a first round match on July 15, 1952. Ahmed Khan scored India's only goal.

India's performance in Olympics : India has played eight matches in four Olympic Games—1948, 1952, 1956 and 1960, won one, drawn one and lost six, scored 10 goals and conceded 27 goals.

HOCKEY

Most gold medals : India has won the maximum gold medals in Olympics hockey eight times, including a record six in a row from 1928 to 1956. In 1960, India lost to Pakistan in the final and won the silver. However, in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, India again won the gold medal beating Pakistan 1-0 in the final. The last time India won a gold medal in hockey was in 1980 at Moscow. India has also won the bronze in 1968 and 1972.

Most wins : India has participated in the Olympic hockey tournament since 1928 at Amsterdam and has won 69 matches, the maximum by any country.

Most matches : India has played 93 matches, the maximum by a nation.

Maximum appearances in Olympics : India has the best record with fifteen consecutive appearances, from 1928 at Amsterdam to 1992 at Barcelona.

Goals in the Olympics : Since their debut in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, India has participated in fifteen tournaments. Overall, India has scored 372 goals and conceded 92 in 93 matches, winning 69, drawing 8 and losing 16, a success rate of 78.49 per cent.

Maximum goals in a single Games : The maximum goals India has scored in a single Olympics is 43 in six matches at the 1980 Moscow Games. In both the 1936 Berlin and 1956 Melbourne Olympics, India also scored 38 goals from five matches. In two Olympic competitions in 1928 at Amsterdam and 1956 at Melbourne India did not concede a single goal.

Most goals in a match : Roop Singh scored 11 goals against U.S.A. on August 11, 1932. His brother Dhyan Chand scored 8 goals in the same match.

Most goals scored by a team : India has scored 372 goals, the maximum by any team in the Olympics.

Biggest victory margin : India made Olympic history beating the U.S. 24-1 on August 11, 1932 at Los Angeles. The next highest victory margin was in the 1980 Moscow Olympics when India beat Tanzania 18-0. *(This is a world record.)*

Best goalkeeping : Richard J. Allen, India's custodian in the 1928 and 1932 Olympics, did not concede a single goal in five matches in 1928 and then let in two goals in 1932 and just one goal in five games in 1936. Allen and Shankar Laxman, also of India, are the only two goalkeepers to keep a clean sheet right through an Olympics. Laxman achieved this feat in the 1956 Melbourne Olympics.

Most goals scored : Centre-forward Surinder Singh Sodhi scored 16 goals in 1980 at Moscow. He shares the record with Pakistan's centre-forward Hasan Sardar who also scored 16 goals in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Udham Singh scored 15 goals at Melbourne in 1956. Roop Singh scored 13 goals in the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Highest goals scorer : The legendary Dhyan Chand has scored the maximum goals for India. In three Olympics, in 1928, 1932 and 1936, Dhyan Chand scored 33 goals. He scored 10 goals in 1928, 12 in 1932 and 11 in 1936.

Outstanding goals scorer : Ace centre-forward Balbir Singh of Punjab scored nine out of the 13 goals scored by India in the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, that is about 69 per cent of the goals scored.

Fastest goal : Centre-forward Ajit Singh of India scored a goal in 15 seconds in the league match against Argentina in the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

Maximum matches : India has played with Holland most times. Nine matches have been played, with India winning seven, drawing one and losing one, scoring 26 and conceding 11 goals.

Youngest gold medallist : C. Desamuthu was 19 years and 272 days old when he won the gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics.

SWIMMING

First appearance at the Olympics : Indian swimmers took part in the Olympics for the first time in 1928 in Amsterdam.

WEIGHTLIFTING

First appearance at the Olympics : Zaw Weik represented India in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

WRESTLING

At the Olympics : Since independence, apart from hockey, India's only other medal has been in wrestling. The winner was K. Jadhav in the bantamweight freestyle category (57 kg) at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics.

Sudesh Kumar and Prem Nath came fourth in their respective weight categories in the 1972 Munich Olympics and Jagminder Singh (Delhi) in the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Rajendra Singh (Haryana) also came fourth in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

Mahabir Singh (48 kg) had the unique distinction of beating the Olympic gold medallist at the Moscow Games but his final position was fifth in the tally.

At the Barcelona Olympics, Subhash Verma of Guru Hanuman's *Akhara* secured the sixth position. Amongst the entire Indian contingent at the Barcelona Olympics, Subhash was the only one to earn rank sixth. ❑

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MUFFADAL J. KAGALWALA

501, Garden Queen
16th Road,
Santacruz (W)
Bombay - 400 054.
Phone: 6484135

Date : 21/2/96.

To,
The Center Manager,
Informatics Computer Institute,
Churchgate.

Respected Sir,
I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge Informatics Computer Institute (India) and the staff related to it, on the completion of my Diploma course in computer studies certified by the University of Cambridge.

The staff and all the faculty at Informatics have assisted me greatly during the duration of my course. My thanks goes to each and every individual who has helped me and has made this course so meaningful.

On the basis of the diploma that I have earned at Informatics, I have been granted a year of exemption at The Victoria University of technology at Melbourne, Australia for the course of Bachelors degree in Computer and Mathematical Sciences. This course was originally for three years, which I shall now complete in two years. For this I would like to thank Mr. Sunish Anand who has made all this possible.

Thanking the Institute again and wishing it all the best.

With Regards,

Muffadal J. Kagalwala.

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RADEUS/ICI/14

Modernization And Westernization Are Not Identical Concepts



Ms. B. R. Parineetha

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (7) : TOPIC 1

Ms. B. R. Parineetha (b. 1964) is a postgraduate from Bangalore University and a Gold Medalist. She is a Lecturer in History.

Ms. B. R. Parineetha is the first prize winner in the women's category and is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Ms. Parineetha.

One of the major factors which has heralded the beginning of modernization has been the growth of industrial revolution. With the development of science & technology and increasing application of it in day to day life, it has created a series of changes in the social, economic and political aspects of man's life. In the West, the industrial revolution took place at an earlier period. The West appeared to be the trendsetter to the rest of the world.

The concept of modernization includes varied creativity affecting all walks of man's life. In the economic sphere, the development of machines, establishment of factories, the increasing need for specialisation, urbanisation and growth of the middle class and major strides in the fields of transportation and communication indicate modernization. In the political sphere, the ancient and most popular form of government called monarchy or despotism began to lose its popularity. Socialism and Marxism developed as political philosophies of the people throughout the world. Growing awareness led to the idea of people's government and resentment towards all forms of oppression, be it political, social or economic. The ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity led to the growth of popular liberal movement. In the social sphere, modernization led to the beginning of a movement for the abolition of all susperstitious and dogmatic practices. Emancipation of men and women from all forms of exploitation gained popularity. Modernization stressed fundamental rights and changes in social ideas and institutions to suit the changing needs of society. Rational and scientific approach to deal with problems of life became the keyword in modernization. These remarkable and significant changes in the West occurred much earlier than in the East. The culture in the Eastern world even during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries appeared to be backward when compared to the modernised Western civilisation.

The developments in the Western civilization have been considered as the result of modernization. The Westerners settled down in many Afro-Asian countries, and subjected the people to economic exploitation. In the process, to serve their own ends, they brought with them the fruits of science and technology. The awe-struck countrymen began to imitate them. Hence the Western ideas, thoughts, dress, literature, science, philosophy, art and life style became the symbol of modernization.

White man's Burden

The Westerners advocated the theory of white man's burden heralding that they were out to civilize the backward people of Afro-Asian countries. Even in India, people began to admire Western ways of life and imitated it for the sake of modern culture. In India, it was felt that modernization grew on account of westernization. Western thoughts and ideas no doubt acquainted the people of India with the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. However, westernization was not the only factor which led to the development of freedom movement in India. The modern idea of the people of India to end the oppressive rule of the British and to achieve independence did not grow from Western thought and philosophy. It was the realisation of the people of India that they were economically exploited by the Westerners and that their wealth had been drained which led to the genesis of nationalism in India. In fact, modern trends in writing history indicate to us the need for re-interpretation of Indian history. The works Bipin Chandra, Rajani Palme Dutt and D.D. Kosambi have revealed to the people of India the truth behind the illusion of considering modernization and westernization as identical concepts.

In India, modernization has been considered as a gift of the Westerners as it was the British who introduced railways, established factories, introduced English education and bestowed on the Indians the most required training in self government. It has been felt that modernization in India would have been delayed further if the Westerners had not established their colonial rule in India. Well, it is important to note that due to the advent of the Westerners, the evolution of India's culture was channelized and directed by Westerners and the growth of indigenous culture was stunted. Given an opportunity, India would have definitely modernised its culture even without Westerners. It has also been realised that the modern culture which was developing in India did not

percolate to the grass root level. Still, every Indian is an Indian in mind, blood and colour and they do not necessarily look towards the West.

Modernization had led to the development of ideologies like democracy, constitutional monarchy, capitalism, socialism, and Marxism, which had their roots only in Western countries. Well, with the acceptance of communism as a form of government in Russia and China during the beginning of the twentieth century, the modern trend in political outlook and practice was set by the Eastern nations of the world. In the East, many countries have contributed to the growth of modern thoughts, philosophy and ideology. The entire world is looking towards India for spiritual and ideological guidance. The political changes in Japan, China, India and South East Asia have been the trendsetters in modern times.

Westernization and Social Life

With the advent of the Europeans in India, westernization had a great impact on the social life in India. The abolition of Sati, female infanticide, child marriages and such other social evils was regarded as the outcome of influence of westernization. Indians felt inferior because of the flaws in their own culture. Various socio-religious reform movements were launched. However, in recent times, westernization and the drawbacks in Western culture have also been analysed in a critical manner. Western society has not been totally a symbol of Utopia. In the study of world history, we have learnt about the malpractices which prevailed in the church, on account of which the reformation movement was started in Europe. Religious wars which took place in Europe explain to us the period of strife and unrest. The inhuman practice of slavery, barbaric attitude towards Jews and the Western practice of apartheid or racial discrimation have been condemned throughout the world. Imperialism and colonialism cannot be justified in anyway. It has been more inhuman than any other form of oppression. Thus, Indians suffer no more illusions about the Western sense of fairplay and justice. Modernization is not just a matter of imitating the Westerners or learning from Westerners. Merely aping the Western culture appears ridiculous, because India itself has a glorious culture and heritage. With the growth of self-confidence among Indians, they are realising the richness of Indian music, dance, art, and architecture. The hollowness of Western society, the deteriorating social values, lack of spiritual outlook and the dangers of materialistic life have been exposed to such an extent that the charm about westernization has faded away.

Westernization meant modernization at one time because of the tremendous economic progress registered by the Western countries and as they had been leading nations in the field of science and technology. However, with the rise of China, Japan, India and a host of other Asian countries as giants in the economic field, modernization does not necessarily require looking towards the West. At one time, the advanced nations of the Western world were regarded as formidable but today it is the developing countries which are having the golden means and scope for growth. It is quite clear that not all Western nations are free from economic problems. With all the modernization, it has also brought along with it many complex problems. Even full-fledged nations life U.S.A. Russia, Britain etc. have economic problems. It is the problems man has to live with and the essence of life is to tackle the problems of life. Even after suffering a nuclear holocaust, Japan has registered tremendous progress and prosperity. Asian nations like China and Japan have captured the world market, competing with the Western nations.

India has realised that it need not go Western way to develop its nuclear capability. It has gained confidence that it can develop its own nuclear reactors, atomic power stations, space technology and the like. It is knocking at the door of the nuclear club, although the Western nations are still forcing her to sign NPT and CTBT. India has played a major role in the political and economic matters related to Asia and the world and has been instrumental in maintaining regional co-operation and understanding in the Asian sub-continent. In fact India has been pleading for the status of a permanent member in the United Nations Secretary Council. India's policy of Non-Alignment has made a clear distinction between alignment with ties of obligation and friendship as well as co-operation for economic progress. No country can live in isolation. Maintaining relations with the West does not mean that it is the pre-requisite factor for modernization. Relationships grow out of mutual agreement and benefit. The West has benefitted from India as much as India has modernised from its contact with the West. An inescapable feature we have to recognise is that Westerners are attracted towards Indian culture as much as India is attracted towards Western culture. Probably this is because of human nature is that anything foreign has greater charm. Imitation of the culture of another country cannot be considered as a necessity arising out of need for modernization.

India is proud of its ancient history, culture and philosphy. In modern days thoughts of Rajneesh have flourished in Western nations. Moreover, the Westerners are more interested in Indian music, dance, art, architecture and philosophy. Can't we say that the Westerners are following on easternization or orientalisation for the survival of their so called modern culture ? We have never thought in such terms, perhaps because of the impact of the colonial rule.

Interdependent Work

In the modern world there is no such concept as equation between modernization and westernization. All nations in the world are interdependent. Western countries have depended on the Eastern countries in matters of trade and commerce since ancient times. It was a necessity for the Westerners to maintain trade contacts with the Eastern world. As necessity is the mother of invention, the Westerners found sea routes to the Eastern world. They exploited the Afro-Asian countries and drained out their wealth. Comparing the size and resources of Great Britain to that of India, China, Russia and other countries, it can be said that all these countries have been in a better position than Great Britain as they have all the necessary conditions like manpower and infrastructure to modernize themselves. Have we ever thought that the modernization in the West was on account of its dominance over the Eastern countries? The false notion that westernization is the source of modernization is not always true.

Today, with the development of science & technology, the world has become small and people all over the world are thinking in terms of global village life. Various trends in modern times have been set by many nations of both the East and the West. The importance of either Western countries or Eastern nations in the process of modernization cannot be undermined. The concept of modernization and westernization are thus not identical concepts. Western dress, music, science, philosophy, and literature do not constitute modernization. The concept of modernization is determined by various changes taking place throughout the globe. In today's world, people have given up the parochial idea of considering the concept of westernization as equivalent or idential to modernization. ❑

The New Emerging Woman Power : The Ground Realities ?

"Women are the social conscience of a country. They hold societies together. In developing countries women have been active in all fields and they have risen to prominent places especially in the political field. Unfortunately at the lower level we have not been able to give them enough freedom of movement, enough help to rise above the discrimination that has been built up over thousands of years in a male dominated society".

—Rajiv Gandhi



Ms. Shikha Chaturvedi

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (7) : TOPIC 2

Ms. Shikha Chaturvedi (b. 1975), is a postgraduate in Commerce from Madras University. She passed System Analyst Computer course from NIIT in 1995.

By winning the second prize, Ms. Shikha Chaturvedi receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Ms. Shikha. Keep it up.

Indian women present a paradoxical situation. The view of the women as downtrodden, represents one behavioural reality while her participation in the highest political, social arena is yet another undeniable reality. Ashish Nandy speaks of the same paradox in his essay '*Woman and Womanliness in India*': "Why do some women in India reach the pinnacles of public power while women in general have kept out of public life?" The answer to this oft asked questions, says Nandy, lies in the fact that majority of women are not only economically exploited but also socio-culturally oppressed.

Coping with a male chauvinistic milieu has been one of the crucial challenges which women have had to face from time immemorial. True to the adage "Time does not change for that is constant what changes is us", the Indian women have changed immensely. Indian womanhood, scripturally and factually denied of equality and freedom of opportunity, has been struggling with the fury of Goddess 'Kali' to break her chains and incarnate in a new *avatar* of womanhood. This indignant challenge, creative heresy, rebirth as New Woman Power is the odyssey of the heroic gender, now over 400 million strong. Yet she has a long way to go before she earns her due respect and recognition.

The Woman Power : Holding Half the Sky?

Indian women are developing a new sensitivity and consciousness which will, no longer, tolerate the suffocating, familial, institutional, political and cultural norms which place them in a humiliating subject status. This sensitivity is manifesting itself as a deep undercurrent and acting as a powerful force in giving the Indian women their due place in the society.

It is India's great pride that she produced many talented women who distinguished themselves in spheres of social, political and administrative life in every historical period to the present era.

The significant achievements of our heroines like Razia Sultan, Maharani Durgavati, Mira Bai, Chand Bibi, Rani Laxmibai, Nurjahan, Jahanara and Rani Ahilya Bai symbolised a tradition or trend in social and political life which continues to this day. In the Indian National Congress which spearheaded the national freedom struggle, women leaders like Annie Besant, Nellie Sen Gupta and Indira Gandhi, Sucheta Kripalani (UP), Nandini Salpathi (Orissa), Shashi Kala Kakodar (Goa) and Anwara Taimur (Assam), to mention, a few, took a great part in freedom movement and demonstrated that women with drive, determination and ability can wield enormous authority and clout in modern India.

Many more women distinguished themselves in similar position of leadership. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was not only the first woman in Free India's cabinet but also President of International Red Cross. Vijaya-lakshmi Pandit made India proud by becoming the first woman President of United Nations General Assembly. Tara Cherian and Aruna Asaf Ali were Mayors of Madras and Delhi. If Hansa Mehta was highly regarded as Vice Chancellor of Baroda University, Madhuriben Shah distinguished herself as Chairperson of UGC. Among career diplomats C.B. Muthamma made it as an ambassador to Hungary and Ghana. These women showed how the *abala* of Indian home became "*Durga*" of political and social stage.

As women have become more and more conscious about their identity, their very 'self' has persuaded them to show their mettle in a male-dominated society. Women's domain has become larger and their roles have expanded and, in some ways, become more complicated.

From Dr. Najma Heptulla—Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha to Dr. Veena Girinath—who recently created medical history by successfully conducting India's first multi-organ transplantation along with her husband, to Dr. Leela Seith—one of the finest legal brains in the country—to Dr. Reena Ramachandran, CMD, Hindustan Organics Chemicals Ltd—the new emerging Indian woman has made a mark of her own. From dominating the film industry to occupying the highest position in sports arena Indian women are rising on the social ladder by dint of hard work. Madhuri Dixit (superstar of film industry), Karnam Malleshwari (world weight-lifting champion), P. T Usha and Shiny Wilson (the sprint queens), Sudha Patel (young lady Sarpanch of Changa Village), Nirmala Samant (ex-Mayor of Bombay), these women epitomise the woman power in diverse fields.

At one end of the spectrum is the coming of age of Indian beauty queens on international circuits with two Indian women—Sushmita and Aishwarya—winning 1994 Miss Universe and Miss World Crowns respectively. At the other end is every Indian woman's idol—Kiran Bedi the ex-Prison Superintendent of Tihar jail. Also prominent are a number of vociferous women activists such as Medha Patekar and Dr. Vandana Shiva (Winners of Right

Livelihood-Alternate Nobel) and Dr. Mohini Giri the Chairperson of National Commission for Women. "There is an element of assertiveness of greater self-confidence in the women of today, says Brinda Karat, Leader of Women's wing of CPI (M) party. Encouraged by such examples, women from rural areas are queuing up to assert themselves.

Rural women in Andhra Pradesh, for example, have been in the forefront of anti-arrack campaign. One is also reminded of the undaunted women of hill districts of Uttar Pradesh who in 1974 fought vigorously against the felling of trees of Reni Forest.

The emerging woman power is also exhibited by the fact that, one by one, male bastions (like aeronautics) are falling before the onslaught of talented women of the 20th century. The Indian military establishment has opened up half of its door for women. The 'Woman Power' is significant in police services, and the mahila battalion of the CRPF was the first women's paramilitary force in Asia. The first 'All Woman Police Station" was started in 1973 in Calicut and since then several such stations have been started in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. All-Mahila Pachayat was started in Madhya Pradesh. We also have "Mahila Dakya"—all-woman newspapers—being edited and printed by rural women of north-west India. Mahila Adalats have been successfully functioning in Delhi.

Several women's organisations working at regional and national basis reflect that women are becoming conscious of their rights and are demanding education, employment, empowerment and emancipation. Foremost among women's organisations are : National Commission for Women (NCW), Self Employed Women Association (SEWA), All India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA), Dahej Virodhi Chetna Manch (DVCM), Mahila Dakshata Sangh (MDS), Working Womens Forum of Madras, Annapurnna Mahila Mandal of Bombay and Saheli. These organisations have succeeded in their endeavour to fight social offences against women and they hold a promising future for the women across the country. The National Perspective Plan for Women 1988-2000 A.D. has been highlighting women's issues since its inception.

The Ground Realities: One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward ?

Although the new emerging 'woman power' is impressive, the ground reality that women continue to be treated as second class citizens cannot be ignored. Even today after forty-nine years of independence and near completion of 8 Five Year Plans, the condition of women has not improved and continues to be governed by tyrannical Indian social customs. The National Committee on Status of Women (1975) asserted that "the image of Indian women created by a few women holding high positions or academic qualifications conceals rather than reveals the status and educational level of average women of India".

The preamble to the Constitution of India promises "to secure to all its citizens Justice—social, economic and political; equality of status and opportunity ..." Articles 16(1) and 16(2) guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in the matter relating to employment. However, these continue to remain empty words.

The UNDP Human Development Report (HDR), 1995, demolishes the myth that women have come a long way. Instead, it says, the road goes a long way and much distance needs to be covered whether one talks of education, employment, health or decision making. The Report introduced two new development measures : Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measure.

The GDI measures achievement of a country in basic human capabilities such as health, education, quality of life, taking particular note of inequality in achievement between men and women. The greater the inequality in health status, level of education and income between women and men the lower will be the GDI of a country. India ranks 99th on a list of 130 countries.

In Indian political sphere women are marginal players. The *Indian Express* (16.5.96) reports that in the 11th Lok Sabha only 36 Women MPs have been elected. At senior levels of Civil Services women constitute only 6% while in judiciary the figure is just 3%.

The critical areas of concern that continue to impede women's advancement are: women's poor and unequal access to education and health care, gender inequality in access to economic structure, decision-making and planning process, disadvantages faced by the girl child and poverty of women.

Women are social underweights, they suffer from violence, poor wages and victimisation. Small wonder that incidence of gang rapes, criminal offences, molestation, abduction, kidnapping of adolescent girls for prostitution, dowry deaths, bride-burning, wife battering, eve-teasing and widow denigration has escalated all over the country. A report in the *Asian Age* states,"In India a criminal offence against a woman takes place every 7 minutes. Every 54 minutes a woman is raped; every 26 minutes a woman is molested; every 51 minutes one act of eve-teasing takes place and every 102 minutes a dowry death occurs".

De jure gender equality is written in the constitution but *de facto* gender despair is the ground reality. Roop Kanwar, Shah Bano, Ameena, Mansa Devi, *Saathin* Bhanwari Devi down to Naina of *tandoori* ghastliness represent a cultural distortion too hard to be checked by laws and policies.

In Jodhpur and its neighbouring areas at the name of *lausa* system married women are forced to wear iron underwears which operates to a lock and key—the key being kept by the husband so that wife does not indulge in illicit sex. For generations female infants in certain parts of Bihar and of Tamil Nadu are routinely killed as they are considered 'curse' for the society. This heinous crime concerns the whole humanity, violating, as it does, the fundamental right of a child to life. The methods of killing are as simple as they are varied. The new born is strangled with a rope, or the local *dai* snaps the spine by bending it backwards or it is killed with juice of oleander berries or milk of *erukkam* flower. These little unrecorded deaths add up to a culling of India's female population that threatens an alarming social disaster in the next century. India's unfavorable female to male ratio has fallen from 946/1000 in 1951 to 929/1000 in 1991.

One step for woman, ten steps for the nation —*Mahatma Gandhi*

If social status of women is to be uplifted, education should be viewed "as an agent of basic change for the status of women. "If a man is educated, only an individual is educated, but if a woman is educated, the entire family is educated". Female education has to be launched with a crusader's zeal if women are to be groomed not as partakers of fruits of development, but as participants of development.

The stress on women's political participation is of great relevance. As women enhance their participation in elected bodies, they will be in a much stronger position to shape and implement policies for gender equality. The principle of "every second one a women" followed in Swedish Elections is worthy of consideration by our political parties. The recent empowerment of women via the 73rd and 74th amendments of the constitution by reserving 33% seats for women in local bodies and panchayats is a welcome step.

Till a

while back



She

was

comfortable

with her

favourite **book,**

the corner

window

and her

glasses.

Her best friend had just called. To invite her to a dance party. Aware that she looked a bit too studious, and afraid of dropping her glasses, she turned the invitation down. But her friend simply carried on. It would be so much fun. And this made her uncomfortable. Because deep down she knew she'd had enough of the book and corner window. Well, she decided not to hide behind her glasses any longer. She consulted her eye care practitioner. Who recommended soft contact lenses made by Bausch & Lomb – the world's no.1 eye care company. He also advised her to use ReNu™ Multi-Purpose Solution, because it made lens care so easy. So at the party, as she wasn't wearing her glasses (or dropping them) she even felt comfortable on the dance floor. So now, just like 60 million confident contact lens wearers worldwide, shouldn't you consult your eye care practitioner too?



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In the course of the last 50 years the UNO has initiated several measures to guarantee women's rights—political, economic and personal. The UN has highlighted the myriad issues faced by women. At the Beijing conference, Hillary Clinton rightly linked women's rights and human rights: "Women's rights are human rights and human rights are women's rights".

Though conferences and discussions are welcome, what needs to be tackled is the basic perception of the society that gives rise to these aberrations. The law prohibits the deed, but the background that is responsible for the occurrence (of dowry deaths, female foeticides etc.) remains.

If India is to march into the new millineum as a progressive nation,half of its population comprising women must grow and have positive self-image. This is also going to be a harbinger of social changes for the families, communities and nation. Without the all-round development of women, nothing much can be achieved. Pandit Nehru rightly observed "The status of women reflects the character of the country". ❑

"Faith Is Courage : It is Creative While Despair Is Always Destructive"



Sanjeev Sirohi

FIRST PRIZE WINNER

CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA

CONTEST 1996 (7) : TOPIC 1

Sanjeev Sirohi (b. 1975) . He is a graduate in Science (Botany) .

He is the first prize winner in the men's category and is declared MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brains of India Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Sanjeev Sirohi.

"Arise, awake and sleep no more; within each one of you, there is power to remove all wants and all miseries. ...You can do anything.... Faith, faith, faith in yourselves, faith, faith, faith in God, this is the secret of greatness".

These are the inspiring, prophetic, vigorous and enthusiastic words of Swami Vivekananda who wanted to bring about a new awakening in the minds of youth of our country.

Faith is the most crucial and significant tenet of our life and behaviour. It taps one's own potential, thus enabling one to attain the coveted goal which one has chosen for oneself. There can be no courage without faith and it is not possible for a person to march ahead in life, with all his hard efforts virtually failing to materialise, if the person is found to be lacking in faith. If one's faith is shallow or superficial, one's moral and physical courage, too will be lacking in firmness and depth. "Courage without faith is like a tree without fruits, it is barren, sterile and stagnant". Therefore, faith is the mother of courage.

If we have indomitable, unassailable, rock-like faith in ourselves, no one can stop us from attaining our desired goal in life. It will be right to say that "We can do anything and everything with faith, but we can do nothing without it".

Faith rules the world and thoughts rule our life. It is our mind which moulds our destiny. The so called mind is nothing but a bundle of thoughts which gradually acquire the form of faith depending on our thinking power and psychology. If we have faith, nothing shall be impossible for us. Therefore it has been very rightly said that :

"On earth there is nothing
great but man;
In man there is nothing
great but mind;
In mind there is nothing
great but thought;
In thought there is nothing
great but faith".

Bhagvad Gita says, *"Man is of the nature of his faith. What his faith is, that verily he is".*

Faith is courage, it is creative in the sense that this is the only motivation for any work we are engaged in. If it is given up and we allow despair to flow in, the net result would be a big loss of every target and every ambition. Faith and courage are required to stand up to defeat, spot our opportunity and turn defeat into victory. One man with courage makes a majority. *"Circumstances—I make circumstances"!* and *"Nothing is impossible." "Everything is possible to him that believe".* These statements were made by great Napolean who demonstrated it through his deeds. A person should never give up and lose faith when he is in deep trouble facing heavy odds, just remember, "often that early morning hour of darkness is the darkest period which precedes the dawning of the day of success". It is more often the feeling of despair in mind rather than failure itself that cripples one's creativity and inhibits the initiative.

It is the biggest folly to think that failure is the enemy of success. Faith is needed most when a person suffers from some failure and that is the time of acid test when a person by his unwavering faith in his own ability and mustered courage has to prove to the world that he is no less than anyone but is a potent force to reckon with. Our greatest glory lies in rising each time we fall. Failure becomes a permanent disability only if we take it to heart, throw up our hands in despair, and we give up the fighting spirit in despair. It is rightly said that inferiority complex is our biggest enemy in life and saps our energy and potential to a great extent.

When we suffer from some failure, we should not treat it as a permanent disability but should take it as a temporary setback in life and try to overcome it by our hard work. Failure should not be treated as the end of life but as the beginning of new challenges.

Faith is nothing but courage–the courage not to give up; the courage to believe, to concentrate, to act-to-win and to try unceasingly. The hardest man in the world to beat is the man who laughs in the face of defeat. If we turn back the pages of history, we will notice one peculiar thing that all the great leaders who rose to prominence had in

NEW SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 10

Competition Success Review is happy to announce the **Super Brains of India Contest 10** to select the **1996 Ms. Super Brain of India and Mr. Super Brain of India.** This contest will be conducted in two stages. **As the first part of stage I**, there is a Super Brain Essay Contest every month for both women's and men's categories. Two topics each for women's and men's category for Super Brains of India Contest 9 are given in the following tables. You have to write an essay on any of the two topics.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 10

TOPICS : (i) Coalition At The Centre—A Recipe For Instability OR
(ii) Beauty Contests And Personality Development
FIRST PRIZE : Ms. Intellectual Trophy, Hotel Vouchers worth Rs. 6000 for 3 days/ 2 nights stay in Mahabaleswar, Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
SECOND PRIZE : Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
CONSOLATION PRIZE (12) : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 10

TOPICS : (i) Basic Needs : How Long Should We Wait ? OR
(ii) Quit India Movement
FIRST PRIZE : Mr. Intellectual Trophy, Hotel Vouchers worth Rs. 6000 for 3 days/ 2 nights stay in Mahabaleswar, Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
SECOND PRIZE : Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
CONSOLATION PRIZE (12) : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

The first female as well as male prize winners of this **Super Brains of India Contest 10** will win prizes and earn the title of **Ms. Intellectual of the month & Mr. Intellectual of the month** respectively. This contest is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years as on August 1, 1996.

There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black & white photographs. **Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e. men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/salwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test.** Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted **Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked **"Ms. Super Brain Contest 10"** or **"Mr. Super Brain Contest 10"**, as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd , 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for **Super Brains Of India Contest 10** is August 25, 1996 Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

common—unflinching and uncompromising faith in their capabilities and this is what distinguished them from the rest of the crowd Very often we associate faith with the strong belief in the omnipotence of a Power which guides the universe. Why do we turn to it, each time we are confronted with some trouble? It is to gain the power to overcome the obstacles; and what is it that guides us to seek solace in that Power? - Faith and faith alone.

A person with faith is invariably an optimist. Someone has said: "*Two men look out through the same bars; one sees the mud and other sees the stars*". An optimist sees an opportunity in every calamity; a pessimist sees a calamity in every opportunity. "*Faith is believing in things when common sense tells you not to*".

Faith is the very hinge of all virtues. All the virtues depend on one virtue of faith. It is lack of faith and not lack of ability, that is the cause of most of the failures. "Blessed are those whose dreams are shaped by their faith and not by their hurts"! Without faith, all the other virtues are like the deceitful fairy gold of the fairy tales, which glitters in our purse but turn out to be worthless stones.

A person lacking in faith and desperate on achieving success is "like a blind man in a dark room looking for a black cat that isn't there". But if we have firm faith we will definitely win and would never be beaten, no matter now big the obstacles, how big the ordeal and how tough the challenges. The man who wins is the man who thinks he can. "As a man thinks, so shall he become" and "They are able because they think they are able". With positive thinking and vigorous faith, even our wildest dreams come true and we are able to achieve astonishing success.

"No life is so hard that we can't make it easier by the way we take it". When a resolute man steps up to that great bully, the world, and takes him boldly by the beard, he is often surprised to find that the beard comes off in his hand, that it was only tied to frighten away timid adventurers. Faith has got the magnificient and tremendous power of conquering fear even more than bravery can. Therefore faith is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people as is evident from the following comment made by Horace : "*Nothing is too high for the daring of mortals, we storm heaven itself in our folly*".

The great philosopher J. M Berrie once remarked that the reason why birds can fly and we can't is simply that they have perfect faith; for to have faith is to have wings. This was proved true by Wright brothers in whose days a person could not even imagine or dream of flying. It is their unwavering faith that today it has become possible for man to fly.

Despair and doubt springs from ignorance and gives birth to worry, depression, fear and anger which leaves deep rooted permanent scar on our psyche. All we have to do is to take the sword of faith and remove all doubt and despair at once. It has been rightly said by Disraeli that "*Despair is the conclusion of fools*". If we can persuade ourselves that we can do a certain thing we will do it, however difficult it may be. "If, on the contrary, we imagine that we cannot do the simplest thing in the world, it is impossible for us to do it, and molehills become for us unscalable mountains."

"The hammer shatters glass but forges steel". If our faith is like steel, the difficulties of life will forge us into strength and power. Faith gives a man his individuality, self assertion and leads him to action. The powers of faith are like the rays of the sun dissipated; when they are

concentrated, they illuminate. As a single sun illuminates the whole world, even so doth the one faith illuminates everybody.

If we worry about our trouble in despair, it will only simply multiply. When we laugh at our trouble, we will find it to be a mere bubble, swiftly blown away. When we are prevented or are not able to reach our destination and goal because of some personal limitation—either real or imaginary, we suffer from the feelings of despair. Both physical and psychological handicaps may be the sources of despair or frustration. Vernon Howard can be quoted as saying : "*Never, never run yourself down. Never express yourself as being inferior, for if you do, you will believe what you say*".

The right attitude for achievement i.e. total faith in one's own capabilities is very much essential for achievement. That is why Dr Karl Meninger had stated unequivocally : "*Attitudes are more important than facts*". If we are tormented by doubts, fear and despair which we all know is destructive, these words are highly significant and inspiring for us. Thus by changing our negative attitude we can shed our tormenting fears, doubts, despair, and inferiority complex. Just as the dust tarnishes even the brightest of a gem, despair too contaminates the virtues of the wise.

In the words of Shakespeare, "*Cowards die many times before their deaths: The valiant never taste of death but once*". A person should not be a coward but should be a man of courage with utmost faith. It has also been observed by the great writer Shakespeare that "*Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt*".

The late American President Franklin Roosevelt was of the unequivocal opinion that "*Where there is no faith, there can be no endeavour*". Faith is the elixir and lodestar of life which enables us in wriggling out from the cobwebs of despair, sorrow, failure, doubt, lassitude, fear, troubles, indecisiveness and inferiority complex.

It has been a settled view, that faith is required most when we are in deep trouble and burden becomes light when cheerfully borne. That is why it has been said that "Get into the habit of looking for the silver lining of the cloud and when you have found it, continue to look at it, rather than at the leaden gray in the middle. It will help us in many odd situations." "Failure is the opportunity to begin again more intelligently". A lost battle is a battle one thinks one has lost. A defeatist attitude should not be created out of a single mistake. Failure is necessary for learning. We can and must benefit from mistakes if we really want to make progress in our life.

It is a time-tested saying that "Faith is Courage : It is Creative While Despair is always Destructive". But as the saying goes, "Every day is not Sunday". Similarly despair which is destructive can be forced to become constructive and fashioned into the golden path to success, provided it is accompanied by blossoming of unperturbed and utmost faith. Who can forget the story of Robert Bruce who had virtually given up in despair after suffering initial humiliating defeats at the hands of enemies and had retired to a cave where he was taken aback on seeing a spider which inspite of falling again and again did not gave up in building a web and at last succeeded. This particular incident inspired him to fight and at last with his rejuvenated faith, he succeeded in defeating his enemies and getting back his lost kingdom.

Thus despair can very well be converted into victory if the person suffering from such feeling is enlightened even by a small ray of faith. The feelings of despair retard our mental stability and dampen confidence thus making us vulnerable to whirlpools of fear, frustration, dithering and a host of such feelings which if not curbed immediately will prove disastrous for us in the long run.

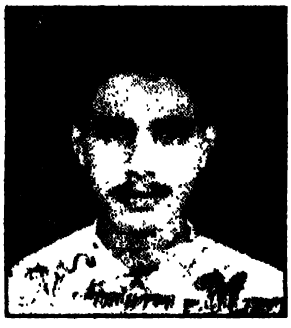
Let us hereby solemnly resolve to build up faith, free from the clutches of despair, and adhere without fail to the following words spelled out by the great saint and philosopher Swami Vivekananda : "*Have a tremendous faith in yourself—that eternal power is lodged in every soul and you will revive the whole of India*". ❑

Asia : A New Upsurge

The latest myth is that of 'Asia miracle'. The Asians, it seems, have figured out something that the rest of the world hasn't. That is how to grow their economies very fast. As a result, the Western colonial superciliousness has gone along the decolonialisation process. The advanced nations of America and Europe, which spent most of the century in Asia, now fear the Asian economic miracle and want to know the secrets of its phenomenal rise as a potent force.

East Asia Miracle

Today the growth rate in Asia in general and East Asia in particular is at first blush impressive. Its economies—Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, more recently China, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia—have achieved the biggest and fastest economic development, the world has ever seen.



Rabi Narayan Panda

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (7) : TOPIC 2

Rabi Narayan Panda (b. 1969), is an arts graduate from Orissa.

By winning the second prize, Rabi Narayan Panda receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Rabi. Keep it up.

As a region, Asia has jumped from 4 per cent of world GNP in 1980 to a quarter in 1990, with a potential to grow to 30 per cent by the year 2000.

Japan, which was the worst affected country during the Second World War, at present is the most developed country in Asia. It has now surpassed Switzerland as the wealthiest country in the world, according to the latest figures prepared by Japan's economic planning agency. According to the Japanese agency, the country recently registered a per capita Gross Domestic Product of $ 33764 in 1993, surpassing Switzerland for which the figure was $ 33746. The Japanese wealth is expected to reach the staggering figure of $ 38000 GNP per capita during the ongoing year.

The economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan have multiplied in size after each eight years their during the period

Success Stars In Super Brains Of India Contest 7

1st Prize **MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH**
Ms. B. R. Parineetha, 561, 3rd Main Road, II Stage, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore-560 010

2nd Prize Ms. Shikha Chaturvedi
Ameri Gas Pvt. Ltd., W-233, 12th Street, Anna Nagar West Extn., Madras-600 101

Consolation Contributors

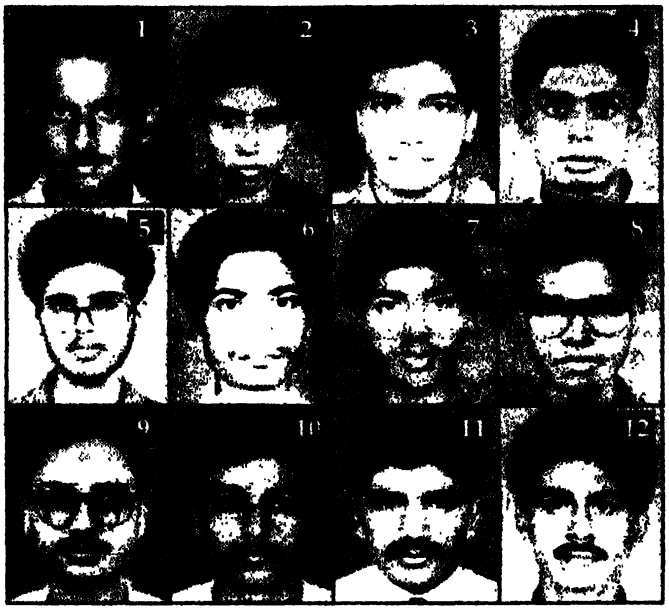


1. Ms. Priti Singh, Jaipur (Rajasthan); 2. Ms. Mamta Loonker, Jodhpur (Rajasthan); 3. Ms. Harprit Pal Kaur, Ropar (Punjab); 4. Ms. Nandita, Munger (Bihar), 5. Ms. Tripti Rekha Baruah, Guwahati (Assam); 6. Ms. Bijayalaxmi Behera, Khurda (Orissa); 7. Ms. Aruna Mishra, Angul (Orissa), 8. Ms. N. R. Anupama, Madras (Tamil Nadu), 9. Ms. Renu Bisht, Nagpur (Maharashtra), 10. Ms. Jahnabee Mishra, Rourkela (Orissa); 11. Ms. Janaki Chootray, Kendrapara (Orissa); 12. Ms. Bina Singh, Burdwan (West Bengal)

1st Prize **MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH**
Sanjeev Sirohi, C/o Col. B P S Sirohi, A/2, SBI Convent Road, Sagar Cantt-470 001 (Madhya Pradesh)

2nd Prize Rabi Narayan Panda
Gujarati Peta Street, P.O.-Paralakhemundi Orissa-761 200

Consolation Contributors



1. Nithin George, Mulanthuruthy (Kerala); 2. Parvez Akhtar, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), 3. Sushil Kumar Tekriwal, Godda (Bihar); 4. M. S. Mohamed Salihu, Madras (Tamil Nadu); 5. Sujoy Chakraborty, Barisha (West Bengal); 6. Pramod Kumar Srivastava, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh); 7. Prafulla Chandra Jha, Patna (Bihar); 8. Emil Jojo, Midnapore (West Bengal); 9. Kamal Chandra Paul, Dakshin Dinajpur (West Bengal); 10. A. V. S. S. Soma Sunder, East Godavari, (Andhra Pradesh); 11. L. V. George, Bangalore (Karnataka); 12. Dave Ashish D., Bhavnagar (Gujarat)

1960 and 1985. The benefits have not simply flown to the well known industrialists and traders. During the period between 1970 and 1996, the number of people classified as very poor in East Asia fell to 180 million from 400 million, despite growth in these population of the countries during this period by 400 million. Now, fewer than one in ten in East Asia, live in extreme poverty, compared to half the population in Africa and one quarter of the population in Latin America.

In the forefront of those calling for a close scrutiny of East Asian economic performance is the U.S. economist Paul Krugman. His argument is deceptively simple. The East Asian economies have grown rapidly because they have been successful in mobilising the ever increasing amounts of capital and labour. They have raised saving rates to very high levels, increased their investments, drawn larger and larger number of people into the work force and improved education and skills—all of which have contributed to an accelerated economic growth. And all of these represent an increasing use of 'inputs-capital and labour.'

Missing in the East Asian economic performance is, according to the U.S. economist, an increasingly efficient mechanism by which these inputs are used to generate growth. To put it simply, the argument is that a greater use of inputs rather than higher productivity which explains the "East Asian miracle."

In the past several years there has been a significant change in world trading system. Notwithstanding the creation of major trade blocs in Western countries, the International arena at present is dominated by regional trading blocs. The establishment of a more nebulous Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) aimed at brining countries of the Pacific Rim together to form an economic bloc. South East Asia already have its own long-standing Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) which is now moving towards the creation of its own regional trading bloc.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has a small but significant step forward with the creation of a preferential trading arrangement in the region. Given the acronym of SAFTA, standing for SAARC Free Trade Area, the proposal envisages South Asia as a full-fledged trading bloc with no internal barriers in the emerging world economic scenario. The countries of South Asian region want to come together in spite of differences, in order to survive in a highly competitive global trading environment.

The end of the Cold War does not mean the end of conflicts among nations. The danger of domestic instability in the post-cold war era has threatened the solidarity of the Asian region. Security for Asia can no larger be built narrowly on traditional political and military terms. with the continuation of old-fashioned blood feuds between North and South Korea, a potential threat by China on Taiwan, a free-for-all over the South China Seas, potentially oil-rich Spartly Islands-the fear voiced in Singapore was notable for its focus on trade relations and Japanese power. Still developments in Asia in the post Cold War period indicate that countries are promoting the Asian unity by marching together for their accomplished goal. Installation of democracy in Taiwan and Bangladesh, among others, are such auspicious steps.

Security, growth and stability are the watchwords of South East Asia. Asia has been identified as one of the major defence markets in the world today and is likely to move up in the spending chart by the turn of the country. The budget cuts, trade embargos and budget balancing acts in U.S. and Europe have automatically turned the lights on Asia—a wide canvas from the Gulf and Central Asia to South, South East and East Asia. Because of the sustained and dynamic growth registered by most countries in this region, and a defence budget that averaged about 6 per cent of GDP in many instances, spending on security and defence was expanding in South East Asia. Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia have constantly upgraded their defence systems and capabilities and Malaysia is about to embark on an ambitions programme to acquire a range of tanks, aircrafts and naval vessels. According to defence experts, military spending by Asian Nations alone could hit $ 131 billion a year within the next two years.

Whom do the countries in South East Asia fear ? Where does the threat come from ? Why does a small country like Singapore, have to spend close $ 2 billion on defence? The answer is that because of the economic progress that has been achieved and in order to provide a sense of security to the private sector, such expenditure on defence becomes imperative.

East Asia and East Europe

The most provocative part of U.S. economist Paul Krugman's analysis is that the input-based economic growth of East Asia has a striking resemblance to the expansion of East Europe during the period of fifties. The former socialist economies of East Europe raised investment rates, increased labour participation and improved educational status in the fifties. They also registered very high rates of economic growth in that decade, without proper and efficient use of capital and labour. If they collapsed in the nineties, then what does the future hold for East Asian economies?

But how is it demonstrated that all that the East Asian Tigers can show is an accumulation of inputs rather than a more efficient use of these inputs ? Those who put forth this argument use a concept called "Total Factor Productivity" (TFP). The growth in output is broken up into three components. One component is a part of economic growth arising from greater use of capital (investment in plant and machinery), the second component is one which arising from greater use of labour, and the third is a residual. This residual TFP is seen is as a measure of the increase in output for every combined unit of all inputs. In other words, TFP is very broadly an estimate of the efficiency in the use of capital and labour. Economists are still unable to decide what TFP represents other than to say that it reflects technical change.

The argument of Paul Krugman and others is that TFP growth of East Asian economies has been very low. That is, the foundation of their rapid economic growth is not higher and higher efficiency but greater and greater use of inputs. Unfortunately, the inferences about the untenability of the "East Asian Miracle" from estimates of TFP growth are questionable in two fundamental respects.

First, there is a lot of controversy in economic theory, not just about what TFP means, but also about whether or not it is a concept that lands itself to statistical measurement in the real world. Even if the concept is assumed to have some validity, a second problem emerges. Some of the numbers for East Asia are either inconsistent or simply absurd. The World Bank in its major 1993 study of East Asia came to the conclusion after studying TFP growth in 87 countries between 1960 and 1989 that "The East Asian Economics stand out sharply, with high absolute levels of TFP. Five of them—Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Thailand, and Taiwan—are in the top position. The other three—Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore—are closer to TFP growth rates in high-income economies but are still in the top third of all developing countries.

Though the World Bank study also admits that productivity growth is not the dominant factor in explaining the "East Asian miracle", these estimates are in conformity with an earlier set of estimates published by World Bank in the World Development Report of 1991. Those indicated that "since 1980, growth in productivity has accounted for a relatively small proportion of output growth for the most developing countries."

If the World Bank statistics show that TFP growth of East Asia is something to be laughed at, what does one make of the estimates of those who argue that productivity growth in these countries has been poor. One such set of estimates has been prepared by U.S. economist Alwyan Young, whose figures are used by Paul Krugman to make his point. These estimates of productivity growth between 1970 and 1985 suggests that Zaire had a better TFP growth than South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. In this case Bangladesh has done better in this period than Taiwan and South Korea. And similarly Liberia's TFP growth was more than that of Singapore.

Orwell's 1984

In George Orwell's 1984, the world is divided into three mutually hostile empires—Oceania, Eurasia and East Asia. That nightmarish scenario may seem more far fetched today than ever, especially amid the blue vistas and countless skyscrapers of Singapore. In such a setting, belief comes easy in all the golden prophecies of the past decade-visions of Pacific country and a modern Asia advancing from strength to strength. Yet chances for the emergence of something like Orwell's quarrelsome superstates play on the trade winds like a faint scent of gun smoke. The fear they raise is of a fortress Europe, a North America circling its wagons and an Asia left to its own devices under the sway of distrusted Japan.

After all, Asia's magnificent economic advance of the last 50 years might be called the Greatest Story Ever Told: Asia goes back to work, Asia sells its products to the world, Asia grows at a blistering pace, Asia gets rich, so what else is new ?

Plenty. The rags-to-riches story of Asia—largely East Asia—is hardly finished. Asia is marching ahead to grab the top slot. The countries of South Asia and South-East Asia are toiling hard to achieve their long-standing aim of emerging as a force to reckon with. The East Asian region has prospered during the last half of country by exporting furiously to the rest of the world, particularly to the North America and Europe. Japan of course led the way. In fact some would say that Asia's prosperity resulted from its dependence on the Western world. ❑

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

The candidate for interview is Mr. Ved Prakash Lamba of fair height and lean build with wheatish complexion. Though not remarkably handsome, he draws attention because of his liveliness, great enthusiasm and unbounded energy. His eyes are full of life and reflect friendship, interest and warmth. A pleasant smile always plays on his lips giving him a cheerful countenance. He greets both friends and strangers with sincerity and enthusiasm and with an energetic handshake. His dress, turnout and bearing are appropriate and impressive. His correct fitting trousers, light grey colour terrycot shirt, striped blue and black tie, high heeled brown shoes and double breasted blazer mark him out as a well dressed man. His abundant and somewhat long hair are well shampooed and combed. He sports a thin moustache, which is well trimmed and he walks with firm steps and head erect displaying self-confidence and purpose. At the candidate's waiting room in the interview centre we find him fully relaxed and at ease in the company of three other fellow candidates, one of whom happens to be a lady. Although he met them only at the waiting hall for the first time, he has nevertheless been able to establish excellent rapport with them and all address each other by their first names. An interesting discussion currently is going on among them and the subject, naturally, pertains to the interview.

Pre-Interview Discussion with Fellow Candidates

Lamba: Yes, Reenaji. You are telling about the experience of your friend at the UPSC interview and according to you she was one of the IAS toppers, within the first 10 or 15 positions You also mentioned that she is currently undergoing training at the IAS Academy in Mussoorie. Please proceed further and let us benefit from her experience. You see, we can get many valuable tips from the experience of others.

Reena: Thank you. Now, I am not clear in what precise areas or aspects of the interview you are interested. You see, Mr. Dey wanted to know what all questions were asked whereas Mr. Verma was interested in finding out how she reacted when she was faced with the problem of not knowing the answers of some of the questions. Now, you can tell me your area of interest and I shall try to cover all in one go.

Lamba: (*With a cheerful smile*) Oh, thank you. You just say whatever your friend told you. Of course, we do not worry about the questions and answers word by word in detail. You mention the subjects, that will do. If you ask me, we are more interested in the Board's expectations, how it treats the candidates, its general approach, the attitude of the different members, whether they permit and appreciate the airing of the views freely by a candidate or not, how far one could differ or disagree with a member and such things. No doubt, it is also better to know how to react if you do not know the answers to a number of questions which could unnerve and upset you.

> Courage of convictions emanates from the long process of independent thinking tested on the whetstone of daily life. A man of convictions would be capable of airing his independent views on men and matters with perfect ease. There would be hardly any need for him to rest on the crutches of others, and he would take little time to take vital decisions. Such individuals become assets in any organisation just because they could be trusted with responsibility.

Reena: That is fine. I think I will be able to answer all these queries. In fact, she has already written an article and answered similar questions in the magazine *Competition Success Review*.

Dey: Yes, yes. I remember to have read that article in the *CSR*. I am a regular subscriber and reader of this interesting magazine. In fact, all IAS toppers narrate their success secrets through this magazine.

Reena: I would say the questions usually asked are of very general nature relating to Indian environment, historical background, current events, optionals, experiences, exposure and hobbies or other interests. Though the spectrum is broad and the range extensive, one can discern a pattern and when applied to each individual candidate, the field can be relatively narrowed down. The optionals, the native state, previous experiences, if any, interests, hobbies, etc are specific to each candidate. According to my friend, and I fully share her views that these questions by and large can be answered without any difficulty. But one should not be hasty and must definitely avoid bluffing. In fact, the Board is very considerate and patient and gives maximum encouragement to the candidate. It gives you time to think before answering and if you want you can also request the Board to give you a few seconds to collect your ideas. Next, the best thing to do is to tell frankly so to the Board when you do not know the answer. Even if they ask you 10 or 15 questions at a stretch which you cannot answer, it is still better to keep on telling the Board you do not know the answers. One cannot be a know-all. Hence, the Board will appreciate your honesty and frankness. On the other hand, if you attempt to bluff, the Board will detect it in no time. There is no reason to get unnerved or rattled if you do not know the answers to certain questions. Just keep cool and let the Board find out the topics on which you will be able to respond with freedom. At no stage you should lose your calm, confidence and courage.

Dey: Can we disagree and oppose the views expressed by a member? Will it not go against the candidate if he opposes a member ?

Lamba: (*With an enchanting smile*) Well, the candidate is given full freedom to hold his own views and conclusions, but he must be able to justify the same by logic. Secondly, you should make it clear that you are disagreeing only with some views, conclusions or theories. You are not opposed to the member as such. But we must be able to substantiate our differing views or stand with logical, and convincing arguments.

Reena: Yes, you are quite right, Mr. Lamba. This is exactly what my friend also said. According to her, the Board will appreciate your originality, intellectual integity and moral courage when you

WINNING STRATEGY

The indolent always complain that they don't have time to spare for important things. Be it a busy executive or a working mother, he or she feels that time virtually slips through the fingers. Yet, there are many who manage to fulfil their duties and responsibilities in a perfect manner, for they have learnt time management the most pragmatic way. It is not impossible for those trying to make it to the Civil Services to develop a system by which they could distribute their 24 hours in a day in such an equitable manner that they could realise the greatest ambition in life the routine way, the same way they watch their favourite movie on the screen or the same way they have a hearty meal with their dear ones at the common dining table.

what they are worth. Well, I think they are going to start the interview now and here comes the messenger to summon you for the interview. Best of luck to you and all the best. I am positive you are going to be one of the IAS toppers this year.

Other Candidates: We entirely agree with Reenaji's predictions. Wish you the very best.

Lamba: Thank you friends, and thank you Reenaji for the morale boosting support. I also wish you all the very best of luck. (*He proceeds to the interview room with steady and confident steps. He goes in after gently tapping on the door and obtaining the formal permission. Thereafter, he walks up to the Chairman and Members of the Board with brisk strides, halts on approaching the chair meant for the candidate, stands in attention position and greets the Board in a cheerful manner*).

The Candidate

Lamba: Good Morning to you all, Sirs. (*His smile broadens and he looks cheerful and enthusiastic*)

Chairman: Good morning Mr. Lamba. Please take your seat. (*He points to the chair meant for the candidate*).

Lamba: Thank you very much Sir. (*He occupies the chair smartly without any unnecessary movement or noise. He remains relaxed but observant. The smile continues to remain on his lips. Presently, the Chairman addresses him*).

Chairman: Are you comfortable, Mr. Lamba? (*Lamba answers in the affirmative and the Chairman continues*) Well, before we embark on the interview in right earnest, please tell us whether you have been doing any preparatory work for the same and if so how did you go about it.

Lamba: (*Smiles*) Sir, perhaps I can say my preparations for the written papers and interview are by and large the same. For the interview I have been refreshing my memory by referring to my notes and by going for some selective reading in topics where I did only a cursory study for the written tests. As for general knowledge and current events, again I have been reading the newspapers and some selective magazines, like the *Newsweek, Time, India Today, Reader's Digest*, etc. I also found the *Competition Success Review* as a very useful magazine for the purpose of reference on all important national and international events. In addition, I consulted my friends and seniors who have already made the IAS grade and obtained their guidance and advice. Finally, I asked my father who is a Brigadier in the Army and my uncle who is a Senior Executive in a private firm to conduct several practical interview sessions for me. I also attended the training programme being conducted by the Competition Success Institute. My former college professor also conducted two interview sessions for me.

Chairman: The magazines and newspapers cost quite a lot. Do you subscribe to all of them ?

Lamba: No Sir. I subscribe to *The Times of India, India Today* and the *Reader's Digest*. Others I used to read earlier in the college library. Now I have enrolled myself as a member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan since they have a very good library and reading room.

Chairman: Reverting to reading of newspapers and periodicals, what exact topics or news items you concentrated on for the purpose of the Interview ?

Lamba: As for the newspapers, I covered the editorials and articles. In the magazines, besides the editorial and cover story, I also studied various articles of current interest on international and national events. Then there were articles relating to industry, economics, science and technology, sports and so on. For factual information on India I referred to the *India-Reference Annual*.

1st Member: Why is America very soft towards China despite Chinese blatant violations of Human Rights, Nuclear Proliferation and armed threats to Hong Kong and Taiwan ?

Lamba: China is a very lucrative market for American goods. Next, China should not be pushed towards Russia. Thirdly, America would not like to have an armed conflict with China in the context of its Korean experience.

Comments: We find this candidate to be a well motivated and dynamic individual. In dealing with others, he is tactful, cooperative and flexible. He does not thrust himself on others. In the preliminary discussion with the Chairman, he got an opportunity to exercise his initiative and we see him utilising it to the fullest extent. His answers indicate that he has taken the interview very seriously and he had gone about preparing for it in a methodical, planned and organised manner. We also learn that he has regular reading habits and he has developed the library habit. The 1st member draws him out and probes him in depth with regard to his reading habits. Once again he comes out of this test with flying colours. He has the ability to grasp and understand what he reads and thereafter develop his own ideas further on the subject. Thus, during the preliminary stage, this candidate has made a very favourable first impression and a strong impact on the Board.

2nd Member: Mr. Lamba, your dossiers say that your native State is Haryana. You will agree, it is indeed a very small state. May be with hindsight and after the traumatic experience of Punjab, quite a few are expressing the view that the original East Punjab State should not have been divided into Punjab and Haryana. Political considerations apart, there should be better opportunities for the people and greater resources can be mobilised for development if the States have a viable size.

Do you feel that Haryana and Punjab should be united again as a single State ?

Lamba: (*Smiling agreeably*) There is lot of merit in what you have said. I feel it would be ideal to decide the optimum size for a State for purposes of efficient administration and economic development. However, as you know we have chosen initially language as the basis for fixing the State boundaries. Thereafter, as in the case of Punjab the religious factor became important. In the case of Assam, it was the ethnic factor. There have also been regional considerations coming to the fore even in the case of certain linguistic States. For example, the demand for the Vidarbha State in Maharashtra and Telengana in Andhra Pradesh can be cited.

The formation of the States in the Hindi belt is not based on language. In my view, we should re-examine the present set-up which is linked to historical factors, linguistic demands, religious factors and regional aspirations and work out State boundaries of optimum size, relating it to natural

IAS TOPPER SAYS



My interview was scheduled in the afternoon. I reached UPSC on time, dressed in a cream handloom saree with a maroon border. I tried to dress simply and neatly. There were four other candidates who were to be interviewed by my Board. While waiting, we discussed the examination in general and the interview in particular. Many of us had already qualified, so we shared our previous experiences with the first timers and compared notes. Then we discussed unrelated issues to keep ourselves relaxed.

I was the fourth candidate to go in. The others before me had given a positive feedback about the Board, so I was quite relaxed. I entered when asked to by the attendant, wished the Board members and took my seat. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Qureshi, made some inquiries initially about my subjects and my previous selection. Then he asked me if I would consider Public Administration to be an art or a science and about the process by which the government expenditure is controlled. I was able to answer confidently and well. Further he asked me how the ancient Indians used to prove the Pythagoras theorem, and to prove diagrammatically $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$. This I was not able to answer, so he said it did not matter and asked me to describe what had happened in the Stock Scam. With this, he passed me on to the next member.

— Ms. Chandrima Roy, IAS

boundaries, natural resources, population density, scope for rapid economic development and so forth. I also strongly recommend composite State, that is, a State having people speaking different languages, practising different religions and so on, as we had the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies during the British rule in India. Thus, we should not view Punjab and Haryana in isolation. The whole issue should be reviewed and decided on more rational and scientific basis.

3rd Member: You appear to feel that smaller States will have the benefit of more efficient administration. Can you explain how you arrive at this conclusion ?

Lamba: Well, Sir, the smaller the State, the more viable it would be for closer supervision, coordination and administration and the ministers as well as the senior members of the bureaucracy will be able to devote more time to each district.

Perhaps, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, etc. have registered comparatively better economic development because of their being small in size. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and even Andhra Pradesh are lagging behind Therefore, small could be beautiful and advantageous. (*He smiles*).

3rd Member: Don't you think small States would imply two Governors, State Legislatures, Cabinets, High Courts, etc. We will be duplicating everything which we could ill-afford

Lamba: Perhaps you are right, Sir, But we can have common Governors for four or five small States. No harm in having separate legislatures since the number of legislators, I mean the MLAs, MPs and so on, being decided on population basis, will remain the same. Smaller States can have smaller Cabinets. Overall the advantages may outweigh the disadvantages. Nevertheless, I would strongly plead for optimum sized States with composite population based on economic and developmental considerations.

Comments: The 2nd member noticed that the candidate hails from Haryana and asked a question relating to that State. Once again the candidate used his initiative, grabbed the opportunity and gave a candid reply with originality and broader implications. The 2nd and 3rd members have posed controversial questions and the candidate is forced to make up his mind and indicate his choice. He is also expected to explain in a rational and convincing manner the reasons for a particular choice or option. Here the candidate tactfully disagrees with the views expressed by the members but advances sound and logical reasons for doing so His approach is also positive and reveals an optimistic outlook on his part. In addition, we find he has extensive ideas on the subject by keeping his knowledge up-to-date on current and burning topics. We also notice that his initial comments provoke further questions and the 3rd member asks supplementary questions on the same topic. The candidate displays originality, imagination and resourcefulness. His approach is to solve a problem in its entirety by tackling it in a systematic and methodical way. Thus he disagrees on merit and presents a differing viewpoint which demands consideration on its own right. He also demonstrates his ability to choose and decide firmly without vacilation or hesitation.

WINNING CHECKLIST

★ Knowledge is like a pane of glass that requires cleaning every day and it is an endless process. In this endless and untrodden territory, through acquisition of more knowledge, you are learning and unlearning. Be thorough with what you learn, and be not satisfied with just skimming along. Dive deep for the pearls of knowledge. Ever tried to know the difference between a 'revolution', 'rebellion', 'mutiny' and 'coup'?

★ Ever since 1991 economic liberalisation has been taking the lion's share of the media coverage. It would be rewarding to keep an update of the different economic trends, moulding your own views on different controversial issues.

★ Do not fail to make a note of whatever you read. Instead of rushing through so many books, newspapers and magazines at the last moment, you can scan through your notes at a leisurely pace. It saves you a lot of time and spares you of the nagging anxiety and fear that you haven't adequately prepared.

★ Clippings of news items/articles classified subjectwise would help you a great deal.

4th Member: Why America favours Japan and Germany as Permanent Members of UN Security Council in preference to India ?

Lamba: Both Japan and Germany are economic giants whereas India is economically backward. Further Japan and Germany have opted for U.S. military cover but India is non-aligned. America fears that India might veto many American moves.

Comments: This candidate has studied Indo-American relationship in depth and is in a position to argue his case forcefully and convincingly. His approach is very logical, rational and extremely realistic. He approuches the issue in a highly objective manner like a detached, result-oriented and factual scientist or strategist. The candidate is frank, sincere and reveals the courage to speak out his mind boldly, and decisively on vital issues which concern the security and survival of our country. The points brought out by him are extremely valid and cover a wide field. To sum up, the candidate is intelligent, has excellent grasp, can look into the future, think objectively and dispassionately and take bold as well as sound decisions on merit.

5th Member: What are the Directive Principles of State Policy ?

Lamba: There are sixteen Articles of our Constitution, from 36 to 51 that deal with the Directive Principles. These cover a wide range of State activity embracing economic, social, legal, educational and international problems. As the title itself indicates, the principles embodied in this are directives to the various Governments and Government agencies (*including even village panchayats*) to be followed as fundamental in the governance of the country. It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. Thus, they place an ideal before the legislators of India while they frame new legislation for the country's administration. They lay down a code of conduct for the administrators of India while they discharge their responsibilities. Taken together, these principles lay down the foundations on which a new democratic India will be built up of the nature of a "Welfare State".

5th Member: How do Directive Principles differ from Fundamental Rights ?

Lamba: Fundamental Rights are justiciable. We can move the courts for their enforcement. Directive Principles are not justiciable. It is for the State to make them happen through legislative and executive actions. Our Five-Year Plans have been used as vehicles to translate the Directive Principles into a reality.

Comments: Once again the candidate confirms his indepth and up-to-date knowledge in current affairs and his ability to grasp the essentials of a complex problem and produce workable solutions. He is clear in his thinking and his approach is positive. He is enterprising and ready to take risks and accept responsibilities.

6th Member: After a lull, the leader of the National League for Democracy in Myanmar, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, has once again been carrying single-handedly a virtual crusade against the military junta. Why do you think she is not getting enough support from international community and even India?

Lamba: Sir, be it in national or international politics, one cannot ignore the compulsions of *realpolitik*. This pertains to every nation, be it USA, India or Saudi Arabia or Cuba. Every nation takes a stand on any issue purely based on what it suits its interests. Other things become secondary. The rest of the world is fully aware of what happened in Myanmar when the results of elections were virtually 'hijacked' by the junta and when democracy was throttled. In recognition of her crusade Aung San Suu Kyi was even awarded the Nobel peace prize. Beyond that the world just expressed its lip sympathy. The military junta also knows well that world public opinion cannot dislodge them. Better still for them, many countries are making huge investments in Myanmar. For them it is immaterial if Myanmar is governed by generals or democratically elected leaders so long as trade with Myanmar benefits their economy. Even our country is discreetly silent just because we don't want to embarrass the present rulers due to certain peculiar problems in the North Eastern region. Thus it is obvious that there is a long and a zigzag road ahead for the Aung Sun Suu Kyi before she could do anything to loosen the military stranglehold over Myanmar.

Comments: Like the earlier answer. The consistency of the candidate is vindicated. ❑

Opposition Must Remain Constructive For Health And Growth Of Democracy

Introduction

Here, *Competition Success Review* presents to its dear readers a tape-recorded 'live' Group Discussion (GD) conducted for the aspirant of Management Trainee Officers at its *Competition Success Institute*. The expert comments have been added at appropriate places by qualified and expert examiners so that the readers can readily follow the logic and rationale of the test and appreciate how the performances of the candidates are evaluated in terms of leadership attributes and levels. One group has eight candidates which can be regarded as the optimum number. The candidates have been allotted roll numbers (worn on the chest and back by each candidate) 1 to 8; and they are seated in a closed circle in the sequential order of the roll/chest numbers. This enables each candidate to hear and observe all others in the group without any hindrance. Since there is no break in the seating plan, the continuity and solidarity of the group is also preserved. After explaining the procedures and rules governing the GD Test and announcing the subject for discussion, the examiner retires to the background from where he could quickly observe and evaluate the group deliberations and performance of the candidates till the end. The candidates are informed at the beginning that the discussion is no more than a friendly chit-chat and not a formal debate. All members of the group are absolutely free to say whatever they want, as and when they feel like. No one has been appointed as leader, chairman and so on and all are on equal terms. The group is given 25 minutes to half an hour to complete the discussion.

Progress

There was complete silence so long as the examiner was present and briefing the group. After he withdrew, the silence was broken and the candidates began whispering asides with their neighbours. There were also cross-talks, consultations and exchanges with candidates who were sitting next. Some indulged in cracking jokes or in minor arguments. Slowly the pitch of the noise and the intensity of the talks increased resulting in a din. At this stage No. 4 came forward on his own to talk to the group as a whole instead of candidates talking in smaller groups. He raised his voice a bit so that he could be heard by all over the prevailing din and confusion. He spoke in a friendly manner and with an engaging smile, persuasion and appeal. There was confidence, assurance and sincerity when he addressed his friends and requested for a hearing and this ensured instant favourable response from others.

No. 4: My dear friends, may I request your kind attention and indulgence for a few seconds. I am sure you are all very keen to begin the *Group Discussion* and complete the task within the allotted time. If I am not mistaken, most of you have already checked up with your neighbours or friends some of the salient aspects of the subject given to us for our discussion. Now, if you all agree, we can quickly finalise the working plan for completing our discussion successfully. Before proceeding further, I welcome your ideas and suggestions for formulating our plan for action.

GROUP DISCUSSION



Few are those who can remain composed under extreme provocation. Situations may arise, as in a group discussion, where people may buckle under pressure letting emotion take precedence over reason. This is bound to happen just because a group is always heterogenous with each having a different background; one could be intellectually dull while the other may be emotionally susceptible. There could also be people who have the worst of both the worlds: easily ruffled and dull-witted. And there are borderline cases too : people brimming with ideas, but refusing to volunteer at the first opportunity, but could outshine others, if given a bit of prodding. It is here that one requires a leader who can rise far above the rabble and lead the team.

No. 1: Well, I have a suggestion. I think I mentioned it to my neighbour No. 2 also.

No. 6: I say, what is all this? Why are we unnecessarily wasting our time on suggestions, advice, assistance and what not? I am ready to discuss the subject. In fact, I was just doing that with my neighbours. Now, let me explain my ideas to you all.

No. 1: Excuse me, please hear me.

No. 6: Hey, be quiet, man. You can speak after me if you want.

No. 1: (*Appears to have been taken aback by the peremptory manners and tough attitude displayed by No. 6. But No. 4, retaining his pleasant smile and cool, intervenes to tackle No. 6 in a friendly way*).

No. 4: (*Smiling cheerfully*) Thank you No. 6 and also thank you No. 1 for coming forward to help me. It is nice of you No. 6 to have volunteered to open the discussion. However, before you begin, I still feel it would be a good idea to finalise first our plan of action.

No. 6: (*Showing considerable impatience and irritation in his voice*) What is this plan you are harping about? We don't need any Five-Year Plan or rolling plan here. As I said let us not waste our time.

No. 8: Excuse me. Why should we start in the middle with No. 6. It is better to start with No. 1. May be he also wanted to volunteer and speak first.

No. 6: No, I object. I volunteered first and you all better remember that. What is more, No. 8 is imagining things. When did No. 1 volunteer? He did not say anything. If he had volunteered, I would have challenged him.

No. 8: I beg your pardon. No one called for volunteers. If there had been a call, I am sure some others also would have come forward. Am I right No. 4?

No. 6: (*Before No. 4 could say anything, No. 6 interjects and has his say*) I say why talk about others? Are you volunteering? I am throwing you a challenge. Let me see whether you accept it. I can even bet you won't accept the challenge. Anybody wants to have a bet with me?

No. 8: Excuse me No. 6, I was addressing No. 4 and not you. I want No. 4's confirmation and I don't care about what you say or do. I wouldn't bother answering you either.

No. 6: I have a right to ask questions.

No. 8: And I have a right to ignore them.

No. 6: That means you are dumb and you know nothing. You are just running away, that's all.

No. 4: (*Intervening tactfully but firmly*) Please No. 6 and also No. 8. If you don't mind, both of you are getting emotional and personal. If you both continue the arguments further, it will only result in unpleasantness all round. Besides, we are losing time and the arguments are holding up the group deliberations. I mentioned about an agreed plan only because we should avoid getting into such unnecessary and extraneous arguments from time to time. Let us, therefore, decide on our plan immediately.

No. 6: You don't need a plan to avoid arguments. You cannot also have a discussion without any arguments.

No. 4: Sorry No. 6. I am afraid, I had not made myself clear. My mistake indeed. Well, you said you volunteered to speak first. Please tell me who will speak next, that, is immediately after you. Again for how long you will speak and how much time the others who will follow you could take? When I said a plan of action. I only meant such things.

No. 6: What is there? No. 7 can speak after me. Or you can ask for volunteers again. As for how long, I can speak as long as you want. Anyway, does anyone have any objection if I take, say five minutes?

No. 4: (*Smiling*) We will have a problem there No. 6. If each one of us is to speak for five minutes, we need minimum 40 minutes. But the examiner has allowed us only 25 to 30 minutes. Now, let us also hear what No. 1 has to suggest. Come on No. 1, please tell us.

No. 1: Thank you No. 4. I wanted to suggest that we should elect a chairman to decide all those things you just now mentioned. Now it is not necessary. You see this responsibility has already been thrust on you. You can tell us how we can proceed further.

No. 6: All right, what is your plan No. 4? Let me hear that.

No. 4: I suggest that we start with yourself, No. 6 as the opening speaker. You have agreed and so far I could see there are no other volunteers. As you suggested, after you we proceed clockwise as we are seated, beginning with No 7 and ending with No. 5. This could be the first round during which each can speak maximum for two minutes. This would ensure that everybody gets a fair chance to give his views to the group. After completing one round and obtaining the views of all in the group we can quickly have a second round in the same order. The second round can be utilised to clarify doubts, amplify one's ideas, rebut certain views and so on. Each can take maximum of one minute or half a minute during the second round. Now No. 6, please give your views as the opening speaker.

Comments: No. 4 has emerged as the natural leader and coordinator of the group with his cheerful attitude, positive approach, pleasant disposition and winning manners. He displays good self-confidence and abundant resourcefulness. He also handles situations and people with imagination, tact and understanding. Being adaptable and flexible he is able to carry the entire group with him. His another asset is fluent and forceful manner of convincing others and making them accept his suggestions. The other candidates automatically look up to him for help and guidance. Although No. 6 was adamant, obstinate and quarrelsome and No. 8 with good intentions jumped into the fray to complicate the situation further, No. 4 remained cool, objective and goal-oriented throughout and succeeded in resolving the difficulties harmoniously and enabled the group to commence its task.

Initially Nos. 1, 6 and 8 competed with him for group leadership. However, Nos. 1 proved to be extremely mild and hesitant. He was unable to meet the challenge posed by No. 6 and overcome his stiff opposition. He also could not intervene effectively when things went wrong and out of control resulting in a tough confrontation between Nos. 6 and 8. As for No. 6, though he speaks fluently and with confidence, his aggressive and self-centred conduct earned him the displeasure of the group. He is irritable, self-opinionated and extremely rigid. Besides, being intolerant and obstinate, he did not also allow others to participate freely in the discussion. No. 8 also took active part in the preliminary deliberations but his primary

WINNING STRATEGY

There is hardly anyone who has reached his goal without taking calculated risks and going through the ordeal by fire.

interest seemed to challenge and keep No. 6 under check. However, because of his emotional and hasty approach he was unsuccessful. He attempted to pay back No. 6 in his own coin and it resulted in a personal duel between the two to the detriment of group interest. Thus, despite his good intentions, No. 8 could not make much useful contribution towards group efforts. No. 8 was lacking in tact and discretion. He made the problem more complex instead of resolving it. No. 7 was offered a chance to assert himself and establish his credentials for leadership. But he did not utilise the opportunity because of his unenterprising approach. He was vacillating and could not firmly make up his mind. He did not also display the urge, dash and dynamism to make his presence felt by the group. Nos. 2, 3 and 5 had remained as mere onlookers without active participation in the group proceedings. Thus, we see that although no one from the group was designated as leader, chairman or president to coordinate its activities, those having natural leadership qualities automatically came forward and accepted the leadership on their own. A group of people cannot function as an effective team and accomplish a given task without a leader or a coordinator. When this leadership is not officially provided, the gap is bridged by those having natural leadership abilities. In this group No. 4 first came forward to shoulder the responsibilities of the leader or coordinator and the group rallied around him.

No. 6: Friends, I find the subject given for our discussion rather confusing. I mean it is not clear-cut or to put it bluntly, it is not cut and dry. There appears to be some hesitation to call a spade a spade. I do not believe in public protests, agitations, morchas and hartals, whether democracy or no democracy. I believe firmly in strict discipline. If there is no discipline, there will only be disorder, chaos and confusion. Since the so-called protests, demonstrations, hartals, etc. were not firmly dealt with, we find the present situation, where there is a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the country. It is totally wrong to say that protests, demonstrations, etc. are necessary or should be allowed or accepted in a democracy. Violence is bound to follow. I cannot accept this proposition as the God's truth. What is the sanctity for it? Is there any rationale? Why there should be protests and disagreements against the Government which has been elected by the people? These days there are protests and disagreements for anything and everything. It leads to indiscipline, breakdown of law and order, violence, destruction of public property, loss of life etc. We can see the outcome of Assam agitation and Punjab terrorist activities. I, therefore, totally disagree with the proposition. It is built on false foundations I have had my say. You are welcome t protest at your peril. Thank you.

***Comments:** As he had demonstrated durin the initial stages, No. 6 continues to behav aggressively in a rigid and authoritariar manner. Instead of convincing others by rationa and logical reasoning, he tries to browbeat an bulldoze others by sweeping declarations an statements. He refuses to understand, analys and consider the full implications of the problen but jumps to conclusions according to hi personal beliefs and opinions. He lacks th patience and positive attitude to look at an issu from the point of view of the other party. H does not have tact and knack for cooperation an remains rigid and one-track minded. He has th gift of the gab but uses it to mislead others. Thi candidate is self-opinionated, arrogant and ill suited for team work. He will indulge i confrontation and cause friction which woul hamper cooperative endeavour. Rejected.*

No. 7: Gentlemen, I am wondering wha I should say. For one thing our friend No. has been outspoken and has expressed hi strong views, I do not wish to offend him even inadvertently. No doubt, it would b ideal if there can be perfect agreement o anything and everything and there are n disagreements at all. I think it would remai only an utopian ideal and mere wishfu thinking. It will never be a practica proposition. Since tastes differ, opinions var and understandings, approaches, tastes an outlook cannot be the same. There are boun to be differences. Some believe in capitalism others in socialism and some others i communism. If one does not protest agains injustice, how could it be corrected? Hov grievances could be got redressed? If th people in Russia and China had no protested and risen in rebellion, coul communist regimes have come up in thos countries? Russia would not have emerge as a Super Power and China a Big Powe Please excuse me.

I do not say that democracy thrives i Russia and China today. It is neither her nor there. Of course, one cannot agitat demonstrate or organise a strike today i China. But we must accept that there i discipline, which in turn has contributed t progress. Now I myself am rather confused On one side we see that agitations hav contributed to the growth of new ideas an strength. But discipline is also necessary. leave it to the group to accept whichever i chooses. I want to keep an open mind.

***Comments:** This candidate is confused an lacks grasp, courage and determination. He want to eat the cake and have it also. He is assailed b unnecessary doubts and finds it impossible i make up his mind firmly. His ideas are als limited and he is unable to perceive the essential of a problem, fix the priorities and implement definite course of action. A very weak and insipi candidate who cannot be relied upon with an degree of confidence. Rejected.*

No. 8: Friends, in my humble opinio though dissent is part of democracy, it demonstration through violence will destro democracy. Similarly, unending protest demonstrations, violence, terrorist acts, et will also prove disastrous for democrac Authoritarian dictatorships, whether of th right or left, do not face such protests. Ther

are no opposition parties in Russia or China. Even Adolf Hitler, the Nazi dictator of Germany, could not tolerate opposition.

The present-day military dictators do not permit the functioning of political parties in their countries. Only under democracy, one can indulge in agitations and hartals. But if they are carried to the extent of harming democracy itself, then it becomes self-destructive. We saw what happened in Assam and Punjab The Government had to use force to put down the violence. This can happen for some time. But continuous use of military for maintenance of law and order is also not good. It will eventually pave the way for military dictatorship. Therefore, the protests and voicing of dissent accepted under democratic traditions should be practical within limits and with restraint and caution. Public opinion should be aroused, but inconvenience to public should not be resorted to. That is why Mahatma Gandhi laid such great emphasis on non-violence in his protests which he termed as *Satyagraha*. Protests should not be used to capture votes. Instead the electorate should be persuaded to vote. There should not be violence and fist fights on the floor of the House. There should be dignity, decorum and discipline. The same applies to strikes, closures, etc. in industry. Hence, dissent and demonstrations should be on merit and resorted to very sparingly and always through peaceful means. Here we can follow the Japanese example.

Comments: No. 8 has grasped the basic issues correctly and proved successful in presenting his ideas convincingly. He is clear in his mind and speaks with firm convictions. He handles complex problems with fair competence and confidence He learns fast and benefits from the mistakes of others. In the initial stages he seemed hot but emotional and tended to retort, demanding eye for an eye. Subsequently, he learnt to act with restraint and dignity from No. 4. Later on, when No. 6 again attacked him, No. 8 responded in a more mature manner and was successful in overcoming the obstacles and contributed constructively to group task. He will improve with training. Selected.

No. 1: I hate agitations and hartals and above all violence and bloodshed. They disturb peace and interfere with our normal day-to-day life. They can also prove risky and dangerous leading to shootings, burnings, lootings, unnecessary killings of innocent people and so on. In my opinion, it is better not to allow agitations in public. There should be rules and laws and disputes should be settled by the courts. I hate violence of any kind. That is all.

Comments: A mild and retiring individual who is averse to taking even reasonable risks He is too self-conscious and cautious. He lacks enterprise, determination and an adventurous attitude. At best he could be a docile worker but his contribution will be only marginal. He will be of no use and turn out to be a burden to a team when effective leadership is not available. He is thus a risk for an organisation. Rejected.

No. 2: Gentlemen, in my opinion, one cannot achieve success without struggle, effort and sacrifice. To achieve what you want, you have to make determined efforts. By your mere asking, nobody will give you what you are really after. Everybody is interested in meeting his own requirements and looking after his own needs. Even to preserve democracy you have to fight, sacrifice and suffer. Only the baby that cries will get the milk. Whether it is the government, employers, educational institutions or other organisations, those enjoying power and advantages including money, position, etc. will not part with them or agree to share them voluntarily. Some compulsion and force will be inevitable and it is brought about by dissent and agitations. The extent of dissent and demonstration depends upon the situation and the issues involved. Thus French, Russian and Chinese revolutions were necessary The American War of Independence and the Civil War were also necessary. You have to fight for a worthy cause and we cannot and should not turn away or remain silent when injustice is being meted out. We should therefore make judicious use of the protest weapons available under democracy, to protect, preserve and promote democracy.

Comments: No. 2 has not spoken earlier. He was a silent but interested spectator. His present comments indicate that he has grasped the essentials and has a purposive approach. He is intelligent and can use his ideas and energy to attain the chosen goal. He is earnest and serious in producing tangible results. He will not give up once he is committed. With his keenness and determination, he can easily overcome his initial mildness. Recommended for selection.

No. 3: Well, you see, I really don't know what to say. I mean those who spoke earlier have already covered all the points. The whole subject has been analysed threadbare. I feel each one has been correct in his one right. Besides, in democracy everyone has the right to say what he feels like. Therefore, some can oppose protests and dissents and others may support them, which again is democracy. That's all.

Comments: An insipid, dull and easy going candidate who does not wish to exert himself and tax his brain. His ideas are severely limited. It is obvious he has no original views or opinions of his own. His impact on the group is nil and he has been completely ignored. He is a definite liability and burden to the team. Rejected.

No. 4: Friends, at the outset, I wish to submit that in my opinion, the proposition implying that indulgence in violent protests and dissents will destroy democracy is very valid and I fully support the same. At the same time, I also agree with the thrust of the proposition that there cannot be democracy, if there is no room for dissent and protest. It is true that under democracy the Government is formed by the party enjoying majority support. But the minority parties have also certain rights privileges and duties. They remain in the opposition and play their part. They have to draw attention of the public to the mistakes, irregularities etc of the ruling party. Similarly, the workers, students or other groups of people have the right to express their dissent. This is one side of the coin. At the same time, there cannot also be tyranny by the minority. The minorities cannot resort to excessive demands and blackmailing of the majority party. Ultimately, both should appeal to the electorate and abide by its verdict. Further, there is no place for violence, coercion and compulsion in democracy. Already the rights of citizens and minority groups are protected by the Constitution and the courts. Hence, violence in any form should be banned and put down firmly. Here we should follow the Japanese example where those who disagree, work harder, produce more, increase productivity and thus shame those in authority. Gandhiji similarly preached self-sacrifice, suffering and non-violence. Unfortunately, in our country we protest indiscriminately for political ends and resort to violence. This had already created cracks and the unity and integrity of our country are in danger. The time has come to radically mend our ways. We should respect the Constitution and never indulge in violence. We must register our protests, if any, peacefully and constructively. This alone will strengthen and promote democracy in India.

Comments: No. 4, as pointed out earlier, has emerged as the natural and strong leader of the group His comments were listened to with appreciation and approbation by the group. It is clear that he enjoys extensive ideas and discusses the subject in great depth. His approach is logical, rational and objective. By his persuasiveness and convictions he is able to carry the group with him. We find him realistic, practical and result-oriented. He enjoys positive leadership qualities and takes the team to victory, selected with top grading and special recommendations.

No. 5: Friends, after what No. 4 has said, if I give any comments, it would only mean carrying coal to New Castle. No point wasting your time or making a fool of myself. Hence, I would like to conclude by declaring that I back No. 4 and agree hundred per cent with all he has said. I am sure all of you share my views. Thank you.

Comments: This candidate has not made any original contribution and attempts to cover up his ignorance by praising No. 4 and diverting attention. He is lacking in industry, efforts and enterprise. He has failed to make use of the opportunities made available to him. Rejected. ❑

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

In a group discussion each candidate is exposed to the group as a whole and made to compete with the rest on equal footing. Each one of them has to draw upon his own resources to prove that he can outsmart the rest. For success, one has to take a consistent, intelligent, imaginative, pragmatic and positive stand on every issue. Those striving for success cannot run away from realities, but screw up courage to face the world. For all this, the potential leader has to have a perfect blending of both tact and sense of judgement. He should have the knack to perceive. The leader should also be able to motivate his team mates in moving systematically towards the chosen goal.

Indian National Movement

Terrorist Movement

We can roughly divide the left wing of the Congress into three groups, i.e., 'terrorists', 'revolutionaries' and 'extremists'. The terrorists were a small group of young men who believed that the British rule was an unmitigated evil and that it had dangerous consequences for India. Violence, in their opinion, was the only method by which the Britishers could be ousted from India. They considered it their duty to kill Europeans. Secret murders, destruction of government property and sabotage were their main weapons. They were intensely emotional young men who believed in the cult of the bomb In their opinion, ends justified the means. All fair or foul means would be good enough if the ends were achieved.

The terrorist movement played an important role in raising the political consciousness of the people and awakening them to move for the struggle of independence. It marks a vital phase in the history of the freedom movement and infused a new spirit and boosted the confidence and spirit of self-assertion in the people. It is the leaders of the terrorist movement who, for the first time, gave the call for complete independence from British imperialism. "No bones without bombs", was on the lips of everyone in those days. In fact the terrorist movement dominated the political arena from 1905 to 1915. The movement infused militancy even among the moderate elements in the country.

The Source of Inspiration for Revolution

The terrorists drew inspiration from the great men of revolution in the West and their writings, particularly those of Mazzini, Garibaldi and the anarchists and revolutionists of Russia. The *India Sociologist* wrote in December 1907: "It seems that any agitation in India must be carried on secretly and that the only methods which can bring the English Government to its sense are the Russian methods, vigorously and incessantly applied until the English rulers relax their tyranny and are driven out of the country." Among Indian sources, the main inspiration came from Bankimchandra Chatterji's *Anandamath*, Abinash Chandra's *Vartman Ran Niti*, V. D. Savarkar's *The 1857 War of Indian Independence* and from *Bhawani Mandi*, *Mukti Ka Path* and *Bhagwad Gita*.

The terrorists were inspired by revolutionary events in the world which precipitated the urge for armed liberation of the country. The Russian Revolution of 1905, the Young Turk Revolution of 1908, the Chinese Revolution of 1908 and 1912, the nationalists' armed revolts in the Balkans, etc., were some of the popular revolts which provoked the Indian revolutionaries to action. Ancient and modern history and more especially the European literature of revolution furnished examples that justified revolt and proclaimed its inevitable success.

> ***The terrorists were imbued with a high spirit of patriotism. In no small measure the blood of these brave sons of Mother India nurtured the plant of Indian Independence***

Final Mission of the Terrorists

The revolutionaries or terrorists had one single aim: the complete freedom of Mother India. According to the Sedition Committee, "the intentions of the revolutionaries were eventually to subvert by violent means the British rule in India." The aim of the Anushilan Samiti was "Salvation of India". The aim of the Ghadar Party was the overthrow of the British Raj in India. In short, all the terrorist movements i India were born out of an emotion. struggle of the Indians for the liber. tion of their mother country from th shackles of British imperialism. All them, without exception, believed in th violent overthrow of the British rule

Methods of Struggle

The revolutionaries adopted secret, well as open methods, organised var ous societies at various centres, ar trained young men, particularly of th age group of 14 and 25 years in the u of arms and ammunition. They we prepared for an armed rebellion.

The revolutionaries resorted to a sassination of British officials or poli officers to demoralise the bureaucra and raise the morale of the people l paralysing the government machiner Police officers, betrayers, police agen die-hard British officials were the ma targets. Attempts were made on t lives of Lord Minto and Lord Hardin the Governors-General, because th symbolised British imperialism in I dia. Dacoities were committed eith to procure arms and ammunition or get funds for the revolutiona organisations. Some of the revolutic aries went to London and Paris to training in the manufacture and use bombs and other ammunition.

These secret methods were supp mented by open activity in the form *akharas* for physical training, social s vice at *melas* and religious festiva propagation of *swadeshi* and boyc of foreign goods. The revolutionar even penetrated the armed forces propagate their ideals and enlist support of the courageous army p sonnel to enact an armed revolt in country.

The Revolutionary Organisations

In Bengal, the movement beca vigorous and militant because of partition of Bengal. Barinder Kur

Gandhian Thought—Religion



Mahatma Gandhi was not a prophet. His religious spirit had no mission to convert anybody from any one religion to another. His religion was broad-based, infusing love and affection into mankind. It was based on the maxim "Love for all, malice towards none". His religion was higher than the religion of a *Sadhu* or a *Mullah*. His conviction was that old Hinduism, the Hinduism of the earliest records, was a pure faith free from idolatry and that the spiritual faith of India has been corrupted by materialism.

To him, religion was an intensely practical thing. It underlined all actions. Self-denial, self-mastery, self-surrender, under the guidance of the spirit of God, were in his conception of life the stepping stones to the ultimate goal of all religions—absolute absorption of redeemed Man in God.

Sacredness of Life

Owing chiefly to his sense of sacredness of life and of his views of health, vegetarianism was with him a religious principle. It was also part of his creed to live simply. He believed that all luxury is wrong.

Gandhiji discovered the old truth that "man is spirit". The Gandhian philosophy is the philosophy of man. That man is spirit, is a discovery made by religion but not yet made by science. Even in religion the truth that man is spirit is not practised in human relations. Religious fanaticism and exclusiveness do not treat man as man, religious orthodoxy divides man from man. Religion, like politics, is still a divisive force. So everything else in the Gandhian philosophy follows from Gandhian rediscovery of the truth that man is spirit and not mere brute: "The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law—to the strength of the spirit."

Gandhiji's religion was not a sort of speculative theism. He said, "It is unnecessary to believe in an extra mundane power called God to sustain our faith in *ahimsa*." Gandhiji was a rationalist yet a critic of rationalism. He did not believe in the idolatry of religion, nor did he believe in the idolatry of reason, which rationalists, atheists and sceptics worship. Gandhiji was in search of Truth; in *My Experiments with Truth*, he discovered *ahimsa*, non-violence, and the living presence of God, the Ruler of the hearts of men. A Jain Muni said that Gandhiji was more a follower of Truth than of *ahimsa* and Gandhiji agreed with him. "I was capable of sacrificing non-violence for the sake of truth," said Gandhiji.

In *My Experiments with Truth*, Gandhiji made a dialectical transition from 'God is Truth' to 'Truth is God'. The change from 'God is Truth' to 'Truth is God' is a change which leaves no room for sceptics and atheists to stay outside his religion as unbelievers. "God is conscience. He is even the atheism of the atheist.... We are *not*. He alone is." But Gandhiji's religion was not confined to concepts or doctrines alone. He wanted to make it an instrument of human welfare, a medium to transform human antagonisms into human brotherhood, which he believed is innate in human nature. It is thus the duty of religion to arouse that permanent element in human nature. He stated: "Let me explain what I mean by religion. It is not the Hindu religion which I certainly prize above all other religions but the religion which transcends Hinduism, which changes one's very nature, which binds one absolutely to the truth within and which even purifies. It is the permanent element in human nature which counts no cost too great in order to find full expression and which leaves the soul utterly restless until it has found itself, known its 'maker' and appreciated the true correspondence between the 'maker' and itself. Once human beings are able to grasp that God is one and they are his children, they are all brethren and their duty is to love one another and share their sorrows and happiness, mankind enjoys universal peace".

hosh organised a secret society as arly as 1902. He was later on joined y Abinash Bhattacharya and hupendra Nath Dutta. Various rganisations like the Brati Samiti, uhrid Samiti, the Sandhya Samiti and ne like came into existence. The nushilan Samiti was the central and ost widespread among them. It had bout 500 branches with its headquarrs at Dacca. In Deccan, the revolutonary activity was carried on by the bhinav Bharat Society. Similar societies were formed in Madras. The ewspapers like *Kal, Vihari, Yugantar* nd *Bande Matram* spread revolutiony ideas and acted as the spokesmen of e terrorists in India.

The terrorist movement had its anches in London and Paris. Shyamji rishan Verma, V. D. Savarkar, Madam ma, Lala Hardayal and others formed volutionary groups there and were constant contact with Indian Secret cieties.

A revolutionary movement develped in Punjab with Sardar Ajit Singh, Lal Chand Falak, Sufi Amba Prasad and Dr. Dina Nath as central figures. They founded Bharat Mata Society. The movement was later directed by Lala Hanumant Sahai, Master Amir Chand, Avadh Bihari, Lala Pindi Das and Ras Behari Bose. In 1903 the Ghadar Party was formed in America by Lala Hardayal, Barkatullah and Kartar Singh. Its strength soon increased to 12,000 and about 8,000 of them came to India within two years with a view to bringing about a violent revolution for the overthrow of British imperialism. By 1915 the terrorist movement had spread all over India. There was a network of branches all over the country. It became an all-India movement. The central wing of the secret and underground organisation planned an armed rebellion. February 21, 1915 was the date fixed for this purpose. The revolutionaries were successful in enlisting the support of garrisons at Rawalpindi, Ferozepore and Jabalpore. M. N. Roy secured the support from Germany for the supply of arms and ammunition. The conspiracy was discovered before any action could be taken on account of the treachery of some Indians who divulged the secret. Over 200 prominent leaders of the terrorist movement were arrested and they were tried for treason. It is known in the history of the national movement as the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Hundreds of the soldiers were court-martialled. Rash Behari Bose fled to Japan. The British Government was alarmed by these disturbing developments and Lord Minto described the movement as a dangerous anarchist movement and murderous conspiracy and asked the British bureaucracy to wage a war against the terrorist elements and exterminate them completely. Whatever might be the opinions of the British rulers, the fact remains that the terrorists were imbued with a high spirit of patriotism. It was the blood of these brave sons of Mother India which nurtured the plant of independence. Their sacrifices will always be remembered by the people of India with admiration and respect. ❑

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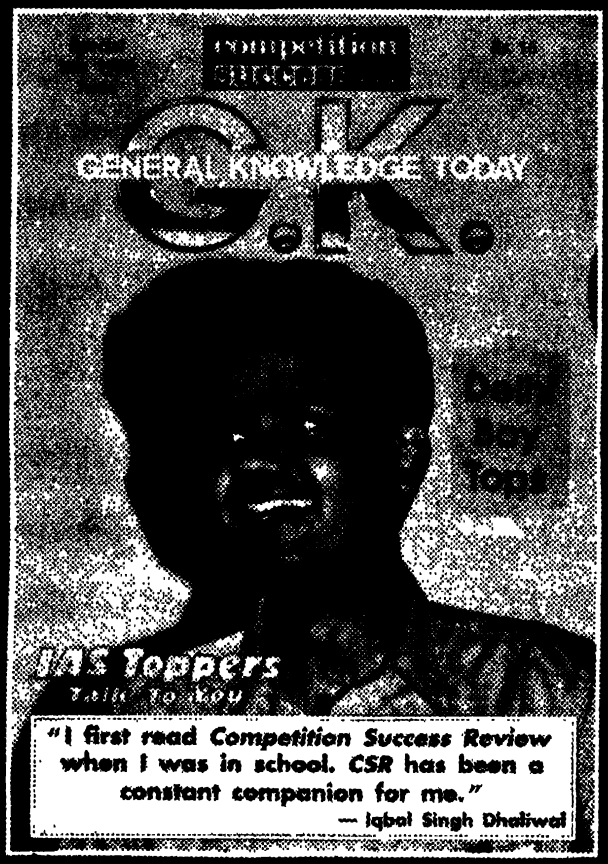
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Beginning with the February 1996 issue of* Competition Success Review, *we have started another new feature—Test Your Intelligence—compiled by the world renowned creator of Brain Twisters, Mr. Norman Sullivan of Great Britain. This brand new collection of brain-teasers is extremely important for various competitive examinations. The questions in this series will test your ability to reason quickly, use logic and juggle numbers and words while working against the clock.

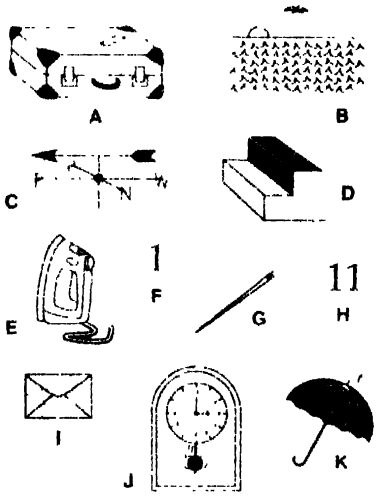
Some problems, such as the pictorial ones, will plainly take longer to solve than others, just as the solutions to many will strike you at first sight. In addition, some will involve more writing than others, although in almost every answer it is necessary only to write a single letter or number. To account for these considerations and to encourage quick thinking, time limits have been imposed for each test. These time limits take into account the amount of writing involved and the complexity or simplicity of the problems, although, in the case of writing, full allowance has been made for those who write slowly.

After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In addition to checking your answers, you should also reach the explanations that are included, specially for those questions that you have answered wrongly or failed to answer altogether. In this way, you will acquire a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to pit your wits against future questions.

Test No. 7

(Time Limit : 60 minutes)

1. Which illustration is the odd one out?

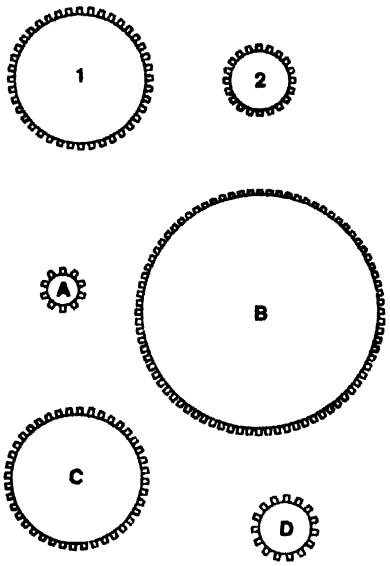


2. Here are three bingo cards. The numbers are called out in the order shown below. Without writing or marking the numbers, which card is the first to get a full line across, and in how many numbers called was the winning line claimed?

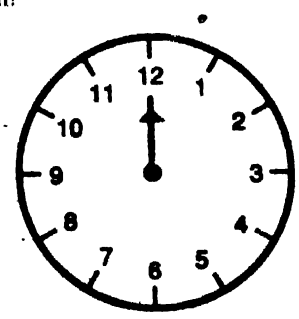
A	3			36	41		64	70	
		13	24			53	66	75	
		19		37		58		77	90
B	1		25		42		61		88
			29		44	56	68	71	
	4	12		30	48		69		
C		17		35		51	60		87
	2		22	38		55		73	
	6	18			40	59		74	

87	16	41	3	59	71	33	50	68	70
89	21	56	74	5	14	64	44	18	43
65	40	29	36	6	8	9	11	88	90

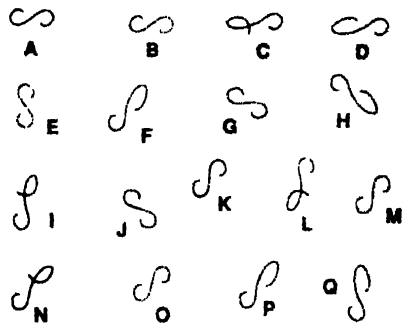
3. If you wanted pinion 2 to rotate twice as fast as pinion 1, which of the pinions below—A, B, C or D—would you mesh between them?



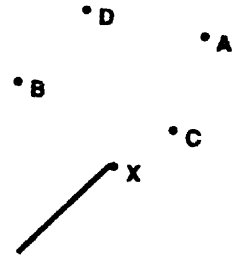
4. This hour hand moves 25 degrees backwards and then it moves 35 degrees forwards. Then it moves to the position diametrically opposite, from which it moves 100 degrees backwards. Finally it moves 60 degrees forwards. On what hour does it finish?



5. Which is the odd one out?



6. In this problem you must not use measuring instruments, but you may draw a freehand sketch, endeavouring to keep to fairly correct proportions. From point X, a person walks 50 metres southwest, then 100 metres east, then 120 metres north, then 50 metres west, followed by 70 metres southeast, 50 metres west, and finally 30 metres northwest.



In the diagram above, decide which spot will be the nearest to the finishing point. Base your proportions on the first leg of the journey, which is already indicated.

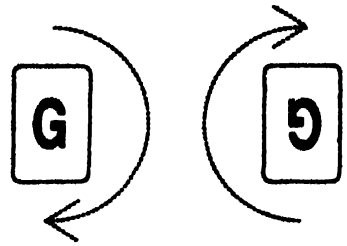
7. Which of these words does not have something that the other words have in common?

A. BEGIN B. ACE
C. MOQUETTE D. UNPRIMED
E. HANDICRAFT F. FORCEFUL
G. BOOKMOBILE (a mobile library)

What is X?

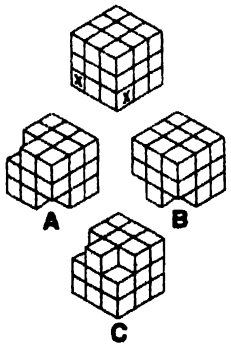
6	7	12	11	5	9	13	8	X
2	4	3	9	2	3	6	7	1	2

9. In a normal pack of playing cards some cards look different when they are turned round so that the top appears at the bottom and vice versa, as in this example of a simple letter.



If all the aces and picture cards are removed, there is only one suit that has only one card that looks different when it is turned round. What is the suit? What is the card?

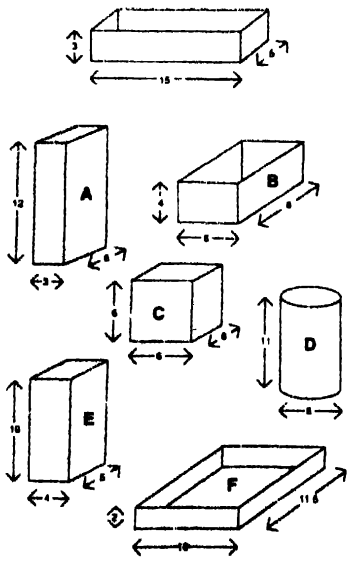
10. A total of 27 loose blocks are placed in the form of a cube. Two of these blocks, indicated by X, are then removed. Which of the blocks A, B or C will remain?

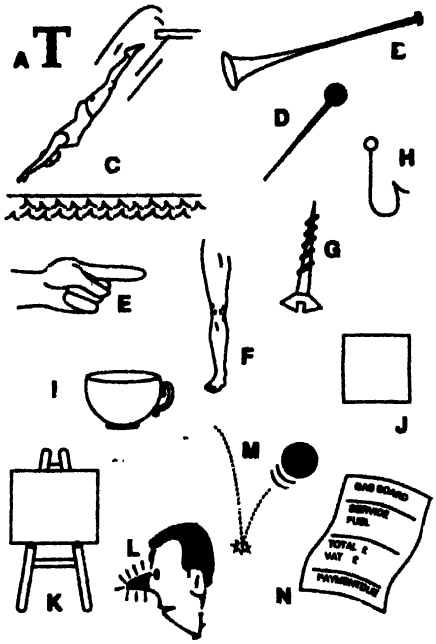


11. Which three of these numbers will add to 1000?

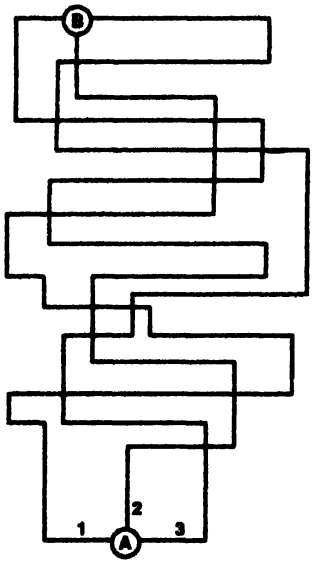
264	136	547	192
756	631	249	233

12. The receptacle at the top is filled with water. If its contents were poured into the six receptacles below, which of them, if any, would overflow?





14. Which is the shortest route from A to B?



15. Which number at the bottom belongs to X? (Clue: watch the spacing!)

63	14	431	74	52	6	X	915
716	654	7	14	812	449	11	600

ANSWERS

1. H (Score 1 point)

Apart from H, they all start with the last two letters of the previous word (as shown pictorially): caSE, SEA, EAST, STaIR, IRON, ONE, NEedLE, ELevEN, ENveloPE, PEndulUM, UMbrella.

2. B, 23 (Score 1 point if both correct)

3. Any of them (Score 1 point, but do not score any points if you have specified any one pinion)

4. 5 o'clock (Score 1 point)

6. D (Score 1 point)

7. E (Score 1 point)

All the others contain three alternate letters of the alphabet: A. BEGin; B. ACE, C. MOQuette; D. uNPRimed; F. forCEFul; G. booKMObile.

8. 3 (Score 1 point)

The first number in the top line is the sum of the first two numbers in the bottom line; the next number in the top line is the sum of the second and third numbers in the bottom line. This procedure is followed throughout, so X is the sum of 1 and 2.

9. Diamonds, Seven (Score 1 point if both correct))

10. C (Score 1 point)

11. 136, 631 and 233 (Score 1 point if all correct)

12. A, B, C, D and E (Score 1 point if all correct)

They would all overflow except F. The cubic capacity of the top receptacle is 225 cubic units. The other containers will hold: A. 216, B. 192, C. 216, D. 207 (approximately), and E. 200, cubic units.

13. A-J (T-square), D-E (pinpoint), F-B (leghorn), G-M (screwball), I-K (cupboard), L-C (nosedive) and N-H (billhook). (Score 1 point if all correct)

14. 1 (Score 1 point)

15. 716 (Score 1 point)

When it is spaced correctly the top line reads: 631, 443, 174, 526, 716(X), 915. Adding the digits that make up each number. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. ❑

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● ***Which is the tallest building in the world?***

—Pushpesh Basu, Sadiya (Assam)

The tallest office building in the world on record is the Sears Tower, ational headquarters of Sears Roebuck & Co. in Wacker Drive, Chicago, linois (U.S.A.), with 110 storeys rising to 443 m (1,454 ft). Its total height 520 m (1,707 ft) following the addition of two TV antennae.

In 1995 the Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur replaced the ears Tower as the tallest building in the world.

● ***What is the continental shelf?***

—Neeraj Kumar Tripathi, Allahabad (U.P.)

The continental shelf is the true edge of the continents. All around he continents, the sea floor slopes gently away from present-day eaches. Where the depth of the sea is about 180 metres, this gentle lope ends abruptly at the steep continental slope.

The width of the continental shelf varies enormously, for example, round South America. There is hardly any continental shelf off the oast of Chile. The steep slope of the Andes is matched by a steep rop into the ocean depths. But ff Argentina the continental helf stretches far into the Atlantic, ast of the Falkland Islands.

The shallow waters near conti- ental shelf are often rich in fish.

● ***Where is Chamundeshwari mple located and when was it uilt?***

—Ashok Kumar Singh, Supaul (Bihar)

It is located atop the Chamundi ills in Karnataka State. The hill rovides a panoramic view of Mysore city with the resplendent alace in the central area. The view specially at night attracts tourists.

The temple of Sri Chamun- eshwari dates back to the 16th r 17th century AD. It has the ikara of brick and mortar over he *garbhagriha*. The temple is a eminder of the victory of the oddess Chamundeshwari over he demon king Mahishasura. ymbolically, it is the triumph of ood over evil. The Maharaja of ld Mysore worshipped Sri hamundeshwari. The Navaratri estival is celebrated on a grand cale in the temple. The traditional ituals and cultural activities ulminate in the spectacular athotsava and glittering eppotsava.

● ***What is the old name of nkara?***

—Mohd. Manzar Hussain, Anantpur (A.P.)

Angora.

● ***Is it true that using a hair dryer too often can damage one's hair?***

—Devika Naidu, Kalpakkam (T.N.)

Hair will be affected badly only if the heat is kept on top high nd for too long a time. Always use your dryer on the low point nd keep moving it continually over your head.

Do not keep it pointed at one spot for too long. Too much heat an make women with oily hair have flaking at the scalp. Try to emember that you should dry only the hair and not the scalp.

● ***For how many years is the French President elected?***

—Baby Thomas, Mararikulam (Kerala)

Seven years.

● ***What are the uses of 'Amla'?***

—Praveen Jangde, Surat (Gujarat)

Amla, which is rich in a variety of uses, belongs to the family 'Euphorbiaceae'. It is known as 'Aonla' in Hindi, 'Chukna amlaki' in Assamese, 'Amran' in Gujarati, 'Amla' in Marathi, 'Aora' in Oriya, 'Amlika' in Sanskrit and 'Nellikkae' in Tamil.

Amla is good liver tonic having cooling and mild laxative effect. A fermented liquor made from amla is considered useful in digestion, anaemia, jaundice, certain heart complaints, cold and for promoting urination.

Amla is one of three constituents of the well-known Indian preparation 'triphala'. 'Triphala' is used as laxative and in treatment of enlarged liver, piles, stomach complaints and pain in eyes. It is a very rich source of vitamin 'C' and is valuable in diseases caused by deficiency of vitamin 'C', e.g., scurvy.

● ***Why is it dangerous to have a charcoal fire burning in a badly ventilated room?***

—N. V. Adithya, Sanapadara (Orissa)

The burning charcoal produces carbon monoxide which is a poisonous gas. If there is no outlet for the gas it will fill up the room and suffocate us.

● ***Which is the largest port in the world?***

—Prajapati Singh, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

The Port of New York and New Jersey (U.S.A.) is the world's largest, with a navigable water- front of 11,215 km (755 miles) (474 km/295 miles in New Jersey).

● ***Who was the first to introduce television service?***

–Akram Ashabuddin Shaikh, Beed (Maharashtra)

John Logie Baird launched his first television 'service' via a BBC trans- mitter on September 30, 1929 and marketed the first sets, Baird Tele- visions, at 26 guineas (£ 27.30) in May 1930. The world's first high-definition (i.e., 405 lines) television broadcasting service was opened from Alexandra Palace, London, on November 2, 1936, when there were about 100 sets in the United Kingdom.

● ***Which country is also known as 'Land of Cakes'?***

—Suneeta Malhotra, Ambala (Haryana)

Scotland.

● ***Why do snakes 'dance' for snake charmers?***

—Sweta Diwan, Bhangrotri (H.P.)

Snakes do not really dance to the music of snake charmers. Their slow, swaying motion is only a way of following the movements of the charmers while they prepare themselves to strike.

Cobras, the snakes most favoured by Indian charmers, do not respond to the music of a pipe. In fact they are deaf to high-pitched sounds. It is the closeness of the charmer and his slow movements that excite a snake and provoke it to rear up into a ready-to-strike position with the hood at its neck flared. Fortunately cobras are rather slow to strike and the charmers know when to stop before the snakes have time to lunge.

Indian cobras are however very dangerous. Their venom is a powerful poison and every year several thousand people die from their bites, usually after the cobras crawl into homes at dusk searching for rats.

● ***Which building was originally known as the Flavian Amphitheatre?***

—Archana Srivastava, Varanasi (U.P.)

The Colosseum at Rome. ❑

● ***Does Computer System Help Fight Crime ?***

The computer system has been put to manifold uses and detection of and combating crime is one among them. Many de- veloped countries have already fine-tuned their detection and surveillance system on the underworld through the computer system.

For instance, Britain's police intelligence agency, the National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS) comprising 450 police and customs officers has a pow- erful new computer system which helps NCIS identify common links between in- dividuals and crime stored in the files. The system which is called ALERT will be able to analyse the infor- mation fed into it and turn that data into intelligence. Each intelligence package produced by the NCIS staff is passed on to the 43 police forces in England and Wales or one of the six regional crime squads—groups of detectives who cover large areas of the country and investigate serious crime.



NCIS has now a tailor-made solution which will set the stan- dard by which other law enforcement agencies gauge their own computer intelligence systems. It has already identified 350 'most wanted' names in Britain who are involved in serious offences such as drug trafficking, counterfeiting and large scale theft.

IAS TOPPERS TALK TO YOU

Humanities and Professional Courses Secure Top Slots

The results of the Civil Services Examination 1995-96 declared in June 1996 once again indicate a perceptible trend : students from professional courses like medicine and engineering together with postgraduates in humanities secure the top slots in the Civil Services Examination. This persistent phenomenon evident year after year restates that Civil Services still command its undimmed top status symbol in the social hierarchy. The top slots this year have been dominated by candidates from the humanities stream (45 per cent), followed closely by candidates from the medical and engineering and other professional fields. Science graduates or postgraduates who made it to the top Civil Services restricted to a mere 15 per cent.

COVER STORY

Most of the candidates—whatever be the field in which they took graduation or postgraduation have a specific choice when it comes to the optionals. Preference is always made for certain particular subjects as regards the optionals. The most popular combinations are History and Anthropology, History and Hindi literature, History and Public Administration and Mathematics and Physics. The considerations that could have weighed for the candidates with regard to the choice of their optionals have ranged from better comprehension of a new optional to greater scoring chances.

The total number of candidates recommended for appointment is 638 and as per rules the UPSC has enlisted 188 candidates belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBC), 101 to the Scheduled Castes and 48 to the Scheduled Tribes.

There has also been a marginal rise, say 2 per cent, in the success rate of women candidates this year as compared to last year.

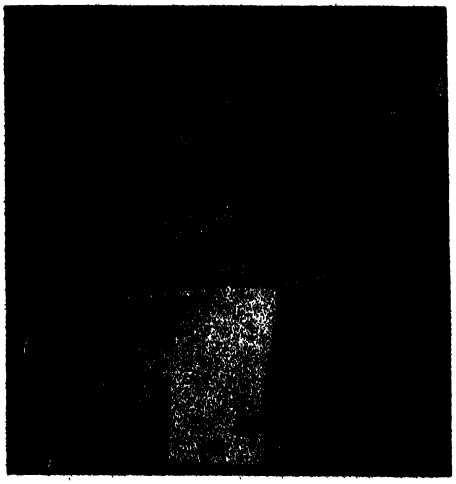
The toppers invariably admit that their outstanding success is due not merely to hard work and perseverance, but in a large measure, to the inspiration and support from their parents and other members of the family together with the blessings of God, or luck, as you may call it.

— Editor CSR

"Hard Work And Technique Of Preparation : Key To Success"

— Mumbai's Mona K. Khandhar, IAS Topper Among Women (1995-96)

Mona K. Khandhar, IAS Topper among women candidates, secured the seventh rank in the Civil Services Examination 1995-96. It is a unique distinction for India's commercial capital Mumbai, and its citizens, well known for their preference for business, to have given to Civil Services the top ranker among women candidates. A commerce graduate Ms. Mona has to her credit a postgraduate degree in Sanskrit Literature and the Lions Club Medal, Kalaswad Medal and H.D. Velankar Prize.



***CSR*: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?**

Mona K. Khandhar: Good luck, hard work, proper technique of preparation, right guidance and above all, blessings of elders and well wishes of friends.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparations for this examination ?

MKK : If one follows current affairs regularly, then one year.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

MKK : *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Times of India, The Economic Times, Frontline* and *The Economist.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

MKK : Cordial, very well informed, highly intelligent and encouraging. It interviews the candidate in such a manner so as to bring the best out of him/her.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

MKK : Proper selection of optional subjects (of aptitude and interest), proper selection of materials, preparation of short notes and discussions are key to success.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

MKK : Opportunity to serve Indian society, challenging nature of job and better scope for personality development.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

MKK : Without inspiration and help of my parents it would have been impossible to succeed. My mother took care of all needs while my father continuously helped and discussed current affairs with me.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for ?

MKK : I would have been disappointed. Since it was my second attempt, I would have tried again. Otherwise, either I would have joined dad's business or have done research in computers (regarding Sanskrit).

Q. How do you visualise your success?

MKK : I am glad that now I will be joining the mainstream of service to society and nation.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination ?

MKK : Philosophy (Prelims), Philosophy and Literature of Sanskrit Language (Mains).

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects ?

MKK : Aptitude, interest, availability of material and guidance.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers ?

MKK : *Essay*—Since Philosophy was one of my optionals, I was predetermined to write on any topic, so I made a kind of general preparation for it.

General Studies—Discussions and regular follow up of *Tonight, Turning Point, BBC News, Business India report, India This Week, World This Week,* magazines and newspapers as mentioned above.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

MKK : *Competition Success Review* spreads awareness, guides students for all careers.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review/General Knowledge Today* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

MKK : It provided me with ready factual information and topics to be prepared.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

MKK : Its information in brief possible way helps us to remember vital things and review the same before examination.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

MKK : It gives brief but necessary information regarding current topics of national and international importance.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study ?

MKK : *Optionals*—It depends upon one's preparation of notes, time, availability of the gap between papers during the Main Examination, syllabus of the optionals and good anticipation.

General Studies—Selective intensive study with more emphasis on Statistics and objective questions. ❑

"We Can Do Anything We Want If We Work Hard"

— *Delhi's Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal, IAS Topper (1995-96)*

Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal (24) has secured the first rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination 1995-96. A postgraduate in Economics from the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, he was selected for the ICAS Group A with the rank 229 in the Civil Services Examination, 1994-95. He also won the Soundarya Swamy Gold Medal during his academic career.

(The interview with IAS Topper (1995-96), Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal, first appeared in the July 1996 issue of *General Knowledge Today*. For the benefit of the readers of *Competition Success Review* we are publishing excerpts from the interview).

***CSR* : What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?**

Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal : The blessings of father, the constant love and devotion of mother and sister Dimple, the encouragement from friends like Gita and hard work.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparations for this examination ?

ISD : A year of concerted effort is adequate.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

ISD : *The Times of India, The Economic Times and India Today.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

ISD : It consists of the most experienced and professional people. The depth and range of their knowledge is amazing.



Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

ISD : We can do anything we want if we stick to it long enough and work hard.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

ISD : My keen interest in Development Economics made me realise that the IAS gives us the opportunity to be in the centre of the developmental efforts of our nation. Thus IAS was a natural choice.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

ISD : Immensely. Parents, sister, friends and other close family members boosted me for the goal.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

ISD : A mixture of God's grace, my family's blessings and hard work.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination ?

ISD : *Prelims*—Economics.

Mains—Economics & Public Administration.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects ?

ISD : Economics was a natural choice since I had studied it for 5 years. Public Administration is not only extremely interesting but also very relevant for every aspiring civil servant.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

ISD : *Competition Success Review* provides the much needed guidance to the youth in choosing and working towards success in their career.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

ISD : The experiences of successful candidates are absolutely invaluable in boosting your morale.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

ISD : *Competition Success Review* is a useful aid in the preparation for civil services examination.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

ISD : It is a good source of information, especially for those preparing for preliminary examination.

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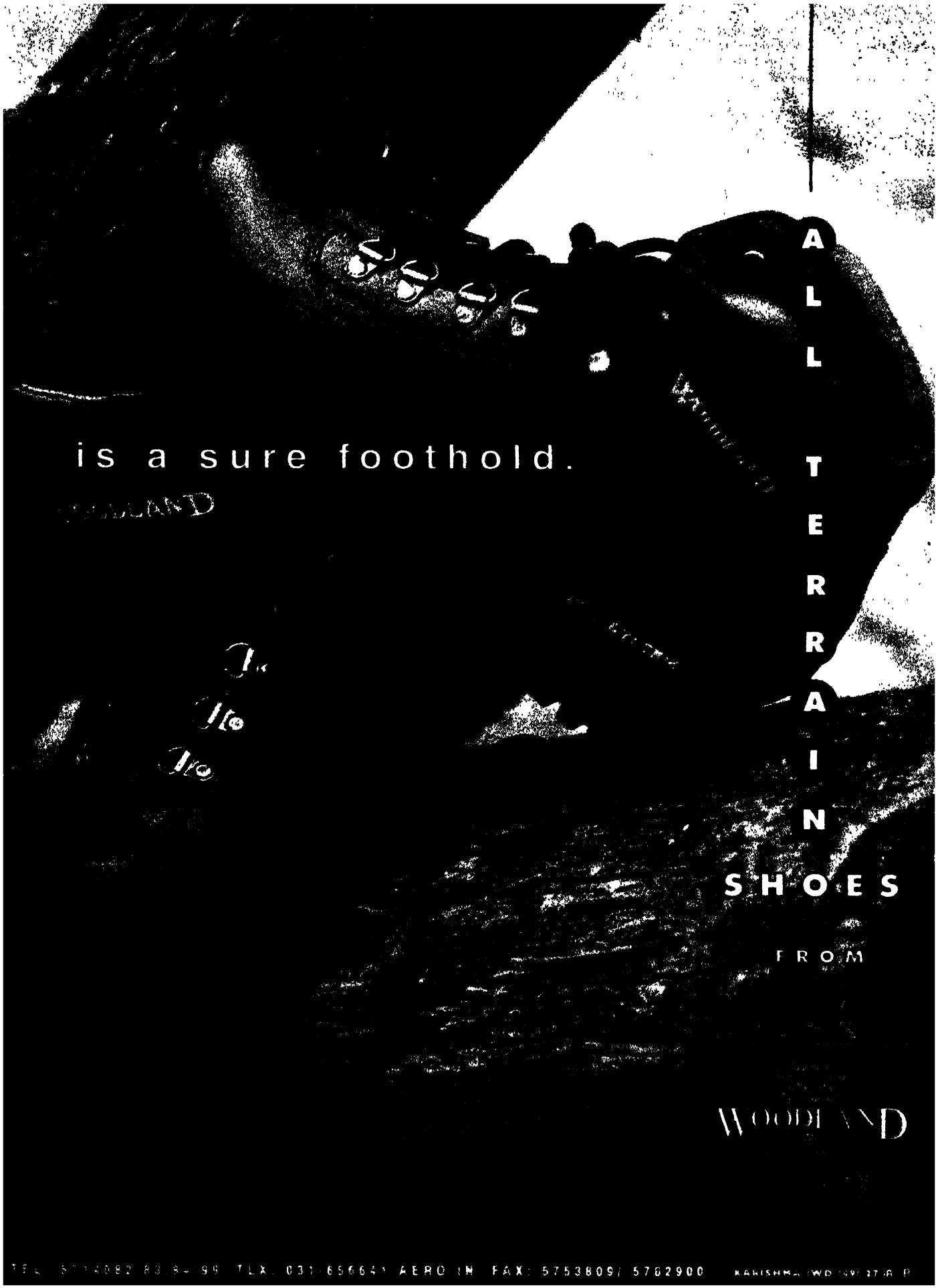
at 12,000 feet the wind

doesn't whisper.
it [illegible]

your muscles
don't twitch.
they [illegible]

and all that's
between [illegible] and the pearly
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Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study ?

ISD : I think the key is to identify core issues in every subject—the ones which have maximum forward and backward linkages —to study them intensively and understand them well.

Q. With the resumption of essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving three senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding eight more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what the top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

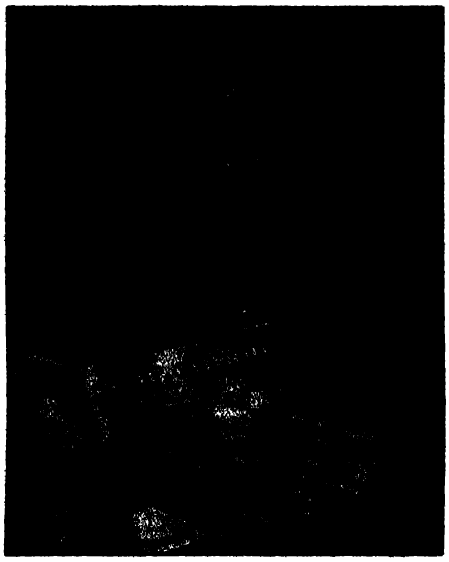
ISD : The ability to cogently compose your thoughts and to write them down in the most systematic and readable fashion is the key to not only the essay paper but all the other papers. ❑

My Personality Test

"You Need Strong Commitment And Belief In What You Say"

— Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal, IAS Topper (1995-96)

The call for the personality test both excites and scares you. It signifies the success of your 'written' endeavours. It also means that for the first time you are face to face with the UPSC. I attended a 7-day interview coaching course at Vajiram and Brilliant Tutorials. This meant that I had given 4 mock interviews before my interview and had greatly increased my confidence. I wore plain trousers, striped full sleeve shirt and a sober tie for the interview. The time at the UPSC reception was spent in talking to the other candidates. This keeps one's nervousness in check and yet keeps one's brain razor sharp. I was interviewed by Mrs. Ohma Bordia's board. The interview lasted for 45 minutes. My first feeling on entering the room was one of awe. But the questions began immediately and soon I had forgotten my nervousness. The



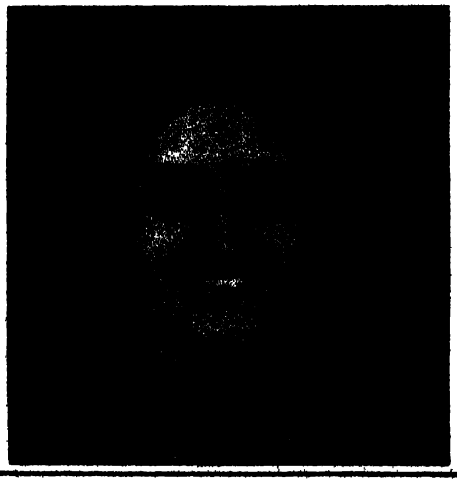
questions began with my hobbies, especially karate and its usefulness. The questions spanned a huge array of topics from Kashmir, child labour, opinion polls, subsidy, to overstaffing in the government and to the role of the bureaucracy. The other members quizzed me on WTO, patents bill, fiscal profligacy and the democracy vs reforms. Another member dealt with issues relating to technology like CDAC, genetics and a discussion on the failure of science in India. There were also some questions on the role of the Governor, the meaning and importance of a welfare State and the reasons for the failure of development programes. The key to success in the interview is to project a balanced view and stick to it. This necessitates a deep understanding of the issues and a strong commitment and belief in what you say. Reading newspapers regularly is perhaps the single most important factor contributing to success. ❑

The Board Appraises Your Personality Traits Like Honesty And Mental Alertness

— Mona K. Khandhar, IAS Topper Among Women (1995-96)

I was very happy on receiving the call for Personality Test and on the same day I chalked out my plan of action. I figured out important topics to be prepared on my biodata and current affairs (national and international importance). I brushed up my optionals, cleared doubts in basics, developing a general idea and opinion about recent developments in my optional subjects.

From my biodata I took out a number of personality related questions and prepared good coordinated answers on the same. I also brushed up my knowledge of Indian economy and Indian polity. I prepared almost



exhaustively on current affairs, topics of national and international importance and formed my own opinion with reasons. A very important part of preparation is *discussion*. I had discussed a lot of topics with my friends, father, brother, professors and some retired IAS officers. About my hobbies, I prepard myself with current and relevant information.

On the day of my interview, I wore an off-white cotton saree with golden checks and green and purple border. I was the third candidate to be interviewed. Till then I just went through two newspapers and talked with other

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candidates on very general issues. I was relaxed and till my turn, I did not read anything specific. When I entered the interview room I looked at the Chairperson and other panel members. I was a bit conscious and little nervous for one minute, but I smiled at them and immediately I was offered a seat. The first question I was asked was what I was doing at present. The last question was about the Comptroller & Auditors General, his duties and the presentation of his report. In order to test the candidate, panel members do ask some ticklish, though not vague questions. Opinion-oriented questions are the most ticklish questions. Candidates have to be careful while answering such questions as many other questions could be further linked with your answers. I was quite satisfied when I left interview room.

Candidate should not keep any bias or prejudice about the interview panel. Generally they tend to think that some panels give more marks and some don't, but there is no such thing. They get impressed neither by one's qualifications nor by looks, but only by candidate's overall personality (honesty, presence of mind, etc.). ❑

My Biggest Mistake

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers will speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination — in Prelims., in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving overemphasis or underemphasis on some subject. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparations. This will help you in achieving success in Civil Services Examination. ***—(Editor CSR)***

"I Neglected History In General Studies"

My biggest mistake was my neglect of he portion of History in G. S. Paper-I. I tudied only from the NCERT books and ound that it was extremely inadequate o tackle the questions on History in G.S. Paper-I.

The History portion of G.S. Paper-I requires me to do certain original texts like Bipin Chandra for the long answer type questions while for the portion on historical personalities one needs to read up certain guides like Unique.

Similarly, for the questions on Tagore, it s advisable to study a good book devoted o his philosophy rather than a mechanical exposition of dates and events in his life.

Other than this, I cannot think of anything which I would like to do or change if I had a choice.

GS: *CSR* is a valuable guide. Supplement his with any good guide.

Economics: For theory portion, I did H.L. Ahuja, Koutsyiannis, S.B. Gupta, Bo Soderston and Bhatia. For Indian Economics I relied on Dutt and Sundaram. The latest issues of *Economic Survey* and Union Budget are invaluable source of data. The latest Planning Commission reports and Five Year Plan document can also give valuable data and figures. ❑



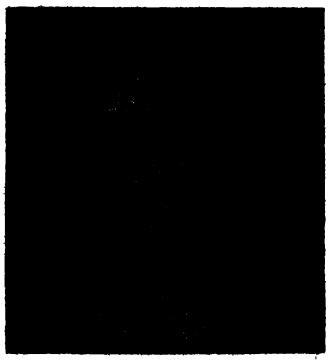
Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal
IAS Topper (1995-96)

BIO DATA

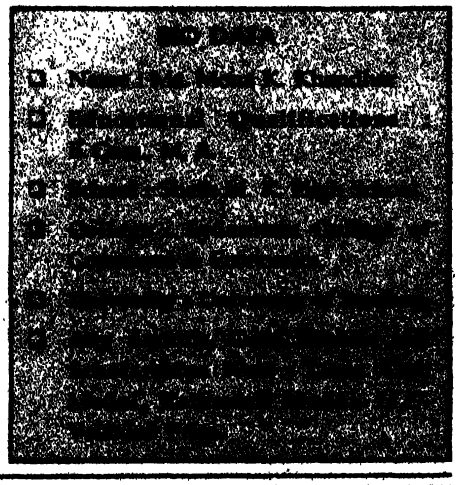
- **Name : Iqbal Dhaliwal**
- **Educational Qualifications : B.A.(Hons) Economics, M.A.**
- **School : The Mother's International, New Delhi.**
- **College : Sri Venkateswara College, New Delhi.**
- **University : Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University.**
- **Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won : Soundarya Swamy Gold Medal.**
- **Earlier selections : 1994-95; Rank 229; ICAS Group A.**

"I Failed To Complete The Papers"

My biggest mistake was my inability o complete papers, especially General tudies Paper I. It is very important to omplete all the papers well and keep at east five minutes in the end to go through t. In my first attempt I left questions of bout 140-150 marks in all (though I leared Mains, I couldn't score well in Mains in my first attempt). So in my econd attempt I did some writing ractice but in my second attempt lso I left about 50 marks in all. ince I knew my weakness, I always ttempted objective questions and the tatistics portion and then those uestions about which I was very onfident.



Mona K. Khandhar
IAS Topper Among Women
(1995-96)



CSR SPECIAL

BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

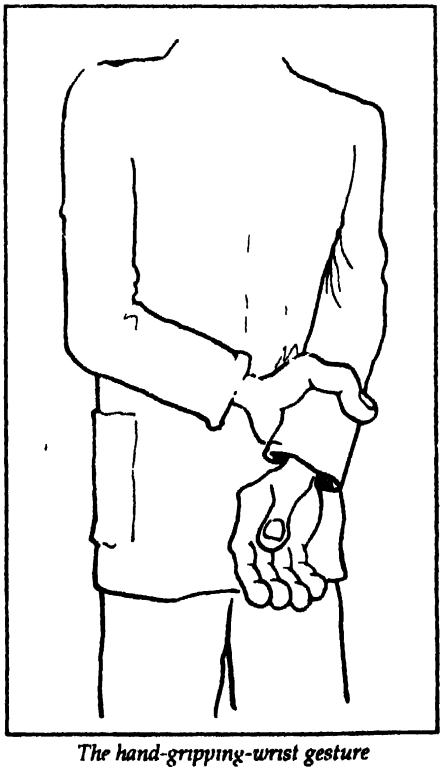
Allan Pease
World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Beginning with December 1995 issue, we have introduced a new feature on Body Language by Allan Pease. A world-renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills, Allan Pease has, in addition to his own interviewing and research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, zoology, education, psychiatry, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, cassettes and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Perusal and practice will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasurehouse of knowledge has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

HAND AND ARM GESTURES

This is therefore a superiority/confidence gesture position. It also allows the person to expose his vulnerable stomach, heart and throat regions to others in an unconscious act of fearlessness. Our own experience shows that if you take this position when

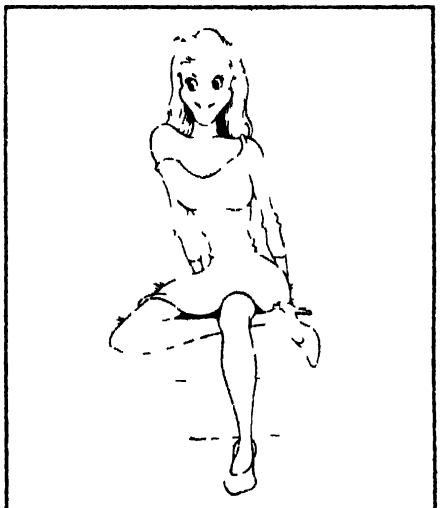


The hand-gripping-wrist gesture

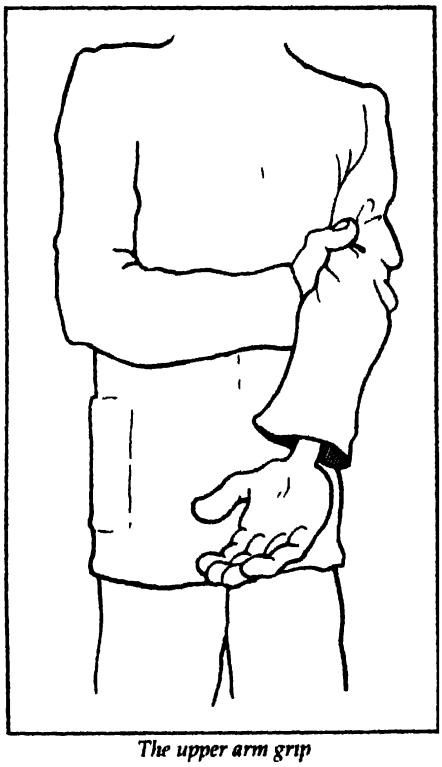
you are in a high stress situation, such as being interviewed by newspaper reporters or simply waiting outside a dentist's surgery, you will feel quite relaxed, confident and even authoritative.

Our observation of Australian police officers has shown that the officers who do not wear firearms use this gesture frequently and often rock back and forth on the balls of the feet. However, the police officers who do wear firearms seldom display this gesture using the hands-on-hips aggressive gesture instead. It seems that the firearm itself has sufficient authority for its wearer so that the palm-in-palm gesture becomes unnecessary as a display of authority.

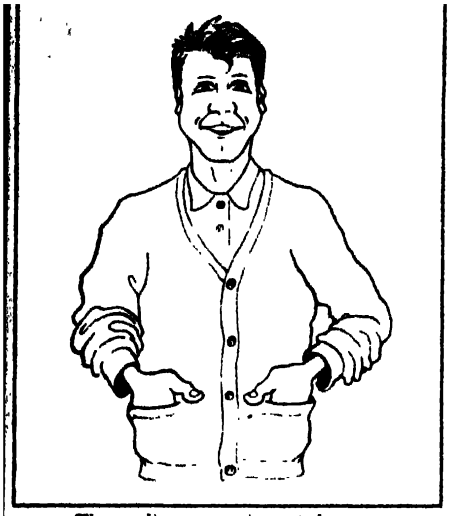
The palm-in-palm gesture should not be confused with the hand-gripping-wrist gesture which is a signal of frustration and an attempt at self-control. In this case one



Hand and arm gestures seek to convey both positive and negative attitudes of the individual. Even the stray act of rubbing the palms together either quickly or slowly could convey different impressions. Clenching the hands together with elbows resting on a table could mean that the person is confident, while the hands clenched together in middle or lower position could signal depths of depression. The sign of "steepling" hands is used to assert one's confidence and the gesture is often used by the boss while dealing with his juniors! Allan Pease, the international authority on body language, brings into focus the entire spectrum of body language to demonstrate the myriad ways in which individuals express themselves.



The upper arm grip



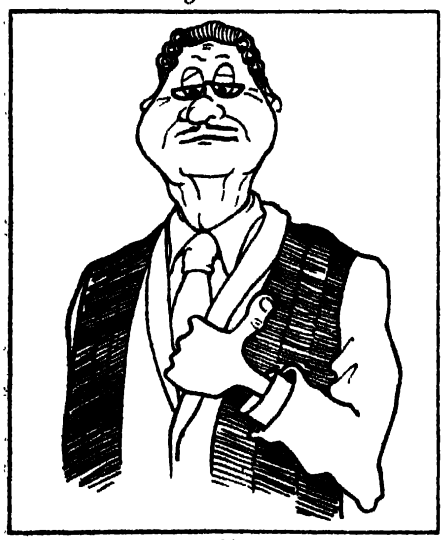
The cardigan or waistcoat thruster

hand grips the other wrist or arm very tightly as if it is an attempt by one arm to prevent the other from striking out.

Interestingly, the further the hand is moved up the back, the more angry the person has become. The man in the second figure, for example, is showing a greater attempt at self-control than the man in the first figure because the hand in the second figure is gripping the upper arm, not just the wrist. It is this type of gesture that has given rise to such expressions as, 'Get a good grip on yourself'. This gesture is often used by sales people who have called on a potential buyer and have been asked to wait in the buyer's reception area. It is a poor attempt by the salesman to disguise his nervousness and an astute buyer is likely to sense this. If a self-control gesture is changed to the palm-in-palm position, a calming and confident feeling results.

Thumb Displays

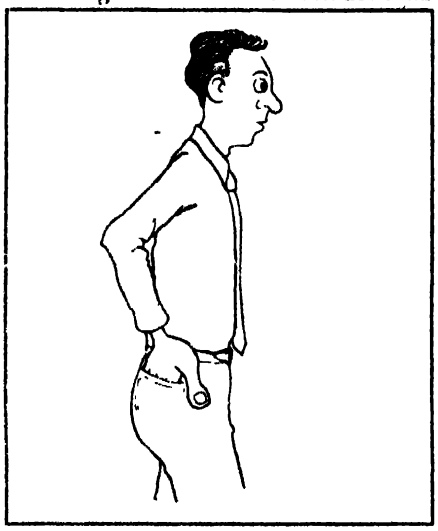
In palmistry, the thumbs denote strength of character and ego and the non-verbal use



'In my humble opinion...

of thumbs agrees with this. They are used to display dominance, superiority or even aggression; thumb gestures are secondary gestures, a supportive part of a gesture cluster. Thumb displays are positive signals, often used in the typical pose of the 'cool' manager who used them in the presence of subordinates. A courting man uses them in the presence of a potential female partner and they are common among people who wear high-status or prestige clothing. People wearing new, attractive clothing use thumb displays more frequently than those who wear older, outdated clothing.

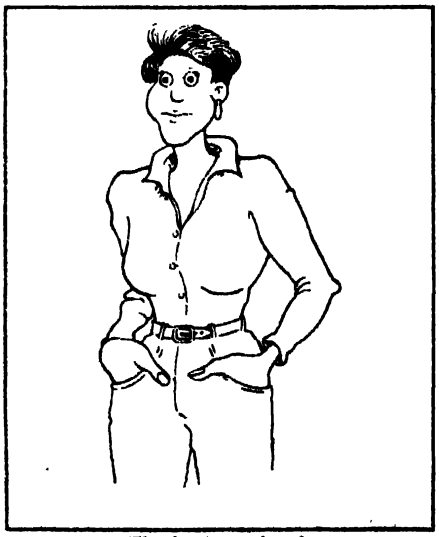
The thumbs, which display superiority, become most obvious when a person gives a contradictory verbal message. Take, for example, the lawyer who turns to the jury and in a soft, low voice says, 'In my humble opinion, ladies and gentlemen of the jury...' while displaying dominant thumb gestures and tilting back his head to 'look down his



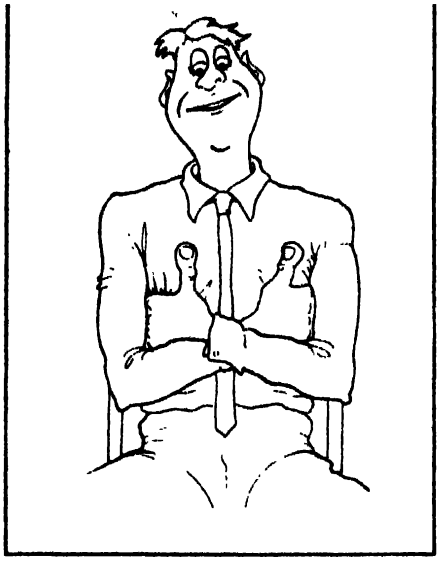
Thumbs protruding from back pockets

nose. This has the effect of making the jury feel that the lawyer is insincere, even pompous If the lawyer wished to appear humble, he should have approached the jury with one foot toward them, his coat open, an open palm display and stooping forward a little to show humility, or even subordination to the jury.

Thumbs most often protrude from people's pockets, sometimes from the back pockets in a secretive manner to try to hide the person's dominant attitude. Dominant or aggressive women also use this gesture; the women's movement has allowed them



The dominant female

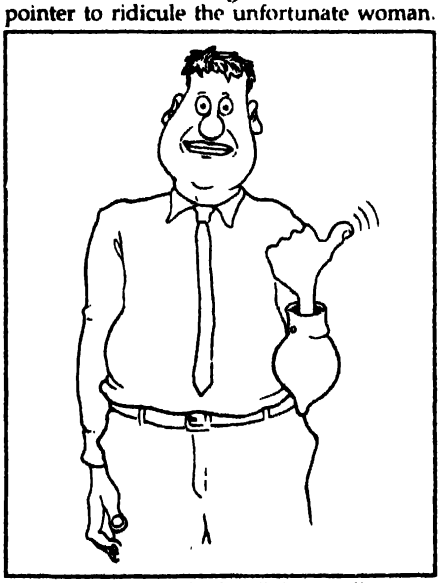


Thumbs-up position

to adopt many male gestures and positions. In addition to all this, thumb thrusters will often rock on the balls of their feet to give the impression of extra height.

Arms folded with thumbs pointing upwards is another popular thumb gesture position. This is a double signal, being that of a defensive or negative attitude, (folded arms) plus a superior attitude (displayed by the thumbs). The person using this double gesture usually gesticulates with his or her thumbs, and rocking on the balls of the feet when standing is common.

The thumb can also be used as a signal of ridicule or disrespect when it it used to point at another person For example, the husband who leans across to his friend, points toward his wife with a closed fist thumb gesture and says, 'Women are all the same, you know', is inviting an argument with his wife. In this case the shaking thumb is used as a pointer to ridicule the unfortunate woman.



'Women... they're all the same!'

Consequently, thumb-pointing is irritating to most women, particularly when a man does it. The shaking thumb is less common among women, although they sometimes use the gesture at their husbands or at people they do not like. ❑

Expected Objective Questions On General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are no doubt aware this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs, events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement and so on.

For the present issue I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on 'Science (Chemistry)". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self assessment.



(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
(v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the reader should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue a test battery of 100 questions on 'Economics' will be drawn.

SCIENCE (CHEMISTRY)

Q 1 Liquid is characterised by its
(a) Fluidity
(b) No definite shape but definite volume
(c) Capacity to dissolve the solids
(d) All of these properties

Q 2 In a solid
(a) Order effect and disorder effect are equal
(b) Order effect of cohesive forces is less than disorder effect of thermal agitation of the molecules
(c) Order effect of cohesive forces is greater than disorder effect of thermal agitation of the molecules
(d) None of the above

Q 3 Van der wall's forces of molecular attraction are defined as
(a) The very weak physical forces between the molecules of the substances
(b) The attractive forces between the molecules when they are close to one another
(c) The resultant of electrostatic attraction and electrostatic repulsion forces of the molecules
(d) All the above definitions

Q 4 Electrostatic repulsion force in a molecule is due to
(a) Repulsion between the electrons for electrons and nuclei for nuclei contained in two different molecules
(b) Repulsion between protons of the nuclei of the molecules
(c) Repulsion between electrons of the molecule or molecules
(d) None of the above

Q 5 The temperature at which a real gas obeys the ideal gas laws over a wide range of pressure is called
(a) Inversion temperature
(b) Reduced temperature
(c) Boyle temperature
(d) Critical temperature

Q 6 Kinetic energy of translation of an ideal gas is dependent upon
(a) Pressure of the gas
(b) Volume of the gas
(c) Temperature of the gas
(d) Nature of the gas

Q 7 Rate of diffusion of a gas is
(a) Directly proportional to its density
(b) Directly proportional to its molecular weight
(c) Directly proportional to the square root of its molecular weight
(d) Inversely proportional to the square root of its molecular weight

Q 8 Mean free path of gas molecules is dependent on
(a) Viscosity of the gas
(b) Velocity of gas
(c) Volume of the gas
(d) Temperature of the gas

Q 9 The law which states that the amount of gas dissolved in a liquid is proportional to its partial pressure is
(a) Dalton's law (b) Gay Lussac's law
(c) Henry's law (d) Raoult's law

Q 10 The osmotic pressure of a solution increases if
(a) Volume is increased
(b) Temperature is decreased
(c) Number of molecules of solute is increased
(d) None of the above

Q 11 Semi permeable membrane permits the flow of
(a) Solute through it
(b) Solvent through it
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) None of the above

Q 12 The equilibrium constant decreases with rise of temperature in the case of
(a) Endothermic reaction
(b) Exothermic reaction
(c) Heterogeneous reaction
(d) Homogeneous reaction

Q 13 Equilibrium established in a system in which two or more phases occur is called
(a) Homogeneous equilibrium
(b) heterogeneous equilibrium

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(c) Stable equilibrium
(d) None of the above

Q. 14. The rate constant for a first order reaction depends on
(a) Initial concentration of reactants
(b) Time of reaction
(c) Extent of reaction
(d) Temperature

Q. 15. The series in which the electrode potentials of metals are arranged in an order is known as
(a) Electrode potential series
(b) Electrical conductivity series
(c) Electrochemical series
(d) Chemical affinity series

Q. 16. Some sources of energy are continuously produced in nature and are essentially inexhaustible. Which of the following is such a source ?
(a) Coal and lignite
(b) Geothermal Power
(c) Natural gas and crude oil
(d) Uranium

Q. 17. Which of the following copper alloys is used for the manufacture of caps of cartridges ?
(a) Brass (b) Bronze
(c) Gun metal (d) German silver

Q. 18. Which of the following copper alloys is used for the manufacture of control valves ?
(1) Brass (b) Bronze
(c) Gun metal (d) German silver

Q. 19. Which of the following copper alloys is used for the manufacture of springs and suspension filaments in electrical instruments ?
(a) Bronze
(b) Aluminium bronze
(c) German silver
(d) Phosphorus bronze

Q. 20. Which of the following copper alloys is used for the manufacture of gears and bearings ?
(a) Brass (b) Bell metal
(c) Gun metal (d) Aluminium bronze

Q. 21. Which of the following copper alloys is used for the manufacture of resistance wire ?
(a) Aluminium bronze
(b) German silver
(c) Bell metal
(d) None of these

Q. 22. For the manufacture of cement, which of the following is used in the largest quantity ?
(a) Alumina (b) Calcium oxide
(c) Gypsum (d) Silica

Q. 23. Which of the following metals has the lowest melting point ?
(a) Lead (b) Lithium
(c) Potassium (d) Sodium

Q. 24. Which of the following two elements are present in the largest number of compounds ?
(a) Carbon and hydrogen
(b) Carbon and nitrogen
(c) Carbon and oxygen
(d) Oxygen and hydrogen

Q. 25. Which of the following has the lowest ionisation potential ?
(a) Bromine (b) Chlorine
(c) Fluorine (d) Iodine

Q. 26. All of the following are ores of Copper, except
(a) Cuprite (b) Cinnabar
(c) Copper pyrites (d) malachite

Q. 27. Most reactive element among the following is
(a) Fluorine (b) Iodine
(c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen

Q. 28. The process which brings about chemical decomposition of a substance by water is called
(a) Hydrogenation (b) Hypotrophy
(c) Hybridisation (d) Hydrolysis

Q. 29. How many kinds of rays do radioactive elements emit ?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

Q. 30. Milk is a mixture of
(a) Fats and water
(b) Carbohydrates and water
(c) Carbohydrates, fats and water
(d) Carbohydrates, fats, proteins and water

Q. 31. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
(a) A liquid is not rigid but has definite volume and intrinsic shape
(b) A gas has no rigidity, intrinsic shape or intrinsic volume
(c) A solid is rigid, occupies definite volume and possesses definite shape
(d) All these statements are correct

Q. 32. What makes the water a very convenient medium for chemical reactions and biological processes ?
(a) It has a low specific heat
(b) It has a reasonably long temperature range between its freezing point and boiling point
(c) it has greater density as liquid than when it is in solid state
(d) None of these

Q. 33. Alloys, in which mercury is one of the metals, are called
(a) Amalgams (b) Emulsions
(c) Mixtures (d) Solders

Q. 34. Which of the following factors influence the rate of chemical reactions ?
(a) Concentrations of reactants
(b) Presence of a catalyst
(c) Temperature
(d) All of these

Q. 35. All of the following are units of electrical measurements, except
(a) Angstrom (b) Coulomb
(c) Ohm (d) Siemen

Q. 36. All of the following noble gases are present in the atmosphere, except
(a) Argon (b) Helium
(c) Radon (d) Xenon

Q. 37. Which of the following is correctly matched ?
(a) Aluminium—Haematite
(b) Lead—Galena
(c) Iron—Bauxite
(d) Magnesium—Malachite

Q. 38. β-particles are
(a) Orbital electrons
(b) Electrons present in atmosphere
(c) Electrons emitted by nucleus
(d) Electrons obtained during cation formation

Q. 39. Positrons are particles
(a) Having a unit positive charge
(b) Having same mass as electrons
(c) Given out by artificial radioactive substances
(d) have all the above characteristics

Q. 40. Mass number of an Uranium isotope which is used in atom bomb is
(a) 231 (b) 233 (c) 235 (d) 236

Q. 41. In which of the following compounds the oxidation number of oxygen is +2 ?
(a) F_2O (b) O_3
(c) KO_3 (d) Na_2O_2

Q. 42. Which is the strongest acid ?
(a) H_2SO_4 (b) HCl
(c) HNO_3 (d) H_2CO_3

Q. 43. Which of the following is a non-metal ?
(a) Gallium (b) Indium
(c) Boron (d) Aluminium

Q. 44. Which of the following is a polymer ?
(a) Vinyl chloride (b) Urea
(c) Starch (d) Styrene

Q. 45. Which of the following statements about the physical properties of non-metals is *not* correct ?
(a) They are not ductile
(b) Most of these have high melting and boiling points
(c) They do not conduct electricity
(d) They are not malleable

Q. 46. The differences in the physical properties of metals and non-metals are due to
(a) Different structures of their atoms
(b) Different number of their atoms
(c) The fact that metals have atoms whereas non-metals have none
(d) None of these

Q. 47. In the laboratory preparation of Chlorine, manganese dioxide
(a) Functions as a catalyst
(b) Gets oxidised
(c) Gets reduced
(d) None of these

Q. 48. The process of bleaching by chlorine is called
(a) Decomposition (b) Oxidation
(c) Reduction (d) Substitution

Q. 49. Which among the following non-metals is a liquid ?
(a) Bromine (b) Carbon
(c) Phosphorus (d) Sulphur

Q. 50. Which of the following statements about the physical properties of metals is *not* correct ?

LOOKING GOOD BEGINS WITH GILLETTE

(a) All metals are solid except mercury
(b) Most of the metals are hard except sodium and potassium
(c) They are not malleable
(d) Hydrogen and chlorine

Q. 51. Which of the following are produced by the electrolysis of brine ?
(a) Chlorine and sodium
(b) Chlorine and sodium hydroxide
(c) Chlorine, hydrogen and sodium hydroxide
(d) Hydrogen and chlorine

Q. 52. Which of the following acids is used as a dehydrating and drying agent ?
(a) Acetic (b) Hydrochloric
(c) Nitric (d) Sulphuric

Q. 53. Which of the following reactions cannot be used for the formation of salts ?
(a) The reaction between a metal oxide and an acid
(b) The reaction between an acid and a base
(c) The reaction between a non-metal and oxygen
(d) The reaction between an acid anhydride and a metal

Q. 54. The combustible material on the tip of a safety match stick is
(a) Antimony sulphide
(b) Phosphorus
(c) Manganese dioxide
(d) Sulphur

Q. 55. The term 'carat' is used to express purity of gold. The purest form of gold is
(a) 18 carats (b) 20 carats
(c) 22 carats (d) 24 carats

Q. 56. German silver is an alloy of
(a) Copper, silver and zinc
(b) Copper, nickel and zinc
(c) Silver, tin and zinc
(d) Silver, nickel and zinc

Q. 57. Which of the following is the hardest metal ?
(a) Gold (b) Iron
(c) Platinum (d) Tungsten

Q. 58. Rusting of iron is an example of
(a) Absorption (b) Adsorption
(c) Oxidation (d) Reduction

Q. 59. Which of the following metals does not get affected by nitric acid ?
(a) Copper (b) Gold
(c) Mercury (d) Silver

Q. 60. The first attempt to explain the structure of the hydrogen atom was made by
(a) John Dalton
(b) Albert Einstein
(c) Stanislao Cannizzar
(d) Niels Bohr

Q. 61. The nucleus of an atom consists of
(a) Electrons and neutrons
(b) Electrons and protons
(c) Protons and neutrons
(d) All of the above

Q. 62. The atomic number of an element is equal to the number of
(a) Neutrons present in the nucleus
(b) Electrons revolving around the nucleus in different orbits
(c) Isotopes
(d) None of these

Q. 63. Which of the following particles move around the nucleus of an atom and are negatively charged ?
(a) Protons (b) Neutrons
(c) Electrons (d) None of these

Q. 64. With respect to which element, the valency of elements corresponds to group number ?
(a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Carbon (d) Helium

Q. 65. Which is the most reactive Halogen ?
(a) Fluorine (b) Iodine
(c) Chlorine (d) Bromine

Q. 66. Which of the following elements has the smallest size ?
(a) Magnesium (b) Phosphorous
(c) Chlorine (d) Aluminium

Q. 67. A high value of half life period of a radioactive element means
(a) High instability
(b) Greater stability
(c) Decay with emission of β-particles only
(d) Emission of a-particles only

Q. 68. Base forming tendency of which of the following elements is maximum ?
(a) Cs (b) K (c) Na (D) Ca

Q. 69. Of which of the following simpler particles is an atom composed of ?
(a) Isotopes, isobars, positorns
(b) Electrons, neutrons, protons
(c) Deutrons, neutrons, positrons
(d) Deutrons, neutrons, protons

Q. 70. Which of the following statements about the use of radioactive isotopes is correct ?
(a) In medicine, they are used as tracers for diagnostic purposes
(b) In industry, they are used to detect leak in water, oil and gas pipelines
(c) They are used to determine the age of rocks and fossils
(d) All of these statements are correct

Q. 71. Which of the following plays the central role in determining the chemical properties of atoms and molecules ?
(a) Electrons (b) Neutrons
(c) Protons (d) All the above play equal role

Q. 72. Of the three components of an atom, the smallest in mass is
(a) Proton (b) Neutron
(c) Electron (d) All the components have equal mass

Q. 73. A solution of zinc chloride cannot be stored in a vessel made of
(a) Aluminium (b) Gold
(c) Lead (d) Silver

Q. 74. Solder, which is used for soldering metal pieces, is an alloy of
(a) Tin and zinc (b) Tin and lead
(c) Zinc and lead (d) Zinc and copper

Q. 75. As crops grow and are then harvested, the agricultural land suffers loss of certain elements. Which of the following is a primary nutrient ?
(a) Nitrogen (b) Phosphorus
(c) Potassium (d) All of these

Q. 76. Which of the following was the first organic compound to be synthesised in the laboratory ?
(a) Citric acid (b) Formic acid
(c) Lactose (d) Urea

Q. 77. With 10-12 per cent chromium, iron forms a very well-known alloy steel called
(a) Silver steel (b) Mild steel
(c) Plate steel (d) Stainless steel

Q. 78. Glycerol is used for all of the following except
(a) As a sweetening agent in beverages and confectionery
(b) As a antifreeze in automobile radiators
(c) As a lubricant for heavy machinery
(d) For preparation of better quality of soaps and cosmetics

Q. 79. The branch of science which is concerned with the study of chemical composition of the earth's crust and the changes which take place in it is called
(a) Biochemistry (b) Cytochemistry
(c) Geochemistry (d) Geobiology

Q. 80. At room temperature, which of the following hydrocarbons is a liquid ?
(a) Butane (b) Ethane
(c) Pentane (d) Propane

Q. 81. Which is the most reactive hydrogen atom in alkanes ?
(a) Primary (b) Tertiary
(c) Secondary (d) All are equally reactive

Q. 82. Which of the following statements about the properties of water is not correct ?
(a) It has low specific heat which makes it a poor storehouse of energy
(b) It does not evaporate or freeze as easily as many other liquids do
(c) It has great dissolving power which arises from its polar character and high dielectric constant
(d) It is a convenient medium for chemical reactions and biological processes

Q. 83. Silicon Carbide is generally used as a/an
(a) Catalyst (b) Solvent
(c) Abrasive (d) Dehydrating agent

Q. 84. Ferro silicon is an alloy of
(a) Iron and Silicon
(b) Silicon, Tin and Zin
(c) Iron, Silicon and Tin
(c) Iron, Silicon and Zinc

Q. 85. As the atomic number increases, electron affinity
(a) Decreases
(b) Increases
(c) Remains Constant
(d) Approaches infinite value

Q. 86. When the difference in electronegativity is large, the resulting bond is
(a) Metallic bond (b) Covalent bond
(c) Ionic bond (d) Non-polar bond

Q. 87. Glass is mostly produced by heating to about 1400 degree Centigrade
(a) Limestone and soda ash
(b) Soda ash and silica
(c) Silica and limestone
(d) Limestone, silica and soda ash

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Q. 88. Fats and their derivatives occurring in living systems are collectively known as
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Proteins
(c) Lipids (d) Vitamins

Q. 89. Which of the following elements has 92 as the atomic number ?
(a) Lead (b) Platinum
(c) Thorium (d) Uranium

Q. 90. Carbon dioxide is
(a) An acidic oxide
(b) A basic oxide
(c) A neutral oxide
(d) An atmospheric oxide

Q. 91. Which of the following groups of elements finds extensive application in the transistor industry ?
(a) Carbon and Platinum
(b) Silicon and Germanium
(c) Iridium and Germanium
(d) Tungsten and Platinum

Q. 92. The process of union of two or more molecules of a substance to form a large single molecule is called
(a) Diffusion (b) Synthesis
(c) Fusion (d) Polymerisation

Q. 93. *Tritium* is composed of
(a) One proton, two electrons and one neutron
(b) Two protons and one electron
(c) One proton, one electron and one neutron
(d) One proton, one electron and two neutrons

Q. 94. *Nitrolim* is a mixture of
(a) Nitrogen and aluminium
(b) Calcium cyanamide and coke
(c) Calcium and nitrogen
(d) Calcium carbide and nitrogen

Q. 95. Which one of the following is the most favourable condition for the reaction of nitrogen with hydrogen to form ammonia ?
(a) High pressure, high temperature and high concentration of reactants
(b) High pressure, low temperature and high concentration of reactants
(c) High pressure, low temperature and low concentration of reactants
(d) Low temperature, low pressure and high concentration of reactants

Q. 96. A substance at high temperature glows because of
(a) High kinetic energy of the atoms
(b) Vibration of the molecules
(c) Excitation of electrons within the atomic nucleus
(d) All of the above

Q. 97. Principal quantum number represents
(a) The sub-shell to which the electron belongs
(b) The location of the orbit of revolution of the electron in the sub-shell
(c) The energy shell or level in which the electron is revolving round the nucleus
(d) Rotation about its own axis as well during its motion in an orbit around the nucleus

Q. 98. A covalent linkage is set up between two atoms when
(a) Difference in their electronegativity values is very high
(b) Their electronegativity values are about the same
(c) They are placed in the same vertical group of periodic table
(d) When both have the same number of valency electrons

Q. 99. Water is a good solvent for many salts because it
(a) Is neutral
(b) Is a poor conductor of electricity
(c) Can be easily converted into steam
(d) Has high dielectric constant and thus can loosen the bonds between the ions.

Q. 100. The extraction of metals from the sulphide ores is usually done by
(a) Electrolysis
(b) Smelting process
(c) Metal displacement method
(d) Froth floatation process

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Subject:

Bankimchandra Chatterji
(Lessons we can learn from his life)

Length: 750 Words

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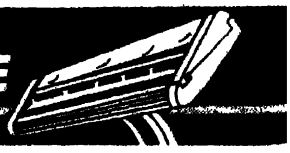
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ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)
5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (b)
9. (c)	10. (c)	11. (b)	12. (b)
13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (b)
17. (a)	18. (b)	19. (d)	20. (c)
21. (b)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (a)
25. (d)	26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (d)
29. (b)	30. (d)	31. (a)	32. (b)
33. (a)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (c)
37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (d)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (a)	43. (c)	44. (c)
45. (b)	46. (a)	47. (c)	48. (b)
49. (a)	50. (c)	51. (d)	52. (d)
53. (c)	54. (a)	55. (d)	56. (b)
57. (d)	58. (c)	59. (b)	60. (d)
61. (c)	62. (b)	63. (c)	64. (b)
65. (a)	66. (a)	67. (b)	68. (a)
69. (b)	70. (d)	71. (a)	72. (c)
73. (a)	74. (b)	75. (d)	76. (d)
77. (d)	78. (b)	79. (c)	80. (c)
81. (b)	82. (a)	83. (c)	84. (a)
85. (a)	86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (c)
89. (d)	90. (a)	91. (b)	92. (d)
93. (d)	94. (d)	95. (b)	96. (c)
97. (c)	98. (b)	99. (d)	100. (b)

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin



Fundamental Rights

The conflict between man and the State is as old as human history itself. Although, attempts have been made for centuries to bring about a proper adjustment between the competing claims of the State and individual, the solution seems to be still far off. This is primarily because of the dynamic nature of human society where old values, ideas and forces constantly yield place to new ones. It is obvious that if individuals are allowed to have absolute freedom of speech and action, the result would be chaos, ruin and anarchy. On the other hand, if the State has absolute power to determine the extent of personal liberty, the result would be tyranny. Hence the eternal problem that faced statesmen and political scientists was how to make a proper adjustment between individual freedom and social control, the need for protecting personal liberty against governmental power and that of limiting personal liberty by governmental power.

This problem assumes extreme difficulty under a democratic system of government. For, the success or failure of a democracy depends largely on the extent to which civil liberties are enjoyed by the citizens in general. A democracy aims at the maximum development of the individual. Personality of the individual is inseparably bound up with his liberty. Only a free society can assure the all-round progress of its members which ultimately helps the advancement of human welfare. Therefore, every democracy pays special attention for securing this bare objective to maximum extent without, at the same time, endangering the security of the State itself. A common device that is adopted by most of them for this purpose is to incorporate a list of fundamental rights in their constitutions and guarantee them from violation by executive and legislative authorities.

The theory of fundamental rights limits the government's power. It aims at preventing the executive and the legislature, either separately or together, from becoming totalitarian. And in doing so, it provides the individual citizen an opportunity for self-development. Constitutions which contain no fundamental rights soon degenerate into instruments of totalitarian rule. Hence, the



philosophy underlying the fundamental rights is that, constitutional limitations on the powers of the government are the only way of ensuring the survival of basic human freedoms.

Man, being what he is, cannot safely be trusted with complete immunity from outward responsibility in depriving others of their rights. In the famous words of Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court of the United States, "our protection against all kinds of fanatics and extremists, none of whom can be trusted with unlimited power over others, lies not in their forbearance but in constitutional limitations on their powers."

Why Guaranteed Rights?

What is the purpose of guaranteed fundamental rights? Their very purpose is to withdraw certain subjects from the changing pattern of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of a majority in a legislature and officials in the government and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. For, if the danger of personal rule by despotic rulers has more or less disappeared as a result of representative institutions coming into their own, that from legislative interference has correspondingly increased because of the high-handed manner in which majorities might manage affairs in the legislature. A dominant group of legislators could pass any discriminatory or unjust legislation and prejudice the interests of considerable sections of the people. This meant in reality the substitution of one kind of tyranny by another, replacement of personal rule of the monarch by the tyranny of a legislative majority. One's right to life, liberty and property; to free speech and free expression, freedom of worship and assembly, and other fundamental rights are not subjects to be submitted to vote. They should not depend on the outcome of elections.

When legislatures were prohibited from encroaching upon certain rights through constitutional safeguards, the protection of these rights was achieved against the arbitrary conduct of both the executive and the legislature. When an independent judiciary was made the guardian of these rights by the constitution itself, the process of the protection of fundamental rights was complete and the enjoyment of these rights by all, irrespective of wealth or social status race or religious belief, was fully ensured Herein lies the importance of fundamental rights. The United States has led many countries in this respect. Today, the idea of a list of written rights as an integral part of a new constitution has been generally accepted. Even the British who have been allergic to the idea of guaranteed rights, do not seriously contest the wisdom of this arrangement and are prepared to concede its value at least to a limited extent.

The Indian Demand for Fundamental Rights

The idea of incorporating a list of fundamental rights in the nascent constitution of India, had excited the imagination of almost all political thinkers and constitutionalists in India from the time the idea of the transfer of power from Britain to Indian hands had taken shape. The American Bill of Rights had a tremendous impact on Indian thinking on this subject. The Indian National Congress the liberals, the moderates of all shades and the religious minorities like the Muslims, the Christians and the Sikhs, all considered it not only desirable but essential, from the point of view of both the protection of the rights of minorities and for infusing confidence in the majority community. The British Government, however, never agreed with this idea and, therefore, none of the constitution acts passed by the British Parliament contained any fundamental rights.

When the Constituent Assembly met for the first time in 1946, no member opposed the idea of a chapter on fundamental rights as an integral part of the Constitution.

The real problem that confronted the framers, however, was how to limit their selection of rights to certain categories only. What rights were fundamental and what were not, and why? If the rights to life, liberty and property were fundamental, what about right to employment and education? Has not the traditional concept of fundamental rights, in its individualistic setting, undergone a change in the modern era of the Welfare State? The framers had no doubt about the answers to these questions.

This was because the state in India was not yet in a position to guarantee the right to employment or education. It was a matter of physical impossibility, not the lack of will. Hence, they divided these rights into two categories, justiciable and non-justiciable. Justiciable rights are those which can be enforced by a court of law. Part III of the Constitution, which is entitled "Fundamental Rights", contains justiciable rights like the right to life and liberty. Part IV, "The Directive Principles of State Policy", contains non-justiciable rights such as the right to employment and education. The citizen has no judicial remedy if he is denied the enjoyment of these rights.

General Provisions

Article 12 defines the term "State" as it applies to the provisions of this chapter. According to it, "the State" includes the Government (Executive) and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local and other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. The definition is made so comprehensive that it includes every governmental authority, legislative or executive, Central, State or local and the rights are guaranteed against violation by every one of these.

Article 13 has two important aspects. On the one hand, it invalidates all laws which were in force at the commencement of the Constitution in so far as they were inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights and to the extent of their inconsistency with those rights. On the other hand, it imposes a prohibition upon the State not to make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this chapter. The importance of this provision is that it makes express provision for judicial review of legislative enactments as to their conformity with the Constitution.

Article 33 gives the power to Parliament to suitably modify the Fundamental Rights so as to apply them to the members of the Armed Forces or forces charged with the maintenance of public order, with a view to ensuring the proper discharge of their duties and th maintenance of discipline among them.

Article 34 deals with the restriction c Fundamental Rights while any area come under martial law. If the right to life an personal liberty cannot be violated excep according to procedure established by law the application of martial law might becom impossible in the country and it would b impossible for the State to restore orde quickly in an area which has becom rebellious, riotous or in any other wa disorderly. Therefore, it was though necessary to make a special provision t permit any act proclaimed by th Commander-in-Chief of the area wher martial law prevails, as an offence to b reckoned under the established law Similarly, the procedure prescribed by hin shall be the procedure deemed to have bee established by law.

Parliament is given exclusive power als for prescribing punishment for those act which are declared to be offences under th chapter on Fundamental Rights. Th Constitution in express terms prohibits th State from passing any law with respect t these items. The purpose of these provision is clearly to establish uniform standards fo the whole country as these are subject which, if handled by the States, would creat different standards which would b detrimental to the ideals of single citizenshi and national unity which the Constitutio aims to establish. C

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Choose The Correct Word

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in ____ marriages
(A) Natural (B) Conventional
(C) Love (D) Polygamous

2. Family planning is essential for curbing the rapid ____ in population
(A) Spurt (B) Augmentation
(C) Spread (D) Increase

3 The transfer of territories could not take place because one State ____ the findings of the Commission
(A) Disputed (B) Rejected
(C) Questioned (D) Objected

4. Kings have few things to desire and many things to
(A) Crave (B) Long
(C) Fear (D) Apprehend

5 Vikram shouted ____ her at the top of his voice but she did not hear and went on
(A) At (B) To
(C) Against (D) For

6. The winding road was no doubt a climb and though at every steep turn the car groaned, we finally reached the top
(A) Tortuous (B) Easy
(C) Fast (D) Slow

7 A light breeze ____ the forest fire and made it more dangerous
(A) Blew (B) Ignited
(C) Fanned (D) Lit

8 Take care of the ____ and the hours will take care of themselves
(A) Days (B) Years
(C) Seconds (D) Minutes

9. The way Dara kept knocking over things, he was more like a bull in a _____ shop
(A) China (B) English
(C) Cattle (D) Grocery

10. Though he took a leap in the ____ when he invested all his savings in Reliance shares, he later on found that it was well worth the risk
(A) Dark (B) Abyss
(C) Light (D) Hole

11. The rank and ____ of the party had turned against the leader
(A) Class (B) File
(C) Officers (D) People

12. After being caught in the act, Rajneesh knew that he was in _____ trouble
(A) Intense (B) Dreaded
(C) Terrible (D) Dire

13. Zairian health officials said that 97 people have died ____ the Ebola virus so far.
(A) Of (B) For
(C) From (D) On

14. Owing to their unruly behaviour, some members of the cricket team were ____ from taking part in the matches
(A) Exempted (B) Excluded
(C) Banned (D) Outlawed

15 It is not the right ____ to ask for my help, I am far too busy even to listen to you
(A) Opportunity (B) Situation
(C) Circumstance (D) Moment

16 The Government has agreed to pay compensation ____ damaged crops land and cattle
(A) To (B) Through
(C) For (D) Of

17 As the driver swerved violently at the turning, the wheel came off, as it was already

(A) Lose (B) Loose
(C) Loss (D) Lost

18 The interior of the concert hall is a feast to the eye
(A) Veritable (B) Hopeless
(C) Delicious (D) Visual

19 If you have already paid your dues, please do not take ____ of the letter
(A) Notice (B) Note
(C) Care (D) Consideration

20 The writer like a spider, ____ a web, the creatures caught in the web have no substance, no reality
(A) Spins (B) Catches
(C) Writes (D) Compiles

21 The problems that India's economic development faces are ____
(A) Myopic (B) Dubious
(C) Enormous (D) Morbid

22. She refused to wear the new dress as she felt it to be ____
(A) Clumsy (B) Uncouth
(C) Outmoded (D) Ugly

23 Leah Rabin saw him _____ his transformation from warrior to peacemaker
(A) Off (B) Through
(C) About (D) Up

24 Few countries can _____ India in variety, colour and the richness of dance forms
(A) Rival (B) Depict
(C) Prevail (D) Perform

25 The magistrate sent a _____ of 50 policemen to the village where disturbances had occurred
(A) Posse (B) Force
(C) Battalion (D) Cover

26. Take possession of the records immediately so that they are not _____ with
(A) Destroyed (B) Manhandled
(C) Tampered (D) Mishandled

27. Having lived a _____ life for 40 years, he is not able to take any independent decisions
(A) Happy (B) Successful
(C) Safe (D) Cloistered

28 I like listening to the radio but I not always impressed _____ the quality the programmes
(A) With (B) At
(C) About (D) On

29 I saw a man _____ the wire and walking away
(A) Picked (B) Having picked
(C) Picking (D) Picking up

30 Sometimes truth is stranger than ____
(A) Falsehood (B) Lies
(C) Fiction (D) History

31 It is felt that India, even with limited ____ and funds, could still become a reckoning force in the art world
(A) Resources (B) Sources
(C) Wealth (D) Enthusiasm

32 According to the recent _____ made by the Government of India, the target of foodgrains production for this year is 19 million tonnes
(A) Inferences (B) Statistics
(C) Accounts (D) Estimates

33 Gopal Krishna Gokhale's patriotic speeches ____ people to dedicate their lives for the nation
(A) Forced (B) Inspired
(C) Inflamed (D) Prompted

34 There have been quite a large number of ____ in the Himalayas now and some of them have been extremely successful.
(A) Attempts (B) Expeditions
(C) Demands (D) Attractions

35 We thought that the Sadhu had miraculous powers but we soon found out that we were _____
(A) Wronged (B) Mistaken
(C) Deceived (D) Made fools

ANSWERS

1 (B) Conventional 2. (D) Increase
3. (A) Disputed 4. (C) Fear
5 (B) To 6. (A) Tortuous
7. (C) Fanned 8. (D) Minutes
9. (A) China 10. (A) Dark
11. (B) File 12. (D) Dire
13 (C) From 14. (B) Excluded
15. (D) Moment 16 (C) For
17. (B) Loose 18. (A) Veritable
19. (A) Notice 20. (A) Spins
21. (C) Enormous 22. (C) Outmoded
23. (B) Through 24. (A) Rival
25. (B) Force 26. (C) Tampered
27. (D) Cloistered 28. (A) With
29. (D) Picking up 30 (C) Fiction
31. (A) Resources 32. (D) Estimates
33. (B) Inspired 34. (B) Expeditions
35. (C) Deceived

Develop A Trim Look

You have to develop and acquire a strong, forceful, favourable and successful personality to function as an effective and capable leader. An individual's personality is made up of several factors, and essentially it depends on how the individual reacts to situations and people and what impressions and impact he creates on others, during and after the process. The person enjoying a successful personality invariably makes a favourable impression and the impact he produces is forceful. Unconsciously you are influenced and swayed by the ideas, views and opinions of such a successful personality.

And, for you too, it is fairly easy to develop a successful personality. All you need is keenness, interest and sustained effort. If you are willing to take trouble, adapt your behaviour pattern in a particular manner and avoid some mistakes, you can develop and acquire a successful personality. Let us now examine the areas to which one should pay attention for this purpose.

Although outward appearance and bearing by themselves alone do not make up the personality frame of the individual, they do account for the initial or first impression. And it is always advantageous to win a favourable first impression. The first impression may last quite longer and it requires quite a lot of effort to change an unfavourable initial impression. On the one hand, a favourable first impression will help you to win over others easily and quickly. You will be starting with your right foot in and with a lot of advantage.

Does your initial impression depend entirely and solely on your natural physical features such as your height, build, complexion, colour of your eyes, substance and colour of your hair, strength of your muscles, and so on? A moment's reflection and your own experience will tell you that it is not so. Physical features and attributes have only a marginal influence. It is what you do with such assets that really matters. There are many other things which count. You should know how to present whatever assets you have in the right light. That is far more important.

In your personal appearance, your dress plays a vital part. You need not have to go in for the costly, superior, dazzling and colourful attire. They need not be brand new or conform to the latest fashion. But, they should be clean, neat and well fitting. It must fit you nicely and it must suit the occasion. If it is a formal occasion like an interview, you should dress in a formal manner. If it is an informal occasion, you can dress in an informal manner. Your dress should not be offending or outrageous. You should not

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

appear half-clad or ill-clad. One should not convey the impression that he has slept in his clothes. Simplicity does not mean that you should appear in rags. Keep your clothes washed and well pressed. Choose your dress with some care. Pay some attention to what you wear. You can make your dress to help you to add to your personality.

The fact that you are well dressed will not only make an impact on others but will also make you feel confident and fully at home in all circumstances. On the other hand, if you are not properly dressed, it will be nagging at the back of your mind all the time. You will be under some mental stress and obsession, your concentration will be diverted and you are likely to be inhibited and affected by an inferiority complex if your clothes happen to be ill-fitting, shabby, dirty or torn. Similarly, if it is not in tune with the environment, occasion, custom, you might appear quite conspicuous and it would in turn make you feel self-conscious

Your dress includes your footwear also. Your shoes must be polished, neat and clean. You must ensure that the shoes are not torn, the heels are not worn out and the seams not given way.

On a formal occasion, when you are going to wear a coat, it will be better to go in for dark trousers and white shirt. On such occasions you must wear a matching tie. In these days of terene and wash and wear clothings, washing and pressing do not pose serious problems. Your wardrobe should, therefore, contain adequate and selected clothes to show you as a well-dressed individual on all occasions. The proverb that "while in Rome, do as Romans do" emphasises the fact that your dress should conform to the occasion.

It has been rightly said that "apparel oft proclaims the man." If your clothes are well tailored, neat and clean, they will definitely convey some favourable ideas on some aspects of your personality traits, such as your organisation habit, systematic approach, disciplined behaviour, method, neatness, carefulness, etc. Once in a way, it is better to put a question to yourself and check whether you have become slack or indifferent concerning your appearance, whether your clothes have become outdated, shabby, greasy or crumpled and whether you could be described as a well-dressed, well-groomed and smart individual. If you do not get an unqualified 'yes' as the ready answer to your question you must do something immediately to improve your appearance and bearing.

Along with your dress, you must also take care of your grooming. Your hair-cut and style should be attended to. You must go in for a hair style, which will project your appearance to advantage. Whether you should sport moustaches or beard depends as to whether they will add to your personality from the appearance angle. Next comes your personal hygiene. Your teeth should be clean and white. No bad smell should emanate from your mouth, body or clothes. If you use any perfume, it should not be too strong to cause any adverse reaction from other individuals. You must ensure that your hands and finger nails are clean. This is also true of your handcuffs, shirt collars, etc. One must also see that the buttons are intact on the shirts, trousers and coats. These do appear as minor things but people notice such things and draw conclusions. They do influence the initial impression created by your general appearance.

Next to our clothes, our appearance is influenced by the way we conduct and carry ourselves, how we move about, walk, stand or sit down. We must stand straight and walk briskly with firm and confident steps. Our shoulders should be pulled up and not drooping and head held erect and not bent over toes. We must take firm and decisive steps when we walk and sit with a straight back in a relaxed attentive posture while occupying a seat. Our handshake must be warm and hearty and firm. If you greet others with a 'namaste', do it nicely in proper style. None of your movements should be half-hearted, indecisive and haphazard. Always look at the other person in the eye with warmth and friendliness. Your eyes invariably radiate and reflect the feelings of your heart.

The next important thing that contributes a great deal for a good appearance and a favourable initial impact is a cheerful, smiling and happy facial countenance. With self-discipline and systematic practice, you can always present a smiling face and cheerful appearance.

From your own experience you will be able to recall how you feel relaxed and happy when you meet a smiling, cheerful and pleasant person. You feel the urge to reciprocate, to talk to him and to attend to him. Like your look and smile, your voice and words can also produce a tremendous impact on the other individual. Voice and words are, therefore, very important. ❑

General Intelligence

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc. Examination, April 1996

Q. 1. 'Wine' is related to 'Grapes' in the same way as 'Vodka' is related to
(A) Apples (B) Potatoes
(C) Oranges (D) Flour

Q. 2. 'Golf' is related to 'Holes' in the same way as 'Baseball' is related to
(A) Innings (B) Goal
(C) Points (D) Serve

Q. 3. England is related to 'Atlantic Ocean' in the same way as 'Greenland' is related to
(A) Pacific Ocean (B) Atlantic Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean (D) Antarctica Ocean

Q. 4. 'MASTER' is related to 'OCUVGT' in the same way as 'BRINC' is related to
(A) ETKPB (B) DTKPI
(C) DTKPB (D) ETKPI

Q. 5. 'Demographer' is related to 'People' in the same way as 'Philatelist' is related to
(A) Fossils (B) Stamps
(C) Photography (D) Music

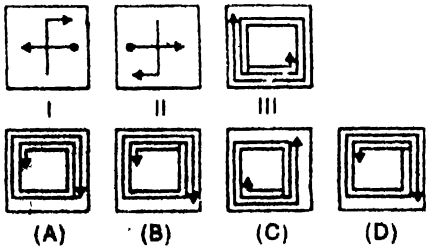
Q. 6. 'EGIK' is related to 'WUSQ' in the same way as 'DFHJ' is related to
(A) SQOM (B) BDFH
(C) VTRP (D) ECGI

Q. 7. 'BJR' is related to 'CKS' in the same way as 'FNV' is related to
(A) UNG (B) ELS (C) CJQ (D) GOW

Q. 8. Find the odd one out:
(A) Ruby (B) Sapphire
(C) Granite (D) Topaz

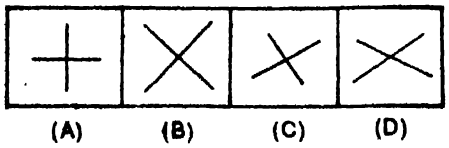
Q. 9. Which word is different from the rest three?
(A) PCAQ (B) LKIN (C) XGEZ (D) DWUF

Q. 10. Which one figure is related to figure III in the same way as figure II is related to figure I?

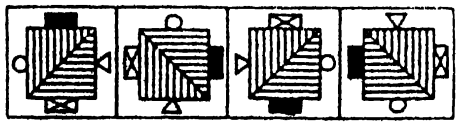


Q. 11. Find out the pair of natural numbers that does not belong to the group due to lack of common property.
(A) 3 — 5 (B) 13 — 17
(C) 19 — 25 (D) 23 - 29

Q. 12. Which one is different from the rest three?



Q. 13. Which one is different from the rest three?



Q. 14. Arrange the following words in a meaningful order:
(1) Site (2) Plan (3) Rent
(4) Money (5) Building
(A) 2, 3, 5, 1, 4 (B) 4, 1, 2, 5, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3, 5, 4 (D) 3, 4, 2, 5, 1

Q. 15. Arrange the following in a meaningful order
(1) Puberty (2) Adulthood (3) Childhood
(4) Infancy (5) Senescence
(A) 4 3 2 1 5 (B) 5 2 3 4 1
(C) 4 3 1 2 5 (D) 2 4 3 1 5

Q. 16. Find out the pair of numbers that does not belong to the group for lack of common property.
(A) 8 — 27 (B) 125 — 216
(C) 343 — 512 (D) 1009 — 1331

Q. 17. Which number when placed at the sign of interrogation shall complete the series ?

8, 13, 23, 43, 83, _?_

(A) 173 (B) 183 (C) 163 (D) 193

Q. 18. Which number when placed at the sign of interrogation shall complete the number series ?

9 11 20 31 _?_ 82

(A) 71 (B) 60 (C) 51 (D) 41

Q. 19. Which number when placed at the sign of interrogation shall complete the number series ?

225, 336, 447, _?_, 669, 7710

(A) 114 (B) 338 (C) 991 (D) 558

Q. 20. Find the missing letters of the series:

BCA, EFD, HIG, _?_

(A) KJL (B) LKJ (C) KLJ (D) LKL

Q. 21. Find the missing letters of the series:

AD, EH, IL, _?_, QT

(A) MP (B) MN (C) LM (D) OM

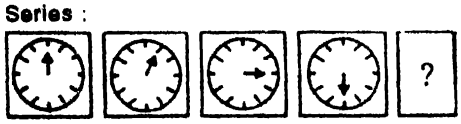
Q. 22. Find the missing letters of the series:

b e d f — h j — *l*

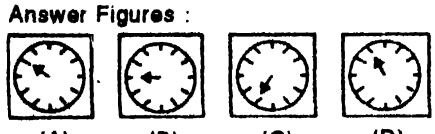
(A) j m (B) m i (C) i m (D) i n

Q. 23. Find the missing figure of the series:

Series :

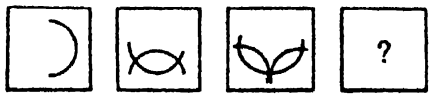


Answer Figures :

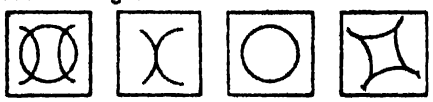


Q. 24. Find the missing figure of the series:

Series



Answer Figures .

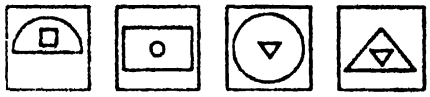


Q. 25. Find the missing figure of the series:

Series :



Answer Figures



Q. 26. If in a code language, RUSTUM is written as INWANZ and RASTOGI is written as IXWAVJK. How would RUSSIA be written in that code?
(A) INNWKJ (B) INNWKT
(C) INWWKX (D) INNWNX

Q. 27. If PAINT is coded as 74128 and EXCEL is coded as 93596, then how would you encode ACCEPT?
(A) 554978 (B) 547978
(C) 455978 (D) 735961

Q. 28. If in a certain code language, 'TEACHER' is written as 4125613 then what is the code for 'EAR'?
(A) 132 (B) 123 (C) 321 (D) 213

Q. 29. The interchangeable letter and number codes are given below :

W	Z	P	A	S	T	U	K	N	L
9	0	3	4	7	2	1	8	5	6

Choose the correct code for 'TALUKA'
(A) 241684 (B) 246184
(C) 241648 (C) 246814

***Directions* : In questions 30 to 32, a word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as in the 2 matrices given below. The columns and rows of matrix I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of matrix II from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by column number, e.g. 'A' can be represented by 13, 23 etc., 'T' can be represented by 58, 65 etc. Similarly you have to identify the set for the word given in each question.**

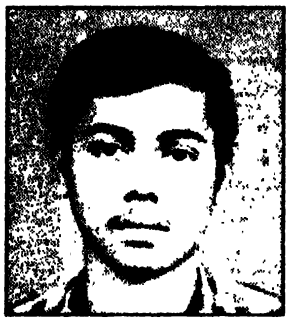
Happy News For First Prize Winners of

Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contest

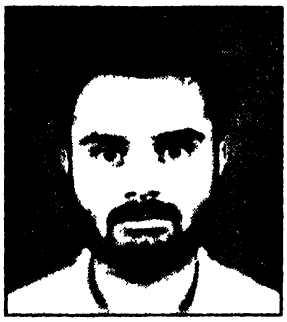
We give below the names of 12 First Prize Winners of Kathmandu-Bangkok Essay Contest. They will soon go together in a group to Kathmandu for 4 days/3 nights to write another essay for the final contest. The top winner will be commissioned to write at least 3 or 4 pieces for* Competition Success Review *and will get a free ticket to Bangkok. The Editor's decision in evaluating and selecting the top winner shall be final and binding.



CONTEST–1
Ms. S. Umamaheswari, 32/2B, Shrama Saphalya Society, No. 2, Deo Bungalow, Erandwana, Pune–4.
TOPIC : The Information Revolution



CONTEST–2
Suryadipta Ray
175, Mall Apartments
Mall Road, Delhi–110 054.
TOPIC : Economic Reforms: Too Little, Too Slow



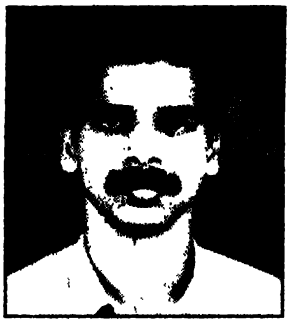
CONTEST–3
Gurpreet Singh
House No.–741, Sector- 11B, Chandigarh – 160 011.
TOPIC : Aishwarya : Rai India's Daughter, World's Queen



CONTEST–4
Ms. Anjana Maitra-Sinha
C-62, Koel Nagar
Rourkela–769 014.
TOPIC : Problems Of The Girl Child



CONTEST–5
Y.L.N. Reddy
H. No. 1-10-249/2/4, Ashok Nagar Extn. Hyderabad–500 020.
TOPIC: Child Labour : A Shameful Aspect Of Our Society



CONTEST–6
Martin Palliath
College of Post-Graduates, Cherthala Alappuzha–24 (Kerala).
TOPIC : Public Sector: The Basic Malaise



CONTEST–7
Ms. Seema Rani
A/13, Raghubansh Apatt., P.O. L.B. Shastri Nagar, Patna–800 023.
TOPIC : TADA: The Draconian Law



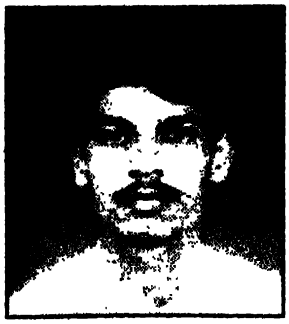
CONTEST–8
Subodh N. Jambhekar
4 Parijat, 32 Mukundnagar
Pune–411 037.
TOPIC : Is U.N. Relevant Today?



CONTEST–9
Girish Chandra Dash
All India Radio, Bhawanipatna, Dist. Kalahandi–766 001 (Orissa).
TOPIC : Foreign Electronic Media: Impact On Indian Society



CONTEST–10
Ms. Umajyothi V.
Kailas Jyothi, Devaswom Board Thiruvananthapuram–695 003.
TOPIC : Antipoverty Programmes: Myths And Realities



CONTEST–11
Manjunath Sullolli
105/2, Maratha Colony
Dharwad – 580 008 (Karnataka).
TOPIC : Hundred Years Of Cinema In India



CONTEST–12
Ashutosh Agnihotri, 120/108 LajpatNagar, Kanpur–208005(U.P.)
TOPIC : Youth Is A Blunder, Manhood A Struggle, Old Age A Regret

Note: ***In case of any change in address, kindly intimate the same to Ms. Nirmala Raturi, Public Relations Manager, Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi–110 008 immediately to ensure speedy communication.***

Q. 30.

	0	1	2	3	4
0	D	K	A	E	C
1	C	D	K	A	E
2	K	C	F	A	D
3	K	C	D	E	A
4	E	D	A	K	C

	5	6	7	8	9
5	P	I.	O	T	N
6	T	P	N	L	O
7	P	N	T	O	L
8	O	N	T	P	L
9	L	O	P	N	T

COLD

(A) 10, 85, 79, 24 (B) 31, 99, 77, 22
(C) 30, 66, 86, 43 (D) 44, 96, 95, 22

Q. 31.

	0	1	2	3	4
0	E	A	T	S	H
1	A	H	T	E	S
2	E	H	A	S	T
3	H	E	A	T	S
4	S	H	T	A	F

	5	6	7	8	9
5	O	R	K	L	P
6	L	P	O	R	K
7	O	K	R	P	L
8	P	R	K	L	O
9	R	L	K	O	P

REAP

(A) 56, 00, 22, 59 (B) 68, 21, 22, 86
(C) 96, 00, 01, 99 (D) 86, 34, 24, 69

Q. 32.

	0	1	2	3	4
0	A	C	I	D	K
1	D	K	A	C	E
2	C	E	D	K	A
3	K	A	C	E	D
4	E	D	K	A	C

	5	6	7	8	9
5	T	O	P	N	L
6	N	I	T	O	P
7	O	P	N	I	T
8	I	T	O	P	N
9	P	N	L	T	O

POND

(A) 76, 87, 65, 22 (B) 88, 99, 77, 33
(C) 57, 68, 89, 42 (D) 68, 99, 77, 33

Q. 33. Which alternative applies to the ven Statement and Assumptions?

Statement .

Education and Social change are complementary; and leads to a steady loss of tradition on people's mind.

Assumptions :

I. There is a direct relationship between education and social change and decline of tradition on people's mind.
II. Traditions can make priceless contribution to society.

(A) Only I is implicit
(B) Only II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 34. Which alternative applies to the ven Statement and Conclusions?

Statement :

Authors are learned people. Some Doctors are authors.

Conclusions :

I. Some Doctors are learned people.
II. Some learned people are Doctors.

(A) Only I is implicit
(B) Only II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 35. Which alternative applies to the ven Statement and Assumptions?

Statements:

The first step in treating addicts is to reestablish their lost ties, for which a continous personal attention should be paid to the addicts under treatment.

Assumptions:

I. Addicts under treatment respond better when shown personal interest.
II. Addiction and strained relationships are intimately connected.

(A) Only I is implicit (B) Only II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 36. Which alternative applies to the given Statement and Conclusions?

Statement:

Keep your tongue and your temper.
Rakesh is a person of few words.

Conclusions:

I. Rakesh does not lose his temper.
II. Rakesh has a control over his tongue.

(A) Only I is implicit (B) Only II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

Q. 37. A man starts from his office and goes 4 km northwards, then he turns left and goes 3 km and reaches a point 'X'. At what distance is he from the starting point?

(A) 5 kms (B) 4 kms (C) 3 kms (D) 6 kms

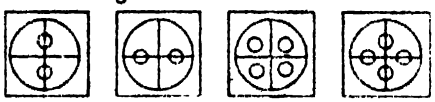
Q. 38. Two buses start from the opposite points of a main road, 150 kms apart. The first bus runs for 25 kms and takes a turn right and runs for 15 kms. It then, turns left and runs for another 25 kms and takes the direction back to reach the main road. In the meantime, due to a minor breakdown, the other bus has run only 35 kms along the main road. What would be the distance between the two buses at this point?

(A) 75 kms (B) 80 kms (C) 65 kms (D) 85 kms

Q. 39. A circular sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown in the top figures. Find out from amongst the four answer figures how it will appear when opened.



Answer Figures .



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 40. Shantha and Uma start from a fixed point. Shantha moves 3 kms northward and turns right and then covers 4 kms, Uma moves 5 kms westwards, turns right and walks 3 kms. The distance between Shantha and Uma now is

(A) 10 kms (B) 9 kms (C) 8 kms (D) 6 kms

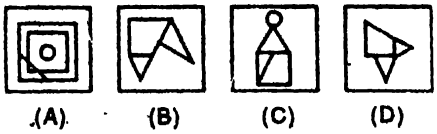
Q. 41. A child is looking for his father. He went 90 metres in the east before turning to his right. He went 20 metres before turning to his right again to look for his father at her uncle's place 30 m from this point. His father was not there. From here he went 100 metres to his north before meeting his father in a street How far did the son meet his father from starting point?

(A) 80 m (B) 100 m (C) 260 m (D) 140 m

Q. 42. In which figure the specified components of the key figure are found?

Key Figures :



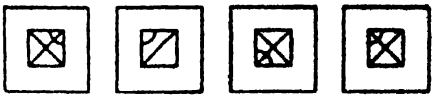


(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 43. Complete the figure selecting from the alternatives given:

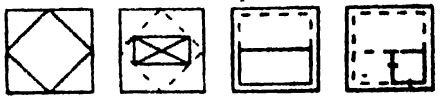


Alternatives :

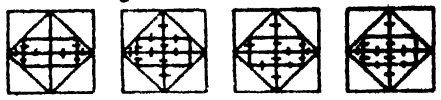


(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 44. A square paper is four-folded and cut at two points as shown in figures given below. After unfolding, how will it appear? Find out the correct response.

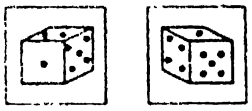


Answer Figures



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 45. Observe the dots on a dice (one to six dots) in the following figures. How many dots are contained on the face opposite to that containing four dots?

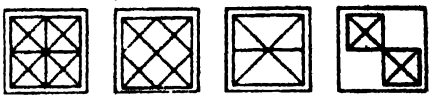


(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 2 (D) 6

Q. 46. Among the answer figures given, which one can be formed from the cut-out pieces given below.

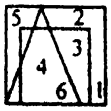


Answer Figures :



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 47. What is the number which is common to only two geometrical figures ?



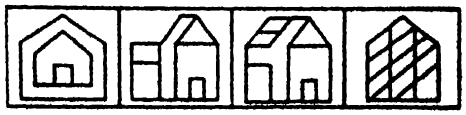
(A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 2

Q. 48. Select one from amongst the answer figures in which question figure is hidden.

Question Figures :



Answer Figures :



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Directions: **In questions 49 to 53, different alphabets stand for various symbols as indicated below:**

Addition	:	O
Subtraction	:	M
Multiplication	:	A
Division	:	Q
Equal to	:	X
Greater than	:	Y
Less than	:	Z

Out of the four alternatives given in these questions, only one is correct according to the above letter symbols. Identify the correct answer.

Q. 49. (A) 3 O 2 X 2 Q 1 A 3 O 1
(B) 10 A 2 Y 2 Q 1 A 10 Q 2
(C) 10 A 2 Z 2 Q 2 A 10 Q 2
(D) 6 M 2 Y 10 Q 2 A 3 O 1

Q. 50. (A) 8 Y 2 A 3 A 4 Q 2 A 4
(B) 10 X 2 O 2 A 4 O 1 M 2
(C) 12 X 4 O 2 Q 1 A 4 A 2
(D) 2 Z 2 A 4 O 1 A 4 M 8

Q. 51. (A) 8 O 2 A 12 Q 10 X 18 Q 9
(B) 2 O 3 M 4 Q 2 Z 1 A 2
(C) 8 Q 4 A 1 M 2 X 16 M 16
(D) 6 Q 2 O 1 O 1 X 16 A 1

Q. 52. (A) 5 Q 5 A 5 O 5 Y 5 A 2
(B) 2 Q 1 O 10 A 1 Z 6 A 4
(C) 1 O 1 Q 1 M 1 Y 3 Q 1
(D) 3 O 2 O 10 Q 2 X 10 A 2

Q. 53. (A) 2 Y 1 A 1 Q 1 O 1 A 1
(B) 16 Z 8 A 3 O 1 A 2 M 2
(C) 32 X 8 Q 2 A 3 Q 1 A 2
(D) 14 X 2 A 4 A 2 M 2 Q 1

Q. 54. In the following question number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters of the series starting from behind are increased by one. Which of the following observes this rule ?
(A) ONLKJ (B) OMJFA
(C) OIGDC (D) OMKIG

Q. 55. In a shop, the items were arranged in a shelf consisting of 6 rows. Biscuits are arranged above the tins of chocolates but below the rows of packets of chips, cakes are at the bottom and the bottles of peppermints are below the chocolates. The topmost row had the display of jam bottles. Where exactly are the bottles of peppermints? Mention the place from the top.
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd (C) 4th (D) 5th

Q. 56. Six friends, A, B, C, D, E, F are sitting in a closed circle facing the centre. A is facing D. C is between A and B. F is between E and A. Who is to the immediate left of B?
(A) C (B) A (C) E (D) D

Q. 57. Six students A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in the field. A and B are from Delhi while the rest are from Bangalore. D and F are tall while others are short. A, C and D are girls while others are boys. Which is the tall girl from Bangalore ?
(A) F (B) D (C) E (D) C

Q. 58. Study the trend (in rows) and insert the missing number:

28	60	48
5	6	7
14	39	27
7	?	16

(A) 23 (B) 24 (C) 27 (D) 18

Q. 59. In this question number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series are increased by one. Which of the following alternatives observes this rule?
(A) KMPTY (B) HJMQT
(C) IJKOT (D) DFIJK

Q. 60. Study the trend (in rows) and find the missing number:

42	(44)	38
23	(55)	28
37	(?)	39

(A) 77 (B) 66 (C) 33 (D) 22

ANSWERS

1. (D) **2.** (A) **3.** (B)

4. (B): Each letter in the word 'MASTER' is moved two steps forward to code it as 'OCUVGT'.

5. (B):

6. (C): E, G, I, K are the 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th letters of the English alphabet from the beginning. W, U, S, Q are the 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th letters from the end. Simiarly, 'D F H J' is related to 'V T R P'.

7. (D): Each letter in the word 'BJR' is moved one step forward to write it as 'CKS'. Hence, FNV → GOW.

8. (C)

9. (A): Ist letter is moved two steps forward to write the 4th letter. 3rd letter is moved two steps forward to write the 2nd letter.

10. (B): Ist figure is first rotated about the horizontal and then about the vertical to get IInd figure.

11. (C): All other alternatives contain pairs of prime numbers.

12. (D): Two lines are at right angles in all other alternatives.

13. (C): All other figures can be rotated into each other.

14. (B) **15.** (C)

16. (D): All other pairs contain cubes of two successive natural numbers.

17. (C): The sequence in the given series is + 5, + 10, + 20, + 40, + 80.

18. (C): 9 + 11 = 20, 11 + 20 = 31,
20 + 31 = 51, 31 + 51 = 82.

19. (D): The first two digits of the numbers in the given series are 22, 33, 44, 55, 66 and 77 respectively. The third digit of the numbers in the given series is 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively.

20. (C): In each term, each letter is moved three steps forward.

21. (A): A is moved three steps forward into D, E is moved three steps forward into H, and so on.

22. (C): b e d/f i h/j m l
In each portion, Ist letter is moved two steps forward into the 3rd letter and 3rd letter is moved one step forward into the 2nd letter.

23. (A): The arrow moves CW first one step, then two steps, then three steps, and so on.

24. (A): Number of loops increase by one in successive figures.

25. (A): The smaller figure becomes the bigger one in the next figure.

26. (C): R → I, U → N, S → W
I → K, A → X

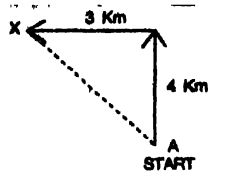
27. (C): A → 4, C → 5, E → 9, P → 7, T → 8

28. (B): E → 1, A → 2, R → 3

29. (B) **30.** (A) **31.** (A) **32.** (A)

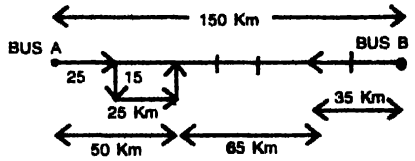
33. (A) **34.** (A) **35.** (C) **36.** (B)

37. (A)



$AX^2 = (3)^2 + (4)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow AX = 5$

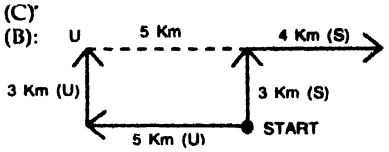
38. (C):



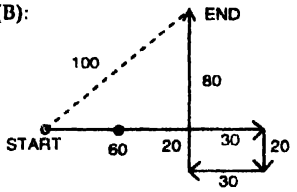
Distance between bus A and bus B now is 65 km.

39. (C)

40. (B):



41. (B):



42. (C) **43.** (D) **44.** (A) **45.** (C)

46. The question seems to be wrong.

47. (B) **48.** (C)

49. (B): (A) $\Rightarrow 3 + 2 = 2 * 1 \times 3 + 1 \Rightarrow 5 = 7$
(B) $\Rightarrow 10 \times 2 > 2 + 1 \times 10 + 2 \Rightarrow 20 > 10$

50. (D): (A) $\Rightarrow 8 > 2 \times 3 \times 4 + 2 \times 4 \Rightarrow 8 > 48$
(B) $\Rightarrow 10 = 2 + 2 \times 4 + 1 - 2 \Rightarrow 10 = 9$
(C) $\Rightarrow 12 = 4 + 2 + 1 \times 4 \times 2 \Rightarrow 12 = 20$
(D) $\Rightarrow 2 < 2 \times 4 + 1 \times 4 - 8 \Rightarrow 2 < 4$

51. (C): (A) $\Rightarrow 8 + 2 \times 12 + 10 = 18 + 9 \Rightarrow \frac{52}{5} = 2$
(B) $\Rightarrow 2 + 3 - 4 + 2 < 1 \times 2 \Rightarrow 3 < 2$
(C) $\Rightarrow 8 + 4 \times 1 - 2 = 16 - 16 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$

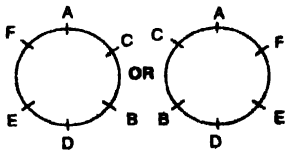
52. (B): (A) $\Rightarrow 5 + 5 \times 5 + 5 > 5 \times 2 \Rightarrow 10 > 10$
(B) $\Rightarrow 2 + 1 + 10 \times 1 < 6 \times 4 \Rightarrow 12 < 24$

53. (B & D):
(A) $\Rightarrow 2 > 1 \times 1 + 1 + 1 \times 1 \Rightarrow 2 > 2$
(B) $\Rightarrow 16 < 8 \times 3 + 1 \times 2 - 2 \Rightarrow 16 < 24$
(C) $\Rightarrow 32 = 8 + 2 \times 3 + 1 \times 2 \Rightarrow 32 = 24$
(D) $\Rightarrow 14 = 2 \times 4 \times 2 - 2 + 1 \Rightarrow 14 = 14$

54. (B): O N M L K J I H G F E D C B A

55. (D): The order from top to bottom is Jam bottles, Packet of Chips, Biscuits, Tins of Chocolates, Peppermints bottles, Cakes.

56. (D or A):



57. (B)

58. (C): 3 × (3rd column – Ist column) = 2nd column

59. (A): K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y

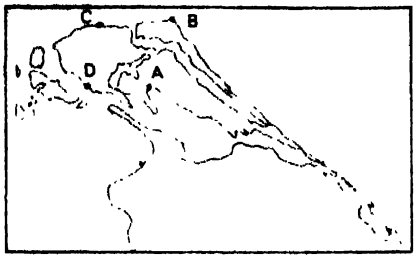
60. (D): 11 × (Difference of Ist and 3rd columns) = 2nd column ❑

Objective General Knowledge

Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, June 1996

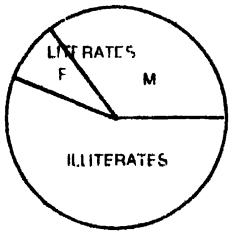
Q. 1. Which one of the following is not an essential micronutrient for plants ?
(a) Boron (b) Zinc
(c) Sodium (d) Copper

Q. 2. A rough outline map of northern Sri Lanka is shown in the given figure. Jaffna is located at the point marked

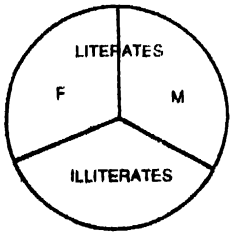


(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

Q. 3. The given pie charts show the proportion of literates and illiterates in a country, in the year 1970 and 1990, and also the proportion of males (M) and females (F) among the literates. Which one of the following statements can be said to be beyond any doubt ?



1970



1990

(a) In 1970 half of the illiterates were women (females)
(b) The proportion of literate males to the total population of males remained the same over the years
(c) Male literacy did not improve over this period
(d) The ratio of female literates to male literates improved significantly over this period

Q. 4. If the price of a television set is increased by 25%, then by what percentage should the new price be reduced to bring the price back to the original level ?
(a) 15% (b) 25% (c) 20% (d) 30%

Q. 5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I (*Period*)	List II (*Event*)
A. 1883	1. Announcement of Communal Award from Whitehall
B. 1906	2. Formation of the All India State Peoples Conference
C. 1927	3. Foundation of Muslim League at Dacca
D 1932	4. First session of National Conference at Calcutta

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	3	4	2	1

Q. 6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

List I	List II
A Abhinav Bharat Society	1. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
B Anushilan Samiti	2. Lala Hardayal
C. Ghadar Party	3. C. R. Das
D. Swaraj Party	4. V. D. Savarkar

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2
(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	4	1	2	3

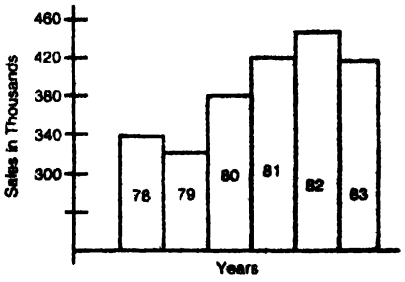
Q. 7. Fat present below the skin surface in our body, acts as a barrier against
(a) loss of heat from the body
(b) loss of essential body fluids
(c) loss of salts from the body
(d) entry of harmful micro-organisms from the environment

Q. 8. In an accurate clock, in a period of 2 hours 20 minutes, the minute hand will move over
(a) 520° (b) 320° (c) 840° (d) 140°

Q. 9. Which of the following pairs of states and their important crops are correctly matched ?
1. Kerala ..... Tapioca
2. Maharashtra ..... Cotton
3. W. Bengal ..... Jute
4. Gujarat ..... Groundnut

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
Codes :
(a) 1, 2, and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

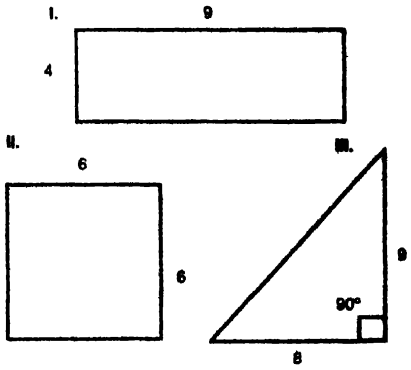
Q. 10. The following figure represents sales (in thousands) over the period 1978 to 1983 :



The sales in 1981 exceeded that in 1979 by
(a) Rs. one hundred
(b) Rs. ten thousand
(c) Rs. one lakh
(d) Rs. ten lakhs

Q. 11. Which one of the following is a modified stem ?
(a) Carrot (b) Sweet potato
(c) Coconut (d) Potato

Q. 12. Consider the following figures :



Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from these figures ?
(a) The areas of the three figures are all different
(b) The areas of all the three figures are equal
(c) The perimeters of the three figures are equal
(d) The perimeters of figures I and II are equal

Q. 13. Match List I (Physiological processes) with List II (Cell organelles) and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Photosynthesis	1. Plasma membrane
B. Mineral uptake	2. Chloroplast
C. Respiration	3. Mitochondria
D. Protein synthesis	4. Ribosomes

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	2	1	4	3

Q. 14. Examine the following statements :
1. George attends Music classes on Monday.
2. He attends Mathematics classes on Wednesday.
3. His Literature classes are not on Friday.
4. He attends History classes on the day following the day of his Mathematics classes.

5. On Tuesday, he attends his Sports classes.

If he attends just one subject in a day and his Sunday is free, then he is also free on
(a) Monday (b) Thursday
(c) Saturday (d) Friday

Q. 15. People drinking water from a shallow handpump are likely to suffer from all of the following diseases except
(a) Cholera (b) Typhoid
(c) Jaundice (d) Fluorosis

Q. 16. A man starts walking in the north-easterly direction from a particular point. After walking a distance of 500 metres, he turns southward and walks a distance of 400 metres. At the end of this walk, he is situated
(a) 300 metres north of the starting point
(b) 100 metres north-east of the starting point
(c) 300 metres east of the starting point
(d) 100 metres north of the starting point

Q. 17. Consider the following statements: AIDS is transmitted
1. by sexual intercourse
2. by blood transfusion
3. by mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects
4. across the placenta

Of these statements
(a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
(c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
(d) 1 and 3 are correct

Q. 18. Which of the following are associated with diabetes mellitus, a common disease in adults ?
1. Higher sugar level in blood
2. Lower sugar level in blood
3. Lower insulin level in blood
4. Higher insulin level in blood

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
Codes :
(a) 2 and 4 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Q. 19. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
(a) Guru Amar Das ..... Miri and Piri
(b) Guru Arjun Dev ..... Adi Granth
(c) Guru Ram Das ..... Dal Khalsa
(d) Guru Gobind Singh ..... Manji

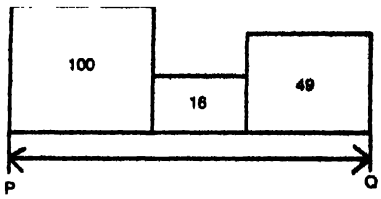
Q. 20. In the 1996 Cricket World Cup, the non-test playing countries which participated included
(a) UAE, Kenya and Canada
(b) UAE, Kenya and Hong Kong
(c) UAE, Kenya and Holland
(d) Canada, Kenya and Hong Kong

Q. 21. Which one of the following is a modern tank ?
(a) Bhim (b) Akash
(c) Arjun (d) Prithvi

Q. 22. A rectangle has a perimeter of 50 meters. If its length is 13 meters more than its breadth, then its area is
(a) 124 m^2 (b) 144 m^2
(c) 114 m^2 (d) 104 m^2

Q. 23. The average of X_1, X_2 and X_3 is 14. Twice the sum of X_2 and X_3 is 30. What is the value of X_1 ?
(a) 20 (b) 27 (c) 16 (d) 12

Q. 24. The following figure contains three squares with areas of 100, 16 and 49 lying side by side as shown. By how much should the area of the middle square be reduced in order that the total length PQ of the resulting three squares is 19 ?



(a) 12 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) $\sqrt{2}$

Q. 25. Mouse is to cat as fly is to
(a) rat (b) animal
(c) spider (d) horse

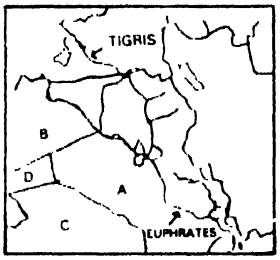
Q. 26. Which one of the following areas of India produces largest amount of cotton?
(a) North western India and Gangetic West Bengal
(b) North western and western India
(c) Western and southern India
(d) Plains of northern India

Q. 27. The next pair of letters in the series AZ, CX, FU, ... is
(a) JQ (b) KP (c) IR (d) IV

Q. 28. The offending substance in the liquor tragedies leading to blindness etc. is
(a) ethyl alcohol (b) amyl alcohol
(c) benzyl alcohol (d) methyl alcohol

Q. 29. Which one of the following statements is correct ?
The Prime Minister of India
(a) is free to choose his ministers only from among those who are members of either House of the Parliament
(b) can choose his cabinet colleagues after due counselling by the President of India in this regard
(c) has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet
(d) has only limited powers in the choice of his cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested with the President of India

Q. 30. The rough outline map shows a portion of the Middle East. The countries labelled A, B, C and D are respectively



(a) Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia
(b) Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan
(c) Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan
(d) Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia

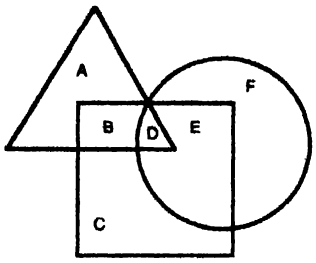
Q. 31. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Visakhadatta	1. Medicine
B. Varahamihira	2. Drama
C. Charaka	3. Astronomy
D. Brahmagupta	4. Mathematics

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	3	4	1	2

Q. 32. In the given figure, the triangle represents girls, the square represents sports persons and the circle represents coaches. The portion in the figure which represents girls who are sports persons but not coaches is the one labelled



(a) A (b) B (c) D (d) E

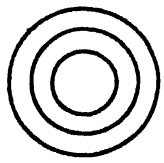
Q. 33. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set up ?
(a) Single tier structure of local self government at the village level
(b) Two tier system of local self government at the village and block levels
(c) Three tier structure of local self government, at the village, block and district levels
(d) Four tier system of local self government at the village, block, district and state levels

Q. 34. Which one of the following is part of the electoral college for the election of the President of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment ?
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) State Legislative Councils
(d) State Legislative Assemblies

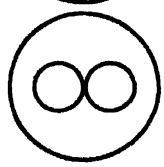
Q. 35. Which one of the following sets of conditions is necessary for a good cultivation of wheat ?
(a) Moderate temperature and moderate rainfall
(b) High temperature and heavy rainfall
(c) High temperature and moderate rainfall
(d) Low temperature and low rainfall

Q. 36. Which one of the following Venn diagrams correctly illustrates the relationship among the classes : Carrot, Food, Vegetable?

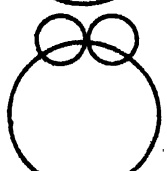
(a)



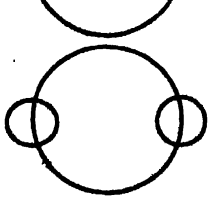
(b)



(c)



(d)



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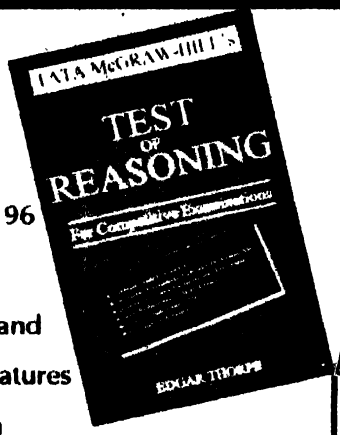
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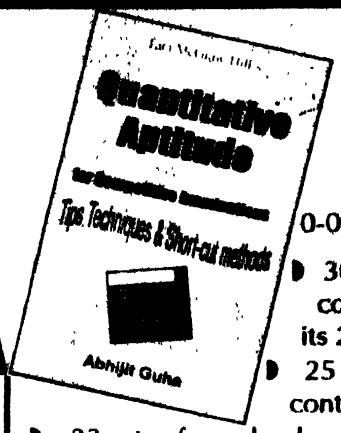
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Q. 37. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
A. Vitamin	1. Pepsin
B. Enzyme	2. Carotene
C. Hormone	3. Keratin
D. Protein	4. Progesterone

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	1	2	4	3

Q. 38. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

1. Idukki ..... Thermal power station
2. Sabarigiri ..... Hydro-electric project
3. Ghatprabha ..... Irrigation project
4. Ramganga ... . Multipurpose project

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below :

Codes :

(a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2

Q. 39. Match List I (Ores) with List II (States where they are mined) and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
A. Manganese	1. Madhya Pradesh
B. Nickel	2. Orissa
C. Lead-zinc	3. Rajasthan
D. Asbestos	4 Andhra Pradesh

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	4	2	3	1

Q. 40. Hawala transactions relate to payments

(a) received in rupees against overseas currencies and vice versa without going through the official channels
(b) received for sale-transfer of shares without going through the established stock exchanges
(c) received as commission for services rendered to overseas investors/buyers/sellers in assisting them to get over the red tape and/or in getting preferential treatment
(d) made to political parties or to individuals for meeting election expenses

Q. 41. The table given below depicts the composition of India's exports between 1992-93 and 1994-95 :

Items	Years		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	(Percentage to total)		
Agriculture & allied products	16·9	18·0	15·9
Ores & Minerals	4·0	4·0	3·7
Manufactured goods	75·5	75·6	78·0
Petroleum products	2·6	1·8	1·9

The changing composition of the export trade is indicative of structural transformation of Indian economy in favour of modernisation. The best indicator of this trend is the

(a) relative share of petroleum products in exports
(b) decline in the share of agricultural products in exports
(c) constant share of ores and minerals in exports
(d) increase in the share of manufactured products in exports

Q. 42. High temperature and low pressure over the Indian Sub-Continent during the summer season, draws air from the Indian Ocean leading to the in-blowing of the

(a) Southeast monsoon
(b) Southwest monsoon
(c) Trade winds
(d) Westerlies

Q. 43. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) :
Areas near the equator receive rainfall throughout the year

Reason (R) :
High temperatures and high humidity cause conventional rain in most afternoons near the equator

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 44. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere is responsible for the deflection of radio waves ?

(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere
(c) Mesosphere (d) Ionosphere

Q. 45. Six roads lead to a country. They may be indicated by letters X, Y, Z and digits 1, 2, 3. When there is storm, Y is blocked. When there are floods X, 1 and 2 will be affected. When road 1 is blocked, Z also is blocked. At a time when there are floods and a storm also blows, which road(s) can be used ?

(a) Z and 2 (b) Only Z
(c) Only 3 (d) Only Y

Q. 46. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

(a) advisory jurisdiction
(b) appellate jurisdiction
(c) original jurisdiction
(d) constitutional jurisdiction

Q. 47. Which one of the following temples figured in the news regarding the institution of the Devadasis ?

(a) Jagannath temple, Puri
(b) Pasupatinath temple, Kathmandu
(c) Kandariyamahadev temple, Khajuraho
(d) Chaunsathyogini Temple, Bheraghat

Q. 48. Consider the map given below:



The dotted (broken) line in the map is the

(a) Durand line
(b) MacMahon line
(c) line of demarcation between India and Pakistan suggested by the Boundary Commission (1947)
(d) route followed by the Younghusband Expedition

Q. 49. As per the 1991 Census, which one of the following states has a lower population density than the other three ?

(a) Sikkim (b) Nagaland
(c) Meghalaya (d) Manipur

Q. 50. The following Table shows the percentage distribution of revenue expenditure of Government of India in 1989-90 and 1994-95 :

Years	Expenditure Head (per cent to total)				
	Defence	Interest payments	Subsidies	Grants to States/UTs	Others
1989-90	15·1	27·7	16·3	13·6	27·4
1994-95	13·6	18·7	8·0	16·7	23·0

Based on this table, it can be said that the Indian economy is in poor shape because the Central government continues to be under pressure to

(a) reduce expenditure on defence
(b) spend more and more on interest payments
(c) reduce expenditure on subsidies
(d) spend more and more as grants-in-aid to State governments/Union Territories

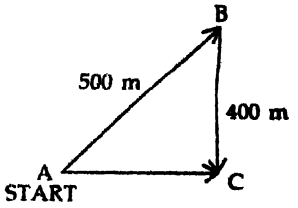
ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) & (d)
4. (c) : Suppose price of a television set is increased to Rs. 125 from Rs. 100 Therefore, to bring back to the original level of Rs. 100, the price of Rs. 125 should be reduced by 20%.
5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (a)
8. (c) : In one hour, the minute hand moves over 360°.
9. (d)
10. (c): 420 – 320 = 100 thousands
11. (d)
12. (b). Area of a right angled triangle

$= \frac{1}{2}$ base × height

= 36 = Area of the square
= Area of the rectangle.

13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (c)
16. (c):



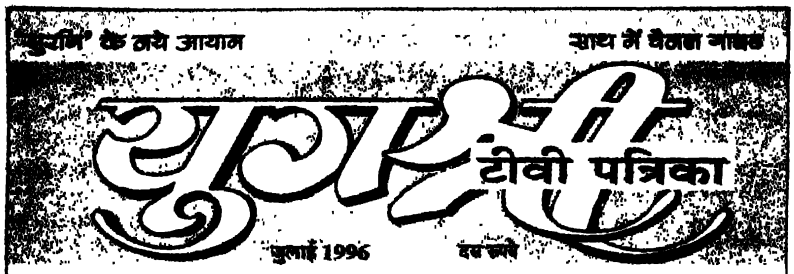
$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2}$ $(AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2)$

$= \sqrt{250000 - 160000} = \sqrt{90000} = 300$

17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (c)
21. (c)
22. (c): L = B + 13 ... (1)
2L + 2B = 50
i.e. L + B = 25 ... (2)
(1) & (2) ⇒ L = 19, B = 6

(Continued on page 50)

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एंटीना से आफत में जान
वर्ग पहेली नहीं आसान
और झांकिए
छोटे परदे के देशी विदेशी
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हर गहमागहमी में
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The first CDs played only music, and rarely, some limited video. But CD-ROM is vastly more versatile than the audio CD. That is why CD-ROM products are being flooded in the market for use with TVs and game systems such as Sega CD, Atari Jaguar, and Tandy VIS. A whole generation of game players brought up on Nintendo machines and home computers is responding to what CD-ROM can deliver. Killing aliens or fighting your way out of dungeons is a lot more exciting when you can interact with the characters for instance.

The capacity of CD-ROM also gives game designers access to high-quality stereo sound. More storage space means more permutations. A warrior's exploration of dungeon can now encompass hundreds of different rooms rather than just a few. The brain inside the video games is becoming more powerful, too. The original game unit from Nintendo company of Japan was based on an 8 bit processor. The next generation, the Super Nintendo moved upto 16 bit processors.

Speed and Colour

Souped up processors mean more speed, more colours and more detail. And specialised chips help out by performing the complex calculations needed to rotate objects and backgrounds, and to provide three-dimensional perspective. All these capabilities add up to a more realistic experience where the game in question is a flight simulator, basketball match or ninja duel. The more computing power, the more potential for a great game.

Designers and industry observers say it would not be easy to move beyond the commonplace scrolling games, arcade style, shoot-em-ups and sport games. But this may be necessary in order to attract older players and women to a pastime mostly played by young boys. Sim City, made by Californian company, is one of the few games to pioneer a new style. Written first for personal computer, then re-done for a super Nintendo, the game puts the player in a charge of developing a new town. The game



Deepali Aggarwal
Director
IEC School of Art & Fashion

directs the player to decide the zones, build roads and set the tax rates. Sim City has spawned a number of sequels, including Sim Earth, Which gives players control of the global climate. According to Mr. John Batelle, a video game developer—scrolling games should be immediately replaced by imaginative games.

Kids are growing up in a digital age, and anyone who has watched them interact with a computer, or a Nintendo player knows that it soon becomes second nature to them. In fact getting kids interested in traditional forms of entertainment becomes difficult once they develop a digital habit. Top quality children's titles cost from Rs. 1,252 to Rs. 3,130.

One promising CD-ROM game, Myst, cited by Mr. Batelle for Apple Macintosh computers is animated journey through fantastic worlds each of which has puzzles which must be solved. Unlike most games, which demand that players overcome one obstacle before moving on to another, Myst allows players to choose their own paths through the imaginary world. The game also has been lauded for its detailed images (which are computer-created, rather than videotaped) and lush sound. Myst is a first step towards trying to create a new sense of entertainment. It is a new way of story telling and interacting with the story.

Broderbund Software—Just Grandma and Me, based on a popular children's book, an interactive title, is a joy for kids and adults alike. The user can choose and read the story with its animations and sound effects, or can explore the pictures on the screen with the mouse. It is also a great tool for teaching reading skills to young children.

Dinosaur Safari is a fun game, but does not give the hours of enjoyment which creative multimedia says it will. It has got good graphics, cool sounds, and neat idea. The user goes back in time to take pictures of dinosaurs. At first it is a bit hard to figure out what to do and how to do but as the game proceeds things become easier.

Quantum Gate combines live-action video, interactive story-telling, and arcade-style gaming in, what its creators call, "virtual cinema" The player acts as a soldier on a remote planet where he interacts with other characters, uncovers intergalactic intrigue, and kills some very large, very loud insects.

Many game developers are looking forward to another technological innovation: "networked" video games, which allow players to sit in their homes and go head-to-head with other players, all linked by telephone or cable-television lines.

This is already possible with a few games. For example Spectre Series developed by Velocity Corporation. Spectre is a straightforward tank-combat simulation game, with boxy graphics. But it allows many players on a computer network which is an online service which lets personal computer users slug it out at everything from card games to an aerial dogfight.

Voice Recognition

After networking, the big step forward is likely to be the incorporation of voice-recognition technology. Game designers expect the ability to sit on the couch and order a character through a fictional world to create an experience akin to becoming part of a motion picture.

Spectrum HoloByte Inc., a game maker in California is developing games titles based on Paramount's popular "Star Trek": The Next Generation television series. For the President of creative department for Spectrum the "Star Trek" licensing agreement provides more than access to a hot property; it also brings in the people behind that property. According to him, this venture would enable them to work with people who are the screen writers, the story editors and the designers who created the Starship *Enterprise*.

The company's most ambitious project under the "Star Trek" license is a CD-ROM game for the 3DD player. The game does not use traditional character concept, neither does it rely on occasional live-action clips. Instead it incorporates detailed three-dimensional renderings of the "Star Trek" crew, combined with voice recordings to produce something akin to virtual actors.

"Star Trek" also brings another asset to any game: the depth of its fictional world. Over the course of many episodes, the series has portrayed an alternative universe with its own rules, organizations and science. In that aspect, Star Trek, Star Wars, and a few other movies and television shows give the game designers a multitude of details to make a game more realistic while at the same time giving the designers room to operate. What makes a good interactive game is not necessarily a movie, but a movie environment like Star Wars or Star Trek. ❑

Quantitative Aptitude Test

Q. 1. $\frac{10x^8}{5x^4} = ?$

(A) $2x^4$ (B) $2x^3$ (C) $2x^0$ (D) $5x^4$

Q. 2. A man walks from one place to another at the rate of 5 km/hr and returns at the rate of 3 km/hr. Then the average speed during whole of the journey is

(A) $3\frac{3}{4}$ km/hr (B) 3 km/hr

(C) 5 km/hr (D) None of these

Q. 3. 7 years ago, the average age of a family of 5 members was 25 years. Two children having been born, the average age of the family is 1 year less than the previous average. What is the present age of the two children if the difference between their ages is 2 years ?

(A) 5 years, 3 years (B) 7 years, 5 years.

(C) 9 years, 7 years (D) None of these

Q. 4. A student has to secure 40% marks to pass. If he gets 20 marks and fails by 20 marks, then maximum marks are

(A) 30 (B) 40 (C) 80 (D) 100

Q. 5. In an examination, 70% candidates passed in English, 65% in Mathematics, 27% failed in both subjects and 248 candidates passed in both the subjects. Then the number of total students appeared in the examination is given by

(A) 300 (B) 400 (C) 500 (D) 600

Q. 6. How much tea at Rs. 4/- a kilogram should be added to 15 kilograms of tea at Rs. 10/- per kg so as to make the mixture worth Rs. 6.50 per kg. ?

(A) 21 kg (B) 16 kg

(C) 4 kg (D) 10 kg

Q. 7. 40 litres of a mixture of milk and water contains 10% of water. How much water must be added to make the water 20% in the new mixture ?

(A) 5 litres (B) 3 litres

(C) 9 litres (D) 11 litres

Q. 8. The compound interest on Rs. 10,000 for 2 years at 5% per annum is

(A) Rs. 1000 (B) Rs. 1025

(C) Rs. 1030 (D) None of these

Q. 9. In a garrison, food was sufficient for 400 men for 10 days. 200 men left the garrison after 2 days. Find for how many days, food will last for the remaining men ?

(A) 15 days (B) 16 days

(C) 18 days (D) 17 days

Q. 10. Divide Rs. 4700 among P, Q and R such that P gets Rs. 700 more than Q and Q gets Rs. 500 more than R.

(A) Rs. 2200, Rs. 1500, Rs. 1000

(B) Rs. 2000, Rs. 1700, Rs. 1000

(C) Rs. 1500, Rs. 2000, Rs. 1200

(D) None of these

Q. 11. If 8 men would take 75 days to do a piece of work, then how many men will do this work in 40 days ?

(A) 10 (B) 15

(C) 20 (D) None of these

Q. 12. If the diameter of a circle is increased by 100%, then its area is increased by

(A) 100% (B) 200% (C) 300% (D) 400%

Q. 13. $\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{1000} - \sqrt{1210} = ?$

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

Q. 14. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, ... are

(A) natural numbers

(B) odd natural numbers

(C) even natural numbers

(D) prime numbers

Q. 15. Find the missing number in the given series : 4, 9, ... , 25, 36

(A) 14 (B) 18 (C) 16 (D) 20

ANSWERS

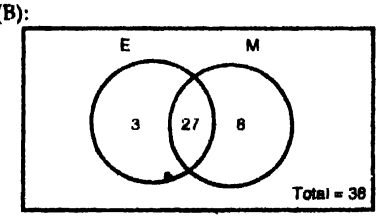
1. (A)

2. (A): Suppose the man walks x km @ 5 km/hr and x km @ 3 km/hr.
∴ the distance of 2x km is covered in $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{8x}{15}$ hours,
i.e. @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ km/hour

3. (A): Suppose the present ages of the two children be C and C + 2.
Average age of 5 members today = 25 + 7 = 32 years
Previous average = 25 years
$\frac{32 + c + c + 2}{7} = 24 \Rightarrow C = 3$
Hence, the present ages of two children are 5 and 3 years

4. (D): Suppose maximum marks = K
40% of K − 20 = 20
i.e. K = 100

5. (B):



Out of 100, 30 students failed in English, 35% students failed in Mathematics
∴ 62% of the students passed in all and 38% of the students failed.
∴ 62% = 248
$100\% = \frac{248}{62} \times 100 = 400$

6. (A): Suppose x kg of tea @ Rs. 4 per kg should be added.
∴ 4x + 15 × 10 = (15 + x) × 6.50
i.e. x = 21

7. (A)

8. (B): $10000\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 - 10000$
$= 10000\left[\frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20} - 1\right]$
$= 10000 \times \frac{41}{400} = 1025$

9. (B): 400 men took $\frac{1}{10}$ of the food in one day
400 men took $\frac{1}{5}$ of the food in 2 days ... (1)
∴ remaining $\frac{4}{5}$ of the food will be consumed by 200 men
∴ (1) ⇒ 400 men took $\frac{4}{5}$ of the food in 8 days
⇒ 200 men took $\frac{4}{5}$ of the food in 16 days.

10. (A): P + Q + R = 4700 .. (1)
P = Q + 700, Q = R + 500
∴ P = R + 1200, Q = R + 500
∴ (1) ⇒ R = 1000, Q = 1500, P = 2200

11. (B): $\frac{75 \times 8}{40} = 15$

12. (C): If diameter = 2, then area = π
If diameter = 4, then area = 4π
∴ increase in area = 3π
Per cent increase = $\frac{3\pi}{\pi} \times 100 = 300$

13. (A): $? = \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{10 \times 10 \times 10} - \sqrt{10 \times 11 \times 11}$
$\sqrt{10} + 10\sqrt{10} - 11\sqrt{10} = 0$

14. (C).

15. (C): The terms of the given series are $2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2, 6^2$ ❑

Objective General Knowledge

(Continued from page 87)

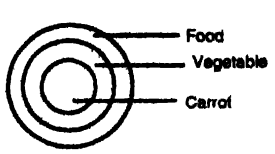
23. (b): $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3} = 14$ ... (1)
$2(x_2 + x_3) \quad 30$ ... (2)
(1) ⇒ $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 42$
(2) ⇒ $x_2 + x_3 = 15$
∴ $x_1 = 42 - 15 = 27$

24. (a): Length of middle square = 4
If PQ is to be 19, then length of the middle square should be reduced to 2.
Hence, its area should be reduced by $(4)^2 - (2)^2 = 12$

25. (c) 26. (b)

27. (a): The sequence in the Ist letter is + 2, + 3, + 4.
The sequence in the 2nd letter is − 2, − 3, − 4.

28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (c) 31. (c)
32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (a)
36. (a)



37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (a)
41. (d) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (d)
45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (a)
49. (a) 50. (b) ❑

Career As A Company Secretary

Career as a Company Secretary is not only prestigious and financially rewarding but it also carries with it a very high degree of job satisfaction. To become a company secretary one has to qualify the examination conducted by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), which is a premier professional Distance Education body established by an act of parliament i.e., the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 to develop and to regulate the profession of company secretaries in India. Persons desirous of becoming members of the ICSI are required to pass the Foundation, Intermediate & the Final examinations conducted by the Institute, in addition to Management and Practical Training.

The postal study material, audio lecture tapes, coupled with the oral coaching imparted by the ICSI in the areas of Law, Accountancy, Taxation, Finance and Management enable the students to qualify as competent Company Secretaries. A company secretary is a top management position which commands not only power and prestige but also good salary. Members of the Institute occupy senior positions in government, trade and industry, and with the growth of commerce and industry the number of companies are increasing every year, which means higher job opportunities for those with training in Company Secretaryship.

A Company Secretary must have legal aptitude, administrative ability, common sense, good judgement, numerical ability, tact, interest in current affairs and should be willing to work hard and study regularly.

A Company Secretary has a broad workportfolio with a long and diverse list of activities to perform in accountancy, finance, management and law. He acts as a confidant of the Board of Directors, counsels them and other department heads on the legal implications of any proposal under contemplation; ensures that all legal compliances are adequately and promptly met with. He processes applications for investments, loans, appointments and remunerations; takes care of the company's liaison and PR and related matters. Company Secretaries are also being seen as corporate development planners.

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), with its headquarters in New Delhi and 40 offices spread all over the country, offers postal training in three stages: Foundation, Intermediate and Final—which qualifies the students for the Institute's membership (Associate Company Secretary).

The last date for admission to the 3-months Foundation Course in Company Secretaryship is September 30, 1996. 10 + 2 pass or equivalent students from Arts/Commerce/Science or any other discipline excluding Fine Arts, can be enrolled for the CS Foundation Course. Students enrolled till September 30, 1996 will be able to take exams in June 1997. The proof of passing 12th class or equivalent examination, date of birth certificate and two photographs are to be furnished with the application in the prescribed form at the time of admission. Provisional admission is open for 12th standard students whose results are still awaited. The fee is Rs. 950 and 50% concession is provided for SC/ST candidates. The subjects of study include : Business Communication, Business Laws & Management, Principles of Accountancy, Economics & Statistics. The medium of examination is English and Hindi. The admission for CS Foundation Course is open throughout the year and examinations are held twice a year i.e. in June and December.



Dr. S. P. Narang, Secretary, ICSI

The prospectus and application form is available on cash payment of Rs. 25 at the counter. Request for prospectus and application form can be made by sending a demand draft of Rs. 35 favouring ICSI, New Delhi to the Head Office on following address :

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, 'ICSI House', 22 Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110 002, Phones : 4617321-24, 4691830, 4602622 Fax : 91-11-4626727 or, Foundation Cell, ICSI-NIRC, Building, Plot No. 4, Prasad Nagar, Institutional Area, Near Rajendra Place, New Delhi 110 005. Phone : 5781672.

The programme after this stage is divided into two parts : Intermediate and Final. Graduates are exempted from the Foundation Course and can join the Intermediate Course in Company Secretaryship which takes a minimum of a year to complete. The fee for the main course i.e. Intermediate Course is Rs. 1800 for commerce Graduates and Rs. 2040 for non-commerce Graduates. The last date for June 1997 Intermediate examination is August 31, 1996. Students from B.A./B. Com/B.Sc or any other stream can join the CS Course. The subjects of study include general laws and procedures, personnel management and industrial laws, tax laws, cost and management, accounting, company law and practice. The final course which takes another year, includes study of financial management, corporate tax management and corporate laws.

On successful completion of Management and Practical training one qualifies for the Associate Membership of ICSI (ACS). The entire course costs around Rs. 5,000. The CS Course is by correspondence alongwith provision for optional oral coaching classes all over India

Employment Assistance

The ICSI and its regional offices at Delhi, Madras, Mumbai and Calcutta offer placement services for members as well as students who have passed the Intermediate or Final examination of the Institute under this scheme. Names of candidates are sponsored by prospective employer. Openings exist in the public and private sectors, financial institutions, stock exchanges and even in company law boards.

Career Prospects

- Pursuant to section 383 A of the Companies Act, 1956, companies with a paid up share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs or more are compulsorily required to appoint a whole-time Company Secretary who must be a member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- In the case of company having a paid up share capital of less than Rs. 50 lakhs, even an Intermediate examination passed student is eligible for appointment as a company secretary.
- All companies seeking listing on stock exchanges are required to have a whole time qualified company secretary.
- Membership of the Institute has been recognised by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for appointment to senior posts and services under the Central Government.
- It is one of the essential qualifications for recruitment to Grade I to IV in the Accounts branch of the Central Company Law Service of the Department of Company Affairs.
- The Indian Banks Association has recommended to Banks to consider appointment of company secretaries of Finance, Accounts, Law and Merchant Banking.

• Some of the universities have recognised the Company Secretaryship qualification for the purpose of appointment as lecturers and for admission to the Ph. D course.

• The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of the Central Government empanels company secretaries for assignment of Indian experts to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

• A company secretary, by virtue of his expertise, initiative and drive is eventually suited to become a member of the board or the governing body of any organisation.

Self Employment
(Practising Company Secretary)

A member of the Institute may also practise as a practising company secretary after obtaining a certificate of practice from the Institute provided in the Company Secretaries Act. The Act (Section 2(2)) provides that a company secretary in practice may be called upon to arrange the promotion, formation and incorporation of a new company or amalgamation, reorganisation or winding up of others. He/she may act as authorised representative of a company with respect to filing, registering, presenting, attesting or verifying any document (including forms, applications and returns) by or, on behalf of the company. He/she may also act as a share transfer agent and issue house, a share and stock broker, a secretarial auditor or consultant or an adviser to a company on management including any legal or procedural matter falling under Companies Act, 1956 and various other corporate laws. As per the Companies Amendment Act, 1988, the annual returns of all the listed companies in India are required to be signed by a company secretary in wholetime practice, in addition to the authorised officials of the company.

• Presently there are 11,676 company secretaries (members of ICSI) in India, including both, in full time employment and in practice.

• Currently more than 55,000 students are pursuing the CS Course this year including Intermediate and Foundation Course.

Complete details on the Intermediate Course (Main Course) can be had from the "Handbook" on cash payment of Rs. 40 or by registered post for Rs. 50. ❑

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We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations :

(1) Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on September 2, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the English, General Knowledge, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics I and Mathematics II papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "SCRA/ENG", "SCRA/GK", "SCRA/PHYSICS", "SCRA/CHEMISTRY", "SCRA/MATHS I" and "SCRA/MATHS II".

(2) Engineering Services Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on August 4, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Ability Test (General English and General Studies) which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "ESE/ENG" and "ESE/GS".

(3) Combined Lower Subordinate Inspector Grade Competitive Examination to be conducted by the U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission in July/August 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence Test, General Knowledge, Comprehension & Writing Ability in Hindi, Chemistry and Mathematics papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "UPSSSC/GIT", "UPSSSC/GK", "UPSSSC/HINDI", "UPSSSC/CHEMISTRY", and "UPSSSC/MATHS".

(4) Sub-Inspectors of Police in Delhi Police, 1966 Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on July 28, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of General Intelligence and Reasoning, General Awareness, Numerical Ability and Language Test which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "DP/GIR", "DP/GA", "DP/NA" and "DP/Language".

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. **Last date for receipt of entries is September 16, 1996.** ❑

Competition Opportunities

Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police Examination, 1996 by Staff Selection Commission
(July 28, 1996)

Combined Subordinate Accounts & Audit Services Competitive Examination, 1996 by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission
(July/August 1996)

Engineering Services Examination, 1996
(August 4, 1996)

NDA and Naval Academy Examination, September 1996
(September 15, 1996)

Recruitment of Clerks, 1996 by Staff Selection Commission
(September 22, 1996)

All-India Entrance Examination for Sub-Officers Course for National Fire Service College, Nagpur
(September 29, 1996)
Last date : July 22, 1996

Combined Lower Subordinate Assistant Grade Examination, 1996 by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission
(October/November 1996)

Commission in the Army 84th Technical Graduate Course (January 1997) and 8 Short Service Commission (Technical) Course (May 1997)

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1996
(October 6, 1996)

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Calcutta
(October 6, 1996)

Junior Hindi Translator Examination, 1996
(October 27, 1996)

Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Baroda
(December 1, 1996)
July 20, 1996

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1996
(December 26, 1996)

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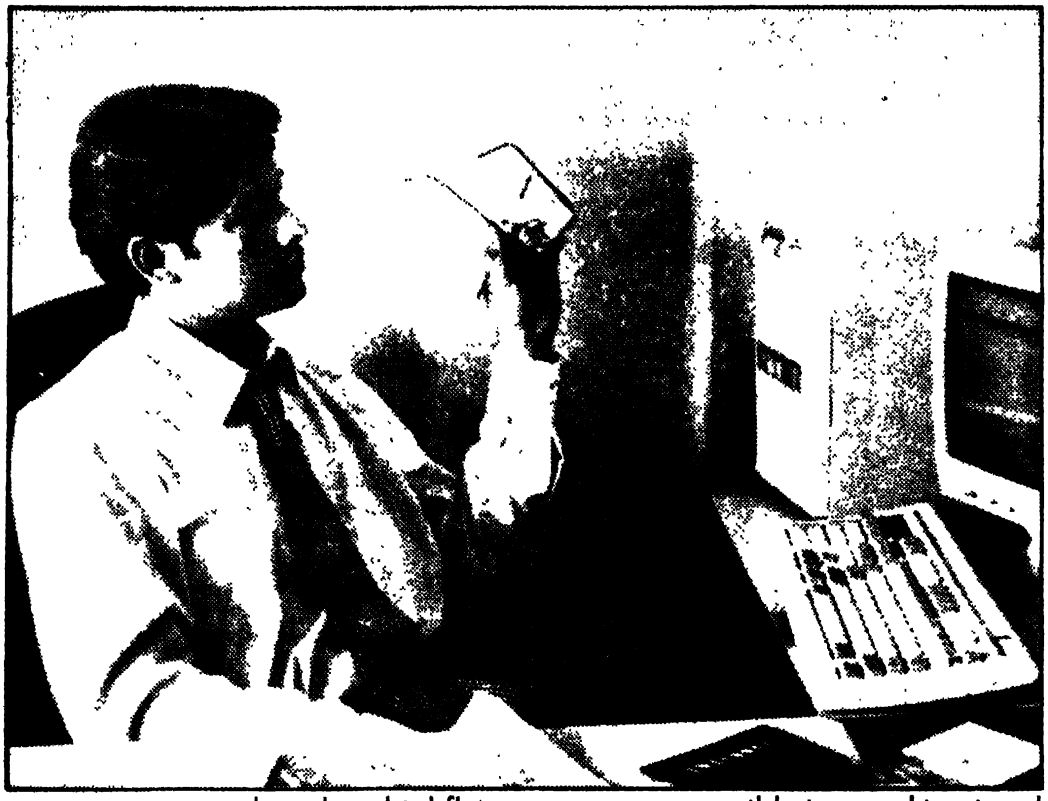
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The **Hindustan Institute of Management**, 1025, Phase IX, Mohali, Chandigarh, has invited applications for the Two-Year Full-Time Post-Graduate Programme in Management for the session starting in September 30, 1996. The course content is equivalent to MBA for graduate in any discipline or students in final year of graduation.

Prospectus and application form (including the examination fee) can be had by remitting Rs. 275 in cash or through bank draft in favour of Hindustan Institute of Management.

Last date for submission of application : July 20, 1996.

The **Institute of Finance & Management, Department of Commerce, Lucknow University, Lucknow-226007**, has invited applications for admission test for BMS—Bachelor of Management Science (Three-Year Full-Time Programme) and PGDFMPM—Post-Graduate Diploma in Financial Markets & Portfolio Management (One-Year Full-Time Programme) for the session 1996-97.

For BMS, the candidate should have passed Intermediate/Higher Secondary (i.e., 10+2) or equivalent with a minimum of 50 per cent aggregate marks at the qualifying examination and for PGDFMPM, the candidate should possess a degree in any discipline.

Application forms and brochure can be obtained from the office counter of Department of Commerce on payment of Rs. 300 (non-refundable) or a request for application form by post be made to the Director Admissions, Institute of Finance and Management, Department of Commerce, Lucknow, University, Lucknow-226007, along with account payee bank draft of Rs. 325 payable at Lucknow in favour of 'IFMET A/C' and a self-addressed envelope (5x11 inches).

Last date for submission of application : July 29, 1996.

Additional 30 seats (per programme) are available for foreign/NRI/NRI sponsored candidates without admission test and the last date for submission of application in their case is August 14, 1996.

BANK PROBATIONARY OFFICERS

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, 5, Surya Palace, Sayajiganj, Baroda-390005 has invited applications from Indian citizens for appointment to the post of Probationary Officers (JMG/S-I) in Bank of Baroda. The examination will be held on **December 1, 1996** (Sunday) at 24 centres. There are 100 vacancies including those reserved for SC, ST and OBCs.

The minimum and maximum age limit as on January 1, 1996 is 21 years and 28 years respectively. Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC, ST and OBC candidates, ex-servicemen, persons domiciled in Kashmir Division of the State of Jammu & Kashmir during the period from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1989 and officers of RRBs who have put in minimum of five years service

For application format and details see the *Employment News*, June 22, 1996

A degree from a recognised university or equivalent qualification recognised by the Government of India is essential

Last date for submission of application : July 20, 1996.

MEDICAL OFFICERS

The Directorate General, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, has invited applications from Indian citizens for 35 posts (subject to variation) of Medical Officer Group 'A' (Assistant Commandant) in the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000. Both the male and female candidates having the following eligibility conditions may apply:

(a) A recognised Medical qualification of Allopathic System of Medicine included in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule or Part II of the Third Schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and enrolment in any State Medical Register maintained under the Act; (b) Compulsory Rotatory Internship, (c) Age as on July 31, 1996 below 30 years which is relaxable for Government servants up to 5 years; below 35 years in the case of Released Army Medical Corps Officer. The age limit is also relaxable by 5 years for SC/ST candidates and 3 years for OBC candidates as per government instructions.

For the application format and details see the *Employment News*, June 22, 1996.

Last date for submission of application : July 20, 1996.

GRADE 'D' STENOGRAPHERS

The Staff Selection Commission will hold on November 24, 1996 an open competitive examination at about 75 centres countrywide for recruitment to the post of Grade 'D' Stenographers in the pay scale of Rs. 1200-2040 for the following groups of services/offices: (i) Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India (Group 'X'), (ii) Subordinate Offices of the Government of India located in various States/Union Territories, etc. (Group 'Y').

To be eligible, the candidate should be between 18 and 25 years as on August 12, 1996 and must have passed the Matriculation Examination or equivalent or higher examination. The written examination will consist of objective type papers on General Awareness and Language Test (Hindi/English) and will be followed by Stenography Test.

For details, see *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of June 29, 1996.

Last date for submission of application : July 19, 1996.

ENGINEERING COURSES

The **Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra-132119** (Haryana) has invited applications for admission to Three-Year Bachelor of Engineering Degree Course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

Prospectus with application form can be obtained from the college office by cash payment of Rs 150 or by a request along with a crossed bank draft for Rs. 170 in favour of the Principal, Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra payable at State Bank of India, Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra (Code No. 6260).

Last date for submission of application : July 23, 1996.

DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMMES

The **Indira Gandhi National Open University** has invited applications for admission to its various programmes : Management Programme (MBA), Master of Arts in Distance Education, Master of Computer Applications, Master of Library & Information Science, Post-Graduate Diploma in Journalism and Mass Communication, Post-Graduate Diploma in Distance Education, Post-Graduate Diploma in Higher Education, Master of Computer Applications, Diploma in Computers in Office Management, Bachelor in Computer Applications, etc.

Handbook and Prospectus with required details and application form can be had from the Regional Centres of the University, Study Centres or Headquarters at Maidan Garhi (near Saket), New Delhi-110068.

Last date for submission of application : September 30, 1996.

The **Madurai Kamaraj University, Directorate of Distance Education, Madurai-625021** (Tamil Nadu), has invited applications from working executives, employees, entrepreneurs and young graduates for admission to MBA (Distance Learning Programme) for the academic year 1996-97. This three-year programme comprises a sound knowledge on foundations and functional areas of management.

The candidates should possess a degree in any subject from the Madurai Kamaraj University or any other university recognised as equivalent thereto with three years post qualification work experience in a business firm or organisation, or should possess a degree with a minimum aggregate of 50 per cent marks in disciplines like Natural Sciences including Mathematics or Professional Courses like Engineering, or any Post-Graduate Degree or officers of the defence

services with a minimum of 10 years work experience and be a Graduate or should have successfully undergone (i) NDA/MA/Air Force Academy/Indian Naval Academy or (ii) one of the following courses: National Defence College Course, Higher Command Course, Long Defence Management Course, Senior Defence Management Course, Defence Service Staff College Course, Technical Staff Officers Course, Army, Advanced Air Armament Staff Officers Course, IAF, Advanced Course at the colleges of Air Warfare. The entrance test will be conducted in selected places in India for all candidates and the venue and date of entrance test will be announced later.

Prospectus and application form can be had in person or by sending a demand draft of Rs. 250 drawn in favour of the Director (MBA Cell), D.D.E., Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai-625021 (Tamil Nadu).

Last date for submission of application : July 31,1996.

The Punjabi University, Department of Business Management, Patiala-147002 has invited applications for admission to the Master of Business Administration through Correspondence (MBA-CC). Three-Year Programme for the session 1996-97.

In Category I, Defence Officers with a minimum of five years of commissioned services and in the last 10 years of superannuation in the rank held at the time of application are eligible. They must possess either a degree in any discipline with at least 50 per cent marks or NDA/MA/equivalent courses with at least one of the specialised defence courses.

In Category II, Managers/Officers from public/cooperative enterprises, government departments, statutory bodies and autonomous institutions, Punjab and Central and private/corporate sector units with registered offices and plants in Punjab and Chandigarh, with at least 50 per cent marks in any degree or an equivalent examination and have a minimum of five years executive level experience, are eligible.

Prospectus-cum-application form can be obtained from the Publication Bureau, Punjabi University, Patiala-147002 on payment, at the counter, of Rs. 100 in cash or by registered post through bank draft of Rs. 100, in favour of the Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala, along with self-addressed envelope (10x8 inches) affixed with postal stamps worth Rs. 12.

Last date for submission of application : July 30, 1996.

MEDICAL COURSES

The **Katihar Medical College**, Karimbagh, P.O. Box No. 23, **Katihar-854105**, affiliated to B. N. Mandal University, Madhepura, Bihar, has invited applications for admission in the 1st year MBBS Course for the session 1996-97 from the students belonging to Muslim minority community and NRI/foreigners.

Candidates who have passed 10+2/I.Sc. or equivalent examination with English (as Language and Literature), Physics, Chemistry and Biology or have appeared at the qualifying examination may apply. Minimum age is 17 years as on December 31, 1996. Candidates will be required to appear at the Entrance Examination on August 25, 1996 (NRI/foreign candidates need not take the Entrance Examination).

Application form and prospectus can be had on payment of Rs. 200 at the college counter or through IPO/bank draft of Rs. 225 and NRI/foreign candidates should remit $ 15 through bank draft, payable to Katihar Medical College at Katihar.

Last date for submission of application : July 31, 1996 for Indians and August 12, 1996 for NRI/foreigners.

NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi-110001 has invited applications from unmarried female candidates and widows without encumbrances for admission to Three-Year Diploma Course in General Nursing and Midwifery through Entrance Examination for the next batch starting from October 1996.

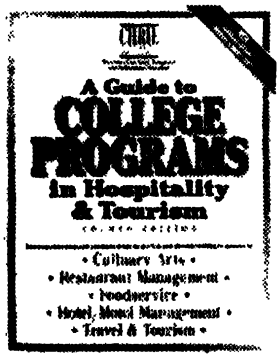
The candidate should have passed 10+2 or equivalent examination from a recognised Board/University minimum of 50 per cent marks and should be between 17 and 22 years as on October 1, 1996. There is an upper age relaxation of five years for candidates belonging to SC/ST categories and three years for OBCs as per rules.

Application forms can be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope, along with a copy of marksheet (12th) to the Principal, School of Nursing, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi-110001.

Last date for submission of application : July 31, 1996. ❑

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World Press—Important Topics

The Biology of Beauty

There is a body language that is endowed by nature as a result of the different roles expected of men and women. How does the idea of beauty get imprinted in the psyche of every man and woman ? In its issue of June 3, 1996, **NEWSWEEK** discovers that beauty is not just skindeep.

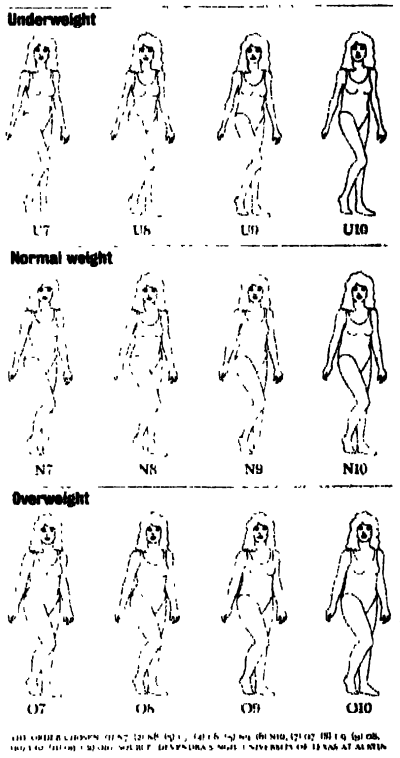
...It's widely assumed that ideals of beauty vary from era to era and from culture to culture. But a harvest of new research is confounding that idea. Studies have established that people everywhere—regardless of race, class or age—share a sense of what's attractive. And though no one knows just how our minds translate the sight of a face or a body into rapture, new studies suggest that we judge each other by rules we're not even aware of. We may consciously admire Kate Moss's legs or Arnold's biceps, but we're also viscerally attuned to small variations in the size and symmetry of facial bones and the placement of weight on the body.



What you'd need to read every week/fortnight/month if you didn't read *Competition Success Review* once a month

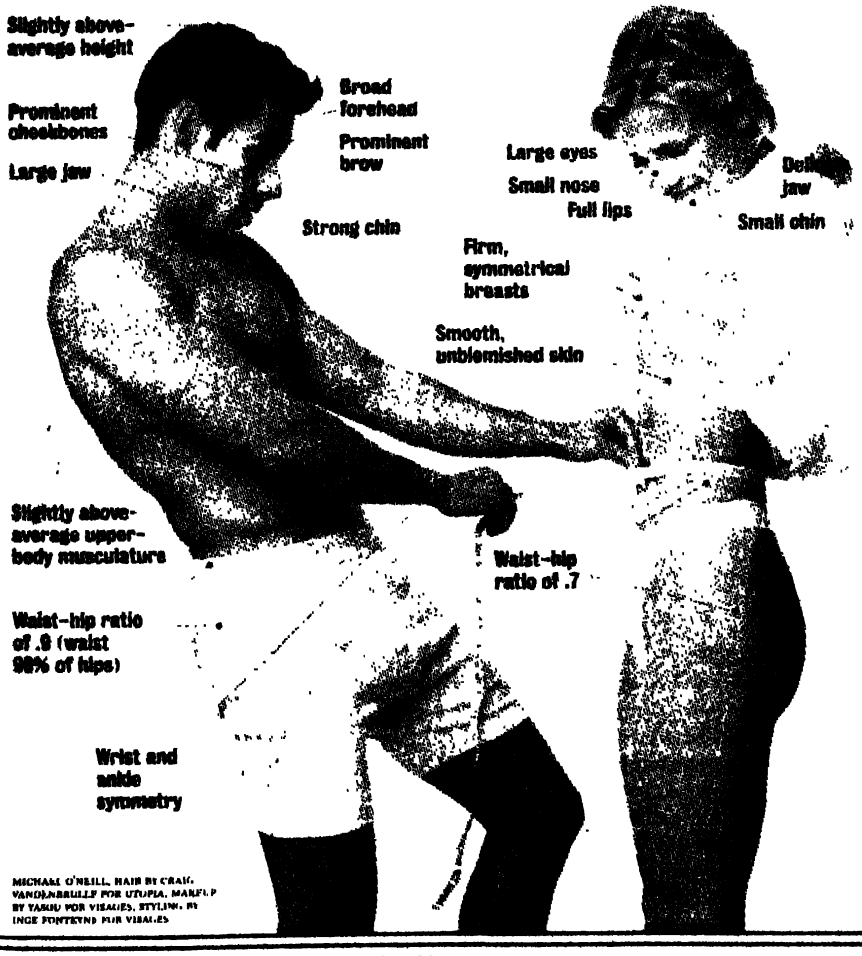
BODY LANGUAGE

When men are asked to rank figures with various weights and waist-hip ratios (0.7 to 1.0), they favor a pronounced hourglass shape. The highest-ranked figures are N7, N8 and U7 (in that order) The lowest ranked is O10



WHAT GOES INTO SEX APPEAL?

Studies suggest that male attractiveness hinges on outward signs of maturity, robust health and, above all, dominance Most of the features associated with feminine beauty signal youthfulness and an abundance of female reproductive hormones.



MICHAEL O'NEILL, HAIR BY CRAIG VANDENBRULLE FOR UTOPIA. MAKEUP BY YASHU FOR VISAGES. STYLING BY INGE FONTEYNE FOR VISAGES

This isn't to say that our preferences are purely innate—or that beauty is all that matters in life. Most of us manage to find jobs, attract mates and bear offspring despite our physical imperfections. Nor should anyone assume that the new beauty research justifies the biases it illuminates. Our beautylust is often better suited to the Stone Age than to the Information Age; the qualities we find alluring may be powerful emblems of health, fertility and resistance to disease, but they say nothing about people's moral worth. The human weakness for what Thornhill calls "biological quality" causes no end of pain and injustice. Unfortunately, that doesn't make it any less real....

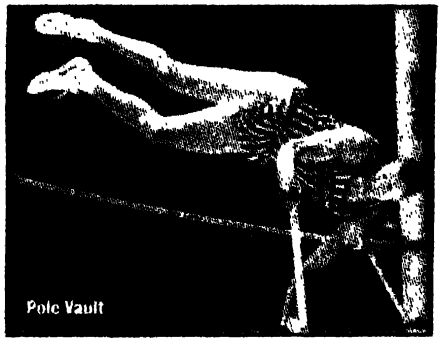
...Our faces are our signatures, but when it comes to raw sex appeal, a nice chin is no match for a perfectly sculpted torso—especially from a man's perspective. Studies from around the world have found that while both sexes value appearance, men place more stock in it than women. And if there are social reasons for that imbalance, there are also biological ones. Just about any male over 14 can produce sperm, but a woman's ability to bear children depends on her age and hormone levels. Female fertility declines by two thirds

between the ages of 20 and 42, and it's spent by 5[illegible]. So while both sexes may eyeball potential partners, says Donald Symons, an anthropologist at the University of California in Santa Barbara, "a larger proportion of a woman's mate value can be detected from visual cues." Mounting evidence suggests there is no better cue than the relative contours of her waist and hips.

Before puberty and after menopause, females have essentially the same waistlines as males. But during puberty, while boys are amassing the bone and muscle of paleolithic hunters, a typical girl gains nearly 35 pounds of so-called reproductive fat around the hips and thighs. Those pounds contain roughly the 80,000 calories needed to sustain a pregnancy, and the curves they create provide a gauge of reproductive potential. "You have to get very close to see the details of a woman's face," says Devendra Singh, the University of Texas psychologist. "But you can see the shape of her body from 500 feet, and it says more about mate value."

Waiting For The Atlanta Limelight

In the interregnum between Barcelona and Atlanta, Dan O' Brein has left behind him the bitter memories of his embarassing failure. The four years since Barcelona have brought him back to the original form as world champion decathlete. He now looks forward to his ceremonial anointing at the


Pole Vault

Olympic centennial. More about it in **NEWSWEEK** July 1, 1996:

Nothing is louder in an 83,000-seat stadium than the sound of silence. So the quiet that settled over the crowd in Atlanta's Olympic Stadium was deafening to Dan O'Brien as he strode onto the pole vault runway. It was four years ago at these same Olympic track and field trials that O'Brien, the world champion decathlete and gold medal favorite for Barcelona, failed to clear a single height in the pole vault and didn't make the U.S. team. His failure was particularly embarrassing because O'Brien was the centerpiece of one of the biggest ad campaigns ("Dan and Dave") in Olympic history. So for four years, as he set a world record and won two more world championships, Dan knew he would face this moment in the glaring limelight. "I'm not here for redemption or to make up for the past," he said before the competition. "I'm just here to make the '96 team."

The decathlon may be the Olympics' defining event. On the field, it is unglamorous—10 grueling events performed over two days before sparse crowds and scored in incomprehensible fashion. But in victory, it is heroic. The gold-medal winner carries the mantle of "world's greatest athlete" and, in America, joins a roster of sporting immortals from Jim Thorpe to Bob Mathias to Rafer Johnson to Bruce Jenner. O'Brien, who will turn 30 the day before the Atlanta Games open, knows his world record and his three world titles will never be validated without the Olympic crown. "All I ever wanted people to think was that I was the world's greatest decathlete," he says. "But people aren't paying attention until the Olympics. So the Olympics are different. You know you're not in Kansasanymore, Dorothy!"

Megacities : Dream Or Nightmare?

It is an exodus few can ever stop: the exodus from the countryside to the promise of the city. Big cities are becoming metros and metros are becoming megacities. The unplanned growth is at once the stuff of a dream and despair. The second UN Conference on the Habitat held at Istanbul in June gave an opportunity to thousands of



delegates from both the developed and developing countries to have a close look at the trends in urbanisation. Mumbai and Calcutta are the two of the 12 megacities in the world—cities with 10 million-plus. In its June 10, 1996 issue, **NEWSWEEK**, profiles the cities in transition:

Everyone knows what a "megacity" looks like. Rio. Mexico City. Calcutta. The pictures are all too familiar: row upon row of cardboard an corrugated metal shacks propped in the shado of gleaming skyscrapers. Bony children playin half-naked in the mud beneath a haze of smo Laundry fluttering overhead like faded flags. I the city center, a mere quarter mile awa business people close deals over four-cour lunches and make tennis dates on their cellul phones. Well-heeled shoppers browsing in price boutiques sidestep beggars with outstretche hands. Limos with tinted windows vie wit rickshaws for position on teeming streets. Th is the scene that urban planners and environ mentalists, often speaking in apocalyptic ove tones, have warned for decades would overtal us all.

Well, that future is coming to pass, at lon last. And the surprising news is that it may n be so bad after all. So says a growing body urban experts and officials. The world megacities (places that are home to more than 1 million people) are expected to more than doub in number in the next few years, from 12 toda to 25 by the turn of the century. This will mar the first time in history that a clear majority the earth's inhabitants will live in urban area By some expert reckonings, 55 per cent of t globe already does. More important, the quali of life in such megalopolises is proving better tha was once predicted. Life expectancy is general longer in the big cities than in smaller ones or the countryside. Urban dwellers are far mo likely to have good sewage disposal and runnin water than are their rural compatriots. And citi tend to offer superior medical care, great educational opportunities and more jobs.

CSR Tops Again



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Audit Bureau of Circulations, April 1996

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Sports Round-Up

Athletics

New World Record in 200 m : Michael Johnson broke the world record in the men's 200 metres, winning in 19.96 seconds on June 23, 1996 at the US Track and Field Trials at the Olympic city of Atlanta. The previous mark of 19.72 seconds was set by Italy's Pietro Mennea in 1979 in Mexico City.

Badminton

44th All-India Railway Badminton Championship : P. Gopichand of Andhra Pradesh and Madhavi Kashikar of Central Railway won the men's and women's titles respectively in the open events of the 44th All-India Railway Badminton Championships at Hyderabad on June 16, 1996. P. Gopichand defeated C.M. Sashidhar of South Central Railway 15-4, 15-8, while Madhavi Kashikar beat Western Railway's Asawari Patwardhan 11-7, 10-12, 12-10 in the finals. In the team events, which concluded on June 13, 1996, Western Railway defeated Northern Railway by three matches to one in the men's team championship, while Northern Railway defeated Central Railway by two matches to nil to retain the women's team title.

Boxing

Jones Retains Titles : Roy Jones warmed up for the June 15 title fight by playing in a professional basketball game in the afternoon, then easily retained his International Boxing Federation super middleweight title by stopping lightly-regarded Canadian Eric Lucas after 11 rounds at Jacksonville, Florida the same night. Jones is regarded by many to be the best pound-for-pound boxer in the world.

Cricket

India-England Test Series : Saurav Ganguly (136) and Sachin Tendulkar (177) breathed life into Indian cricket in their third-wicket partnership in the third and final Test at Trent Bridge on July 5, 1996. India amassed a mammoth total of 521, which Mike Atherton's men could not measure up to. India has lost the first Test at Birmingham on June 9 and the second Test at the Lord's ended in a draw on June 24, 1996.

Saurav Ganguly, who had registered 131 on his Test debut against England at the Lord's in the second Test, is the fifth player in Test cricket to post two successive centuries in his first two Tests after W.H. Ponsford (Australia), Doug Walters (Australia), Alvin Kallicharan (West Indiea) and Mohammed Azharuddin (India).

Chess

Dubai Cup : Tashkent won the Dubai Cup at the end of the ninth and final round of the 10th Asian Cities Team Chess Championship at the Dubai World Trade Centre in June 27, 1996. Tashkent put in a sterling performance to defeat Singapore by a massive 3·5-0·5 margin.

Football

Euro '96 : Germany beat the Czech Republic 2-1 in extra-time in the European Championship final match at Wembley



Germany's Oliver Bierhoff displaying the Euro Cup

stadium, England, on June 30, 1996. Oliver Bierhoff scored his second goal and the match-winner golden goal in the fifth minute of extra-time after the teams were tied 1-1 at full-time in the 16-nation, high-profile tournament. The German victory was celebrated by tens of thousands of jubilant football fans throughout Germany in the streets of Berlin, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Dortmund and other cities. Germany had earlier won this major international tournament in 1972 and 1980 as West Germany.

General

Nemean Games : Payton Jordan, 79 going on 80, raced down the track on June, 1996 in a short white tunic and bare feet to win the first official sprint held in the stadium of Ancient Nemea (Greece) in about 2,300 years. A trumpet blared, Jordan's name was called and a judge wearing a black robe gave him a white headband and a palm frond. Later, the 1968 US Olympic athletics coach and the other winners in a day full of races were crowned with a wreath of wild celery, as in ancient times.

The original games at Nemes were one of the four ancient festivals at Delphi, Isthmia, Nemea and Olympia. Each year, one of the sites hosted athletes from all over Greece while warring states observed a sacred, but brief, truce. The best known is Olympia, the inspiration for today's Olympic Games - the centenary of which is being celebrated at Atlanta (USA) from July 19 to August 14, 1996.

Golf

Taiwan Amateur Gold Championship : A two-man Indian gold team comprising Harmest Kahlon of Chandigarh and Amit Luthra of Delhi finished runners-up in the team event of the Republic of China (Taiwan) Amateur Gold Championship held at Taipei from June 26 to 29, 1996. The team event was won by the host nation. Other particiants were the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

15th Topolino Trophy : Rising Indian golfer Shivin Kwatra finished second runner-up in the 15th Topolino Trophy Gold Championship at the Lignano Course in Italy on June 21, 1996. The 15-year old Kwatra finished behind Spain's runner-up De La Riva and the title winner, Finland's Tuomas.

Hockey

Asia Cup : Pakistan managed to put it across India 7-6 via sudden-death in the final of the Junior Asia Cup Hockey Tournament at Singapore on June 9, 1996 The teams were tied 2-2 at the end of the regulation period and 3-3 in the tie-breaker.

Four-Nation Hockey : Australia defeated India 2-0 in the final fo the four-nation hockey tournament on June 2, 1996 at Brisbane to complete an unbeaten record over the past ten days. The Barcelona silver medal winners had a six-win and no loss record in the round-robin portion of the event, including three victories over India, the world's fifth ranked team, New Zealand and South Africa were the other two participants.

Squash

World Cup : Brother and sister Brett and Michelle Martin powered Australia to a 3-0 win over England in the World Cup squash final at Kuala Lumpur on June 1, 1996. Brett Martin beat Mark Chaloner 9-4, 9-2, 9-5. Then, Michelle Martin used crushing backhand to take on Suzanne Horner 9-3, 9-4, 5-9, 10-8

Tennis

French Open : Yavgeny Kafelnikov 22, became the first Russian to win the French Open on June 9, 1996 at Paris when he defeated the German Michael Stich, 27, in straight sets in the final, 7-6, 7-5, 7-6.

In the women's event, defending champion Steffi Graf (Germany) won her fifth French Open defeating Arantxa Sanchez Vicario 6-3, 6-7 (4-7), 10-8 on June 8, 1996. ❑

HAPPY NEWS

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Mr. Iqbal Dhaliwal (First Position) IAS Topper 1995-96 and wish our readers a similar splendid success.



The Editor
Competition Success Review
604 Prabhat Kiran
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008

Dear Sir,

The road to success in the Civil Service's exam is long and hard. Competition Success Review *has been a constant companion for me during this time.*

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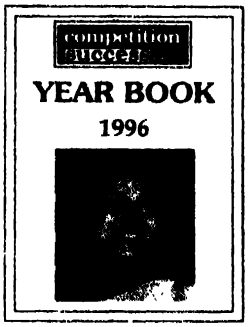
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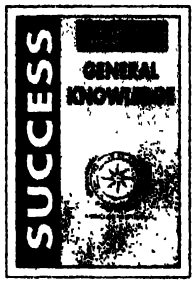
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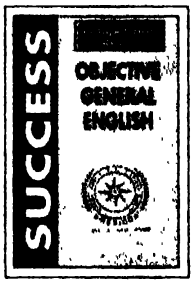
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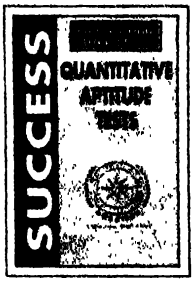
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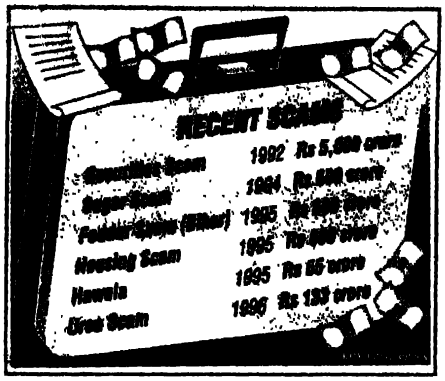
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board decision before sanctioning the huge sum. The kickback company was credited swiftly to the Standard Chartered account of Edible Food Stuff Limited, Dubai and picked up by hawala operator Mr. Dharmesh Yadav, to be distributed to Mr. Samabasiva Rao, Mr. Prabhakar Rao and a front company of Mr. Prakash Chandra Yadav. The 200-metric tonne consignment of urea did not arrive as the deadline expired on Feb. 15, 1996 and the delivery date was extended to May 1996. The scandal became public in March and NFL was asked to explain loopholes in the deal. On April 26, 1996, a CBI probe was ordered and seven NFL officials were chargesheeted and suspended. Following an uproar in Parliament, that the United Front Government has denied directing the CBI to go slow in its investigations, Prime Minister Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda has asserted that he has not asked the CBI to go soft on the case or any other case and denied he has been under pressure in the matter from any quarter.

Hegde Expelled From Janata Dal

In the flush of the euphoria generated in the wake of the United Front coming into power came the anti-climax—the decline and fall of the veteran Janata Dal leader and former Karnataka Chief Minister Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde. The senior leader of the Janata Dal was expelled from the Party on June 13, 1996 for six years for alleged anti-party activities. It was alleged that Mr. Hegde's anti-party activities assumed alarming proportions after Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda took over as the Prime Minister. The expulsion came, it was alleged, following Mr. Hegde's persistent criticism of the top leaders of the Dal including Mr. V. P. Singh and the Prime Minister Mr. Deve Gowda himself.

It appeared that Mr. Hegde was leaning towards the Congress before the elections and the very choice of another Karnataka politician as Prime Minister, but very much junior to him in national-level politics, was apparently galling to him. Observers attribute his diatribe against the Janata Dal and the party, seeking to form a coalition with other parties and supported by the Congress to his botched ambition. It also looked as if Mr. Hegde was more concerned with his own personal fortunes than the larger interests of the country at a time there was a visible political vacuum when the patch-up contemplated by the 13 parties of the coalition was the only alternative in the days of political chaos that followed the emergence of a hung Lok Sabha and the discomfiture of the BJP-led government to prove its majority in the Lok Sabha.

Political analysts saw the expulsion of the senior Janata Dal leader as a clash of egos between the Prime Minister Mr. Deve Gowda and Mr. Hegde. It was an occasion for washing a lot of dirty linen in the public as Mr. Hegde charged that his explusion was masterminded by Mr. Gowda himself for the former's alleged involvement in the filing of a public interest petition in the Karnataka High Court alleging nepotism on the part of Mr. Gowda. Meanwhile the efforts made by Mr. J. H. Patel, said to be a protege of Mr. Hegde, to bring about a rapproachment between Mr. Gowda and Mr. Hegde seemed to fizzle out. Though outwardly, many of the senior and junior leaders of the Janata Dal did not give vent to their frank views, there was a growing feeling that a senior leader like Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde should not have been reduced to a nonentity overnight through peremptory expulsion, whatever be the compelling circumstances, just because the Karnataka leader was one of the very few who did a lot in building up the Janata Dal.

Mr. J. H. Patel, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, swimming with the tide, warned that disciplinary action would be initiated against partymen daring to attend a convention in Bangalore organised by the supporters of the expelled Janata Dal Leader.

The Country's Teeming Millions

The population of India has touched a near-950 million in mid-1996 and, at the present rate, the number would double in the next 37 years, says the current projection of the Population Reference Bureau, Washington. India's population, which was estimated at 949.592 million in mid-1996, would touch 1.183 billion in 2020 and 1.385 billion in 2025, according to the report released on July 2, 1996. India's three-decade effort of controlling the population miscarried and the country's goal of two children per woman was "more difficult as Indian women now average about 3.4 children each", says the Bureau.

. The population explosion is expected to continue at a faster rate in Pakistan where women have an average of 5.6 children. Pakistan's mid-1996 population of about 134 million is expected to be 176.4 million in 2010 and 233 million in 2025. Among other countries in South Asia, Afghanistan's population in mid-1996 was 21.5 million and is expected to touch 45.3 million in 2025; Bangladesh's population of 120 million would touch 176 million and Sri Lanka's from 18.4 million to 23.2 million.

The world population in 1996 has been put at 5.771 billion—about 1.171 billion in developed countries and about 4.6 billion in developing countries. The world's highest fertility rate is in Gaza where women average 8 children, followed by Yemen (7.7), Niger (7.4), Mali and Uganda (7.3), Benin (7.1), Western Sahara (7), Afghanistan (6.9), Maldives (6.2) and Nepal (5.2).



The population of India has already touched the 950-million mark in mid 1996 and is likely to touch 1,183 million in 2020

Prohibition in Haryana

Haryana came under total prohibition on July 1, 1996, except for liquor being served in three-star hotels in the state. This was one of the poll promises of the Chief Minister, Mr. Bansi Lal, whose Haryana Vikas Party (HVP) stormed to power in alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party in the May 1996 Assembly elections. Mr. Bansi Lal, known as the Strongman of Haryana, has earlier enjoyed three stints as the State's Chief Minister. Haryana is the third state in the country—after Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh—to go completely dry.

The revenue loss to the State exchequer on account of prohibition is estimated to be Rs. 480 crore. Days before prohibition came into force in the state, serpentine queues of tipplers had thronged liquor vends on the Delhi-Haryana border and premium brands of liquor were being sold at the throw-away prices to beat the deadline of July 1 when all the unsold stocks of liquor were seized by the excise authorities of Haryana.

Under the prohibition rules, the State would not allow any production, purchase or possession of liquor in the State. Foreign nationals and those Indians coming from abroad only will be allowed to carry that much liquor which is permitted by the customs. Servicemen and ex-servicemen will be allowed to purchase alcohol from the cantonment areas which is to be consumed only at specified places. ❑

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

ADF : Asian Development Fund

It is the Asian Development Bank's soft loan window. The United States has blocked soft loans for India and China from the Fund.

CDAC : Centre for Development of Advanced Computing

It is the Pune-based institution of the Department of Electronics which is setting up PACE Bureaus in five States in the first phase to impart computer education in regional languages and at rates affordable by people in rural areas.

CMP : Common Minimum Programme

It is a programme announced by the United Front Government at the Centre in June 1996.

DANICS : Delhi-Andaman Nicobar Island Civil Service

It is a cadre of civil servants who have shown resentment following the treatment meted out to them by the Delhi Government, which, ignoring their claims, has been succumbing to the strong IAS lobby.

GIEC : Global Indian Entrepreneurs Conference

Held in Singapore in June 1996, it was attended by non-resident Indians from 25 countries including Japan, Fiji, Panama and Hong Kong.

MFN : Most Favoured Nation

A status that helps the granting country to draw benefits in trade from the nation on whom it is granted. By not granting the MFN status to India, Pakistan is at a loss as Indian goods are already flooding the markets through other channels putting Pakistan at a disadvantage.

NCAER : National Council of Applied Economic Research

It is the Capital's respected think-tank and has recently completed a detailed study on the size, composition and buying habits of the so-called middle class of this country.

PLR : Prime Lending Rates

The Reserve Bank of India plans to further deregulate the lending rate regime by linking concessional rates with banks' prime lending rates. This will help the central bank to subsequently move towards complete deregulation of deposit rates.

UNCHS : United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

The Habitat II meeting on human settlements in the Turkish city of Istanbul held in June 1996 has agreed to revitalise the UNCHS.

WCO : World Customs Organisation

It is the apex international institution for the coordination and harmonisation of the Customs activities globally. The 140-member organisation helps the member countries in the implementation of the harmonised system of tariff classification, World Trade Organisation agreement on Customs valuation, uniform application of modern Customs procedures, implementation of an effective enforcement strategy covering action on illicit drug trafficking and commercial frauds.

India has been elected as the Vice-Chairman of the organisation.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking : The International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was observed on June 26, 1996.

Anti-Emergency Day : The people of India on June 26, 1996 recalled the days when emergency was clamped on this day in 1975.

Anniversary of Signing of UN Charter : The 51st anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter was observed on June 25, 1996.

Sanjay Gandhi's Death Anniversary : Glowing tributes were paid to Sanjay Gandhi, second son of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on his 16th death anniversary on June 23, 1996.

Operation Bluestar Anniversary : On the occasion of its 12th anniversary on June 6, 1996, the Operation Bluestar came in for severe criticism.

World Environment Day : The World Environment Day was celebrated on June 5, 1996.

Anniversary of Tiananmen Protest : The people of China paid tributes on June 4, 1996 to those massacred by the Chinese armed troops on the night of June 3-4, 1989 at the Tiananmen Square in Beijing. It was on this day the democratic movement in China was suppressed.

Appointments

Railway Board Chief : Mr. C. L. Kaw, Member (Traffic), Railway Board, took over as Chairman, Railway Board, succeeding Mr. G. K. Khare who retired on June 30, 1996.

Meghalaya Governor : The Assam Governor, Mr. Loknath Mishra, was on June 27, 1996 sworn in as the Governor of Meghalaya. He assumed the additional charge after Mr. M. M. Jacob proceeded on long leave.

Planning Commission Member-Secretary : The Executive Director of the World Bank, Dr. Bimal Jalan, has been appointed Member-Secretary of the Planing Commission on June 27, 1996.

Janata Dal Working President : Mr. Sharad Yadav was on June 16, 1996 appointed Janata Dal's Working President.

Turkish Premier : The Turkish President, Mr. Suleyman Demirel, on June 29, 1996 appointed the Islam-based Welfare Party leader, Mr. Necmettin Erbakan, as the country's first Islamist Prime Minister in a coalition with the True Path Party of Ms. Tansu Ciller.

Afghan Premier : The former government enemy, Mr. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, was on June 27, 1996 sworn in as Afghanistan's new Prime Minister.

Bangladesh Premier : Sheikh Hasina Wajed became Bangladesh's second woman



Ms. Sheikh Hasina Wajed

Prime Minsiter and head of the Awami League Government on June 23, 1996.

Israeli Premier : Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu was on June 19, 1996 sworn in as Israel's most powerful Prime Minsiter.

Books And Authors

Jack and Jackie, Portrait of an American Marriage : Authored by Christopher Anderson, the new book claims that Jacqueline Kennedy had an affair with actor William Holden to get back at John F. Kennedy, for his romances with some of the world's most beautiful women. The book says that Kennedy's conquests included actress Audrey Hepburn and Sophia Loren as well as Lee Remick and Gene Tierney.

The First Lady Jacqueline became involved with Roswell Gilpatric, the number two man in the Defence Department, according to the book. It contends that both Kennedys were dependent on a mixture of amphetamines and steroids dispensed by Dr. Max Jacobson, who was known as "Dr. Feelgood", even during the President's summit meeting with the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev during the Cuban missile crisis.

Edwina and Nehru : Catherine Clement's novel is set against the vibrant historical backdrop of India. It recreates the pre- and post-Independence eras while tracing the relationship that developed between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Lady Edwina Mountbatten, the wife of Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of British India.

The book has been translated from the original book in French, *Pour l'amour de*

Pro India—literally meaning "For the love of India".

Uncivil War: Pathology of Terrorism in India : Ved Marwah's book is a study of the genesis, ramifications and overall implications of terrorist movements and extremist violence in different parts of India. He cogently analyses the avoidable errors—ad hoc and short-sighted responses—of the government particularly in Punjab and Kashmir and outlines the contours of a counter-terrorist strategy. Long experience of law enforcement and first-hand knowledge of many of the key events give his account more than a touch of authenticity and freshness.

CONFERENCES

G-7 Summit : The annual summit of the Group of Seven industrialised states—the United States, France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan—plus Russia was held in the central French city of Lyon. The world leaders on June 28, 1996 approved in principle 40 recommendations for fighting organised crime in what the United States trumpeted as a victory for the battle against terrorism.



G-7 Summit Leaders (from left) Canadian PM Mr. Jean Chretien, U.S. President Mr. Bill Clinton, German Chancellor Mr. Helmut Kohl, French President Mr. Jacques Chirac, British PM Mr. John Major, Italian PM Mr. Romano Prodi and E.U. President Mr. Jacques Santer line up in Lyon, France on June 29, 1996.

Arab Summit : Leaders of 21 Arab nations met in Cairo in June 1996 and they decided to press ahead in their quest for peace. The final communique of the summit correctly reiterates the necessity for Israel to withdraw from lands it has illegally occupied: Gaza Strip and the security zone in south Lebanon. It has also called upon Israel to adhere to the provisions of international law governing the administration of occupied territories and halt the construction of Jewish settlements

Global Indian Entrepreneurs Meet : It was held in Singapore in June 1996. The Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, urged the non-resident Indians to largely invest in India as it is fully committed to economic reforms.

Habitat II : The last UN conference of this century, officially called Habitat-II or the Second International UN Conference on Human Settlements, was held in Istanbul in June 1996. It brought the world a shade closer to solving its urban dilemmas. Attended by delegates from 171 nations, it saw a brainstorming session by global experts—academicians, researchers, government officials, architects, town planners, NGOs—on how to solve the problems of the world's cities which are burgeoning at the rate of one million people each week. By the year 2025, two-thirds of the world's population could be city dwellers.

International Labour Conference : The 83th International Labour Conference was held in Geneva and addressed a very important issue by including child labour on its agenda. Delegates from 173 ILO member countries took note of the fact that the fundamental rights of children are being blatantly violated all over the world.

Conference on Disarmament : The Conference on Disarmament was held in Geneva in June 1996 to finalise the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It was adjourned on June 28, 1996 without finalising the draft agreement of the treaty.

Council for Security and Cooperation in the Asia Pacific : At its meeting in Kuala Lumpur in June 1996, the council has offered Beijing full membership and consequently closed the gates to Taiwan. The participants have accepted the Chinese condition that Taipei should have no representation at any level in the council if Beijing were to become a member.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Hike in lending rate : The term-lending financial institutions have from July 1, 1996 hiked their prime lending rate to 17 per cent (excluding interest tax) from 16 per cent. This is 0.5 per cent higher than the prime lending rate of public sector banks.

World Development Report : India's per capita Gross National Product (GNP) in 1994 was $ 1,280, according to the latest World Development Report.

The per capita GNP for other South Asian countries during the same period were: Nepal $ 1,230, Bangladesh $ 1,330, Pakistan $ 2,130 and Sri Lanka $ 3,160.

Savings rate declining : In India the savings rate is declining. Our biggest savers are the household sector, which includes pure consuming households (salary/wage earners), unincorporated enterprises (firms) and agriculture households. In 1993-94 the household sector had a share of 80 per cent in the total savings, the remaining coming from the corporate sector with negligible government share. In 1993-94 the savings in the household sector was Rs. 1,25,396 crore followed by Rs. 31,153 crore in the corporate sector and Rs. 1,944 crore by government. The Reserve Bank of India's annual report gives the breakdown for savings by different sectors for 1993-94: household 15.9 per cent, private corporate sector 4 per cent, public sector 0.2 per cent.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

New schedule for SCRA Exam : The UPSC has on June 22, 1996 announced that Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination, 1996 will now commence on December 27, 1996. It was originally scheduled to begin on September 2, 1996.

NCC to train cadets for IMA tests : The National Cadet Corps (NCC) will now train volunteer cadets for the Indian Military Academy (IMA) entrance tests. The training will be imparted free at the IMA Institute at Dehradun. This would expose the cadets to the disciplined life of the armed forces and attract them to join the services. There is a dearth of officers in the three services and this small step by NCC could solve the problem to some extent.

Fare concession for attending railway interviews : Unemployed youth appearing in interviews for railway jobs will get 50 per cent concession in train fares, the Railway Minister, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, announced on June 25,1996.

European institution introducing MBA course : A well known European institution is introducing its MBA programme in New Delhi this year meant for those aspiring for an international career.

The programme by the French Ecole Nationale Des Ponts et Chaussees is claimed to be the equivalent to the courses conducted by Ivy League universities in the U.S.

Supreme Court clears Civil Services Exam results : The Supreme Court on June 17, 1996 cleared the way for declaration of the results of the 1995 UPSC examination as it stayed an order of the Madras Central Administrative Tribunal that interviews be taken of reserve category candidates who had failed in the main examination. The apex court also cleared the decks for filling up over 638 key posts in foreign and civil services.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Kine International Film Festival Award: India's controversial film "Bandit Queen" of Shekhar Kapur won the three most prestigious awards at the 13th annual Kine International Film Festival in Harare on June 20, 1996.

The Harare International Film Festival is the biggest annual film event of the African continent. This year there were 29 entries from different countries, many of them with

a long a prestigious tradition in the film industry such as France, Britain, U.S., Germany and Russia.

Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding : The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dr. Mahathir-bin-Mohamad has been selected for the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1994.

Instituted in 1965 and administered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, the award carries Rs. 15 lakh, a citation and a trophy.

Dr. Mahathir, who would be the 29th recipient of the prestigious award, has been chosen for his outstanding contribution in building closer cooperation among developing nations, and for his bold and vigorous articulation of such.

Sharad Joshi Samman : The fourth Sharad Joshi Samman was on June 13, 1996 conferred on cartoonist R. K. Laxman by the Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Bansi Lal, in New Delhi.

Mr. Laxman is the fourth recipient of the annual Sharad Joshi award. The award, given by the Rajasthan Club, comprises a Rs. 1 lakh cheque and a Saraswati statue.

Rolex Award : The 1996 Rolex award for enterprise title of associate laureate was presented to Captain Gorur R. Iyengar Gopinath in New Delhi on June 13, 1996 for his contribution to the expansion of ecological silk farming in Karnataka.

The award consisting of gold chronometer and US $10,000 was presented by the Managing Director of Rolex Singapore, Mr. Jeremy Ramsey.

The Rolex Awards were instituted in 1976—on the 50th anniversary of 'Rolex Oyster', the world's first water and dust-proof wrist watch—to encourage a spirit of adventure and enterprise in individuals worldwide by providing them financial support and recognition.

Blue Planet Prize : The M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, a non-profit organisation in Madras, has been chosen for the fifth Blue Planet prize for 1996. Dr. Wallace S. Broecker, Newberry Professor of Geology at Columbia University in the U.S., is the other winner of the prestigious international award for 1996.

Habitat award for India : India received an award for the "Best Performance among Developing Nations" and another for the "Best Overall Performance among all the 113 Participating Nations" at the Habitat II conference in Istanbul in June 1996. The awards were in recognition of developing a set of United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UNCHS) data recommending housing and urban indicators and new tools for efficient management of housing and urban programmes.

W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award: The Myanmarese pro-democracy leader, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, has been selected for the 10th annual W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award.

The award, instituted by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, will be presented to the National League for Democracy at a function in Chicago on August 26, 1996.

Inventions and Discoveries

Digital translator : Electronic translators usually give the equivalent of nouns, pronouns and verbs. However, Seiko's new translator, TR-2720, handles verbal phrases too. So if you want to find out which bus you need to board, key in the appropriate question in England and read the translation off the device's LCD. Currently, the TR-2720 is available for Spanish and is capable of handling 1.1 million verbal phrases, 150,000 words and 300 everyday phrases.

Cellphones slow down pacemakers : People fitted with pacemakers should be aware that carrying a digital cellular phone could cause the heart-regulating devices to slow down, shut off or even speed up the heart rate, a researcher says. The first large-scale study on the subject found the digital cellular phones caused interference with heart pacemakers in more than half of the 975 patients tested.

Dr. David Hayes, a co-author of the study, said interference occurred most often when a phone's antenna rested directly over the pacemaker, and rarely when a phone was held at the ear. "Whatever kind of phone you are using, it is best to avoid carrying it around your breast pocket," Dr. Hayes said.

Stone Age art found near Bhopal : Cave paintings dating back to the Mesolithic period have been discovered at a hill about five km from Bhopal. The 10,000-year-old paintings on marble rocks, along with stone artefacts recovered from the area, indicated civilisation existed in the region in the Mesolithic (Middle Stone) Age.

The site of the latest discovery is a hilly terrain off Vadvada Dam near Kotrasultanabad. The caves were found by two scientists of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, located on a steep hill on the terrain.

Pepper peps up TB drugs : An extract from the pepper plant might make the treatment of tuberculosis (TB) safer, cheaper and more effective. Scientists at the Regional Research Laboratory in Jammu have sought final government approval for a novel, first-in-the-world, anti TB therapy containing the pepper extract, piperine, in addition to standard TB drugs.

Piperine molecules have the unique ability to increase the effectiveness of conventional anti-TB drugs through what scientists call a 'bioavailability enhancing effect' that will allow doctors to reduce the dose of the standard drugs.

Exercise 'best cure' for diabetes : Exercise is perhaps the best treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes and can prevent some complications of the ailment, according to a new American study.

Miscellany

New TN districts : The Tamil Nadu Cabinet has on June 22, 1996 decided to add four more districts to the State, taking the total number to 29. The new districts would be carved out of Salem, Madurai, Chegalpattu MGR, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam districts.

Alcohol consumption maximum in Punjab : Punjabis consume the maximum amount of alcohol per capita in the world. According to an estimate, during 1995 more than eight crore bottles of alcohol were consumed in Punjab.

Costliest beer : The world's costliest beer, brewed from an ancient Egyptian recipe, went on sale at London's famous Harrods Department Store in July 1996. The first bottle of "Tutankhamun Ale" was sold at an astounding price of $ 7,686, making it the most expensive beer in the world. The Ale has been developed over a period of five years and prepared from a sediment.

'Fish medicine' : Over five lakh people visited Hyderabad to avail themselves of the 'fish medicine' for the treatment of of asthama on June 7,1996, on the occasion of *Mrigasira Karti*, the only day of the year on which it is administered by the Goud family.

The herbal medicinal preparation is a closely guarded secret of the Goud family. A small quantity of the herbal concoction is placed in the mouth of a live murrel fish, less than three inches long, and given to the asthama patient to swallow. Vegetarian patients are given the medicine without the fish and toddlers take it mixed in jaggery. The medicine is distributed free to all.

Organisations

Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal : The Karnataka Government has on June 27, 1996 sought modification of the interim orders of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal by reducing the quantum of flow from the 205 thousand million cubic (tmc) ft ordered by the tribunal in June 1991. Alternatively, Karnataka has sought imposing restraint on Tamil Nadu from extending irrigation under Kuruvai area beyond 92,000 acres in the Cauvery Delta including New Delta.

In an application, Karnataka pleaded modification of the interim order on four counts, including the manner of monthly releases to Tamil Nadu. It sought modification by reducing the quantum of flow and varying the manner of releases giving liberty to Karnataka to extend its area under irrigation beyond 11.2 lakh acres in the Cauvery basin.

The tribunal, in its interim order, directed Karnataka to release 205 tmc ft of water to Tamil Nadu's Mettur reservoir in a year from June to May and said the order will remain operative till the final adjudication of the dispute.

Projects

U.P. Rural Water Supply Project : The World Bank has on June 27, 1996 announced the approval of $ 59.6 million loan for a Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project in Uttar Pradesh. The project will support a package of investments for water and sanitation to deliver sustainable health and hygiene benefits to more than one million villagers and a process of policy reform for the entire State to identify and implement an appropriate policy framework and strategic plan for the sector.

About 1.2 million villages will benefit from the improved level of water services. The project will provide to these villages health and hygiene benefits. It will finance improvements of water supply and environmental sanitation services for 1,000 communities. Support organisations such as NGOs, community-based organisations and private sector firms, will participate to provide communities with organisational and technical skills to design and construct schemes on their own.

Alamatti Dam : The controversy over the Alamatti dam of the composite Upper Krishna Project is fast snowballing into a major confrontation with highly political overtones between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The point of contention is Karnataka's decision taken a few years ago to raise the dam height by 5.56 metres to 524.26 metres enhancing its storage capacity of 227 tmc ft, a level at which the total utilisation, according to Andhra Pradesh, would far exceed what Karnataka is entitled to under the Bachchawat Tribunal—700 tmc ft. The project, foundation-stone for which was laid in 1964, is expected to irrigate 3.37 lakh acres in Bijapur district and 7.13 lakh more acres in Gulbarga district.

The apprehension is that the impounding of waters by Karnataka at Alamatti in excess of what was allowed under the Bachhawat Tribunal would harm its irrigation interests. A threat to the command area under Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam and other projects on the anvil is perceived.

Science And Technology

Solar-powered pump : For millions of people in the Third World the shortage of water—and the daily grind of carrying it from source to the point of use—could soon be a thing of the past. It is back-breaking, time-consuming and extremely wasteful. But now, a small engineering company in southern England has come up with a simple and cheap solution—a small solar-powered pump, described by its inventor as "the epitome of minimalist engineering".

Mr. David Nicholas, who is Head of Marketing at Gray Solar Pumps, describes it as "one of those decidedly simple ideas" where you use the heat of the sunrays to generate the physical change which occurs in the pump's solar panel. The panel of 2 sq m contains a fluid—hexane—which is alternatively heated past its boiling point by the sun so that it becomes a gas, then cooled by the water being pumped so that it becomes a liquid. Hexane as a gas has a greater volume than as a liquid and this effect pulses a diaphragm which in turn pumps water out of a borehole, well or river.

The solar panel which captures the sunrays can provide sufficient energy to pump up to 1,000 gallons of water a day under average tropical conditions from depths of up to eight metres. The pump is much cheaper to run than conventional systems which are based on fossil-fuelled engines and because there is no engine, there is little maintenance.

Trenchless pipe-laying : For the laying o water and sewage pipelines, telephon cables and several other purposes, trenche are dug and where these have to cross th road, rail embankments or the traffi roundabouts, a lot of inconvenience i caused to vehicular traffic and pedestrians

An innovative and cost-effective solutio of the problem has been adopted on a wid scale in the South Asian region and at a fe locations in India also. The technique i Horizontal Earth Boring and Pipe Jackin Technique or Micro-Tunneling. It provide a process of simultaneous jacking of pipe through the earth, while removing the soi from the inside of the encasement by rotatin auger. In unstable soil conditions, the en of the auger is kept retracted back insid the encasement so as not to unnecessaril cause voids in the soil around. But in th stable soils, the auger is extended beyon the end of the encasement to facilitat breaking down the soil for removal Regarding tackling the situation at location where "obstructions" are met the followin rule is prescribed.

Encasement size in relation to obstructio should be either small enough to bor through the obstruction or the encasemen size should be large enough to permi removal of obstruction through encasement A pit is dug at a suitable location to provid required push to the hydraulic jacks

(*Contmued on page 114*

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12 **Ms. Intellectual Of The Month**

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12 **Mr. Intellectual Of The Month**

Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Prizes And Surprises For Others

For the first time in India and probably in the world, the Super Brains Contest has been launched by *Competition Success Review*. This mega event has been initiated to find the best young brains of India. As is widely accepted, some of the best brains in the world are from India.

Competition Success Review is proud to announce this search for our best brains, the persons who are going to lead in various areas in future. The ability to think and write concisely, logically and effectively, general awareness, personality and intelligence will be recognised in this contest.

This contest is open to all Indians in the age group of 21-35. It consists of two stages. The first stage comprises an All India Essay Contest for a period of 12 months whereby 12 women and 12 men will receive the title of Ms. and Mr. Intellectuals Of The Month. All the 24 winners will be sent a general knowledge paper and on the basis of this 6 women and 6 men will be selected for the second stage. As part of stage II of the contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to Delhi for the Gala Final. The following four events will be held: a Short Essay Writing Contest, Personality Assessment, General Knowledge Round and Extempore Speech. The last two events would take place in front of a large audience comprising the distinguished panel of judges and invited guests.

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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Acid Rain

Acid rain occurs when sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide combine with water in the atmosphere to form harmful compounds that fall on earth in the form of rain, fog or snow. Sulphur dioxide is formed by the burning of fossil fuels such as coal that contain high quantities of sulphur, while nitrogen oxides are the by-products of various industrial activities and the exhaust fumes of automobiles.

Acid rain can cause irreparable damage to our environment; the brunt of the damage is borne by lakes, forests, crops and even man-made structures. When acid rain winds up in lakes, it can increase the level of acidity to such an extent that the lake loses its ability to buffer the acidity with alkaline chemicals from the surrounding soils and rocks.

USA alone emits almost 20 million tonnes of sulphur dioxide every year, with three quarters coming from the burning of fossil fuels by electric utilities. Acid rain can travel great distances from the source; 10 to 80 per cent increases in acidity have been detected as far away as 4000 km from a source. Coal-burning power plants in the Ohio River Valley and lower Midwest contribute to acidification of lakes as far away as upstate New York, New England and Canada. Roughly, half of the acid rain in Canada results from pollution in the USA.

With the growing threat from rising industrial pollution, and more particularly, from the thermal power stations and oil refineries, and the pollution by auto exhaust fumes, India is also steadily adding to the acid rain. Together with Acropolis in Greece and Lincoln Memorial in USA, our own famous Taj Mahal is showing signs of decay on account of acid rain. Again, one of the reasons why some of the migratory birds are trying to avoid the Ghana Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, could be the steady acidification of the water body. Delhi, which has more petrol and diesel-driven vehicles than those of Mumbai, Calcutta and Madras put together and which has already been described as a "gas chamber" of sorts, has enough noxious fumes in the air as to cause enough damage to the urban ecology. Proper and in-depth environment engineering studies on cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad and the ecological transformation on water bodies and forests indicate the magnitude of acid rain in India.

Convention On Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women' was adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 18, 1979. Being an international treaty, it came into force only on 3 September 1981 after the twentieth country ratified it. By 1989, ten years later, almost 100 nations agreed to go by its provisions.

The Convention was the culmination of more than thirty years of work by the UN Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946, to monitor the status of women and promote women's rights. The Convention enjoys a pride of place in the broad spectrum of human rights as women constitute nearly half of the world population. The spirit of the Convention is rooted in the goals of the United Nations : *to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person in the equal rights of men and women.* The Convention has established not only an international bill of rights for women, but an agenda for action by countries to guarantee the enjoyment of those rights.



The convention seeks to ensure that women enjoy equal rights with men in every field

The Convention requires State parties to take "all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on the basis of equality with men." Unlike other human rights treaties, the Convention is also concerned with the dimension of human reproduction as well as the impact of cultural factors on gender relations.

The Convention lays adequate emphasis on the legal status of women and their basic political rights: the rights to vote, to hold public office and exercise public functions, including their right to represent their countries at the international level. Article 9 of the Convention provides for the statehood of women, irrespective of their marital status. All along, women's legal status had been linked to marriage, making them dependent on their husband's nationality rather than individuals in their own rights. Articles 10, 11 and 13 affirm women's rights to non-discrimination in education, employment and economic and social activities. Full equality of women in civil and business matters is provided for by Article 15, while Article 16 returns to the issue of marriage and family relations, asserting the equal rights and obligations of men and women with regard to

the choice of spouse, parenthood, personal rights and command over property

Civil rights issues apart, the Convention highlights that "the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination" The Convention calls for 'a proper understanding of maternity as a social function," demanding fully shared responsibility for child-rearing by both men and women Accordingly provisions for maternity protection and child care are proclaimed as essential rights and are incorporated into all areas of the Convention—employment, family law health care and education

Societal obligation extends to offering social services, especially child care facilities that allows individuals to combine family responsibilities with work and participation in public life The Convention affirms women s right to reproductive choice Perhaps, this Convention is the only document concerned with Human Rights Treaty to mention about family planning

National Water Grid

A land of bewildering contrasts, India is a geographical enigma with a variety of climate bountiful monsoon regions with sylvan beauty and tracts with endless deserts The monsoon is occasionally punctuated by prolonged droughts and in a certain period while a particular region is ravaged by drought another goes through the worst fallout of a deluge Precious little is done to conserve rain water with most of the runoff going waste In a nutshell India is a land of scarcity amidst plenty and nothing illustrates this truth more strikingly than the water resources of the country Habitat II which has recently met in Istanbul has warned that while wars in the past were fought over oil the future battles could be fought over water

To tackle the chronic water shortage and the annual scourges of drought and floods in India and to provide water for irrigation and drinking purposes what came to be known as the Ganga-Kaveri Project was mooted in the 70 s by the engineer statesman K L Rao The idea was further developed as the National Water or River Grid envisaging the network of linking all rivers in India Most of the rivers rising in the Himalayas like the Ganga and Brahmaputra are perennial rivers and, when in spate, cause tremendous havoc Most of the peninsular rivers are fed by the monsoon and are not perennial By linking the rivers of the North and South, a permanent solution can be found to the chronic problems of water scarcity for drinking and irrigational purposes Further, the hardy annuals of floods and droughts can be tackled, for which thousands of crores of rupees are spent every year for relief and repair work not to speak of the losses in terms of several crores of rupees

The feasibility of the water gird was studied by the UNDP over two decades ago, but the whole idea was shelved with the water resources of the country becoming a bone of contention between States, apart from the colossal wasteful expenditure incurred year after year to meet the fallout of floods and drought

The idea of the linking of national rivers is nothing new, it has been successfully accomplished in the former USSR and a few other countries.

TRIPS And The Patent Regime

Consequent upon the Uruguay round which concluded at Marrakesh, India (being a signatory) agreed to introduce changes in its patents regime (India has all along been governed by The Patents Act 1970). Three specific areas were identified at the Uruguay Round. (a) Trade in Services (b) Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) and (c) Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). The issue of patents falls under TRIPS The TRIPS agreement covers seven types of intellectual property copyright, trademarks, trade secrets industrial designs, geographical indications, integrated circuits and patents Of these seven, it is only in the area of patents—and that in the area of pharmaceutical and chemical patents—that Indian laws, regulations or policies differ from international standards

A patent is a statutory privilege granted by the government to investors, and to other persons deriving their rights from the inventor for a fixed period of a year, to exclude other persons from manufacturing, using or selling a patented product or from utilising a patented method or process There are two categories of patents process



Agricultural scientists have expressed the fear that the patenting of seeds could lead to foreign control on Indian heritage

patents and product patents If someone has invented or is manufacturing something a process patent gives him the right to exclude others from using the process while a product patent gives one the right to exclude others from making the same product through any other process

The TRIPS agreement came into force with effect from January 1 1995 and it provided that the changed patent law should be in place by 2005 AD In pursuance of this provision, the Government of India, through a Presidential Ordinance issued on December 31, 1994, amended the Indian Patents Act 1970 The GATT (The General Agreement on Tariff and Trade) accord on trade-related aspects o Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) has raised a hue and cry, with such items as the patenting of druga, seeds and genes becoming major areas of criticism

Critics of TRIPS argue that the national laws are being changed under pressure from transnationals, a price to be paid to gain admission into a global multilateral system o trade and exchange It is also feared that product patents would give rise to monopolies which would lead to higher prices, thus harming the consumers Likewise, patenting of seeds and naturally occurring genetic material will lead to a situation in which foreigners will establish monopoly on India's natural heritage, say the critics Product patents will, say the critics, kill our indigenous development in science & technology the mainstay of long-term development in any sector The Patents (Amendment) Bill following the expiry of the Presidential Ordinance (which had a life of just six weeks), was blocked by the Rajya Sabha on account of the opposition claim that it was against national interests ❑

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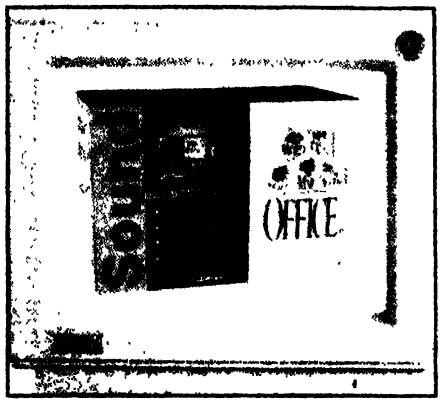
Ganesh Natarajan
CEO, Aptech

One very interesting fact in Information Technology all these years has been that the future has, more often than not, been an extrapolation of the present. Ever since the advent of personal computing in the 80s, every shift in hardware, software and computing trends would follow the standard path of the later version becoming the forerunner in the subsequent period. We have seen this with Cobol yielding to Fourth Generation packages like dBASE and C hovering as the silent player at the back. dBASE then died a slow death with the fast growth of Foxpro. Similarly, hardware, too, went through minor torrents of change with the 386 giving way to 486 which then saw itself sharing the market with Pentiums.

Career paths during this era, too, followed set paths. It was a standard recipe to learn, understand dBASE and then taste a sprinkling of C followed by a preliminary understanding of SSAD. Alas, life today in the IT world is much more demanding than it has ever been. Such set rules no longer operate. With the growing influence of the Information Superhighway, with Internet becoming more easily accessible and with computing paradigms shifting towards a platform independent environment, the world of Information Technology is becoming unipolar. But, then, the rewards are also that much more phenomenal. A computer professional is, now, poised to become a much more empowered and enriched professional than his peers in any other field. A nice dream, yes! But then learning also should be rategic and not merely a routine story of veat and toil. It's not merely what you arn but, also, how effectively you learn, hat media you adopt.

So where do we go from here?

Let us start with the most obvious area f opportunity—Software Engineering. In ie world of domestic software as well as oftware exports, software projects are oving from areas like simple financial ccounting and stock control programs to mputer integrated manufacturing and nterprise-wide systems. The skill sets quired to participate in and lead such rojects are obviously quite different from ist setting on a computer and dashing off few programs in a highly individualistic yle. The difference is very similar to the ange in the meaning of quality over the nturies. Whereas originally, quality eant craftsmanship, or the ability of ne highly skilled individual to create a iece of art out of wood, metal or mud, the



evolution through quality control, quality assurance, statistical quality control and eventually organisation-wide TQM has meant a total team approach to quality rather than dependance on individual capabilities.

In a very similar progression, Software Engineering stands for the best practice in the design, development and implementation of Information Systems in an organisation. The rigorous and systematic application of Software Engineering ensures that software is developed with the highest quality and is delivered in a timely fashion at the lowest cost to the organisation.

The Information Superhighway has arrived in a firm and tempestous manner in India. Indian companies are already moving from LANs to E-Mail to Internet. Tomorrow, India will host tens of Web sites thereby marking our presence in the World Wide Web and before they know it, will be doing commercial transactions on the Information Superhighway. Lifestyles will also be transformed as people begin to acquire and use Home Computers for shopping, banking, education and telecommunications. The Information Superhighway is slowly transforming the whole world into a global village. A village where information is power! A village where Information Technology professionals are prized!

To survive and grow in such an environment one will require skills of a very different dimension. The professional of tomorrow should be perfectly Internet-oriented. While one has to be well versed with how to work on Internet, one should also be well versed with object oriented techniques, C++ programming skills and, of course, programming skills in Java. Added to this, a good knowledge of Interactive Multimedia, networks administration with knowledge of Client Server technologies will embellish one's skills inventory.

The industry increasingly requires certified professionals. Professionals, who undergo a quality certified educational programme. Professionals, who have earned a qualification that has an international acceptance. Professionals, who have undergone rigorous grounding in areas like Personality Development, Management, Science, Marketing and Information and Quality Management. In other words, it is the all-round, holistic professional who will rule the world tomorrow.

What is the best way to get there?

(a) Learning should be clearly structured as per the followings :

Technologies: A good understanding of Computers, Communications and Interactive Multimedia is a prerequisite to ride the Information Superhighway. This is the core requirement.

Methodologies: A thorough grasp of leading methodologies such as Software Engineering, Software Project Management, Software Quality Assurance and Software Management will enable one to drive the Information Superhighway.

Non-Computing Skills: A good background in personality development skills such as Written and Business Communication, Interview Handling as well as niche application areas like Marketing, Cost Control, Statistics, Economics and Organisational Behaviour.

(b) The method of learning should be multi-dimensional.

Classroom Based Learning: Tell me, I will understand! This is the conventional learning style. But wait! There is a difference! The teacher has now graduated from a mere faculty to a facilitator. The orientation is now more on structured, standardised learning.

Video Based Learning: Show me, I will appreciate! Video based sessions enhance the assimilation of concepts in a very speedy and effective manner.

Internet Based Learning: Involve me, I will do it myself! This the latest paradigm shift in the learning process. This media will truly enable the student to interact with peers, clarify doubts with an expert, participate in chat sessions in areas of interest. The opportunities are overwhelming.

Armed with the above arsenal of skills, there is only one avenue for the empowered professional of tomorrow : the summit of success and self-esteem! ☐

Latest In General Knowledge

(Continued from page 108)

The boring operations proceed from the pit and should safely accommodate the equipment, material and workmen. If ground water is present, suitable dewatering measures need to be planned and taken till the whole job is completed.

Casing lengths are critically fixed considering the soil conditions obtained, so as to keep auger retracted or extended beyond the encasement or casing, considering the soil conditions met. To reduce the jacking efforts, steps are taken to reduce skin friction, and for this lubricant in the form of bentonite gel has been found to be cost effective and simple for installation of pipes. Line and grade tolerance are maintained within the permissible limits through steerable cutting head.

Space Research

'Galileo' flies by Jupiter moon : The U.S. space probe "Galileo", orbiting Jupiter, made its first fly-by past Ganymede, the massive planet's largest moon, it was reported on June 27, 1996.

"Galileo" flew within 832 km of the largest of Jupiter's mooms at a speed of 7.8 km per second.

Mission to Saturn : A joint mission to Saturn scheduled for launch next year is being billed by scientists as one of the most spectacular ever to a planet in the solar system. But amongst all the euphoria is a tint of anxiety among some people because the plutonium is being used to fuel the two craft taking part in the seven-year trip.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the European Space Agency (ESA) plan to launch their Cassini Mission in October 1997. The $3 billion-project will study the giant planet and its rings in the same way that the successful Galileo space probe delivered important information about Jupiter.

Cassini's journey to the sixth major planet, and with its diameter of 1,20,537 km the second largest, involves a greater distance than the Galileo mission to Jupiter. Three thermoelectric generators fed by plutonium isotopes will be used to power the mother spacecraft and another probe during the mission to Saturn, 1.4 billion km from the sun.

Earth finds a new celestial neighbour : Astronomers have found preliminary evidence of a Jupiter-sized planet that is much closer to earth than any previously detected and that may be similar to our own solar system.

The new observations indicate a Jupiter-sized object in a circular orbit at about the same distance from its star that Saturn is from the sun, and suggest that as many as two other planets may be in orbit around the small red star called Lalande 21185, the fourth-closest star to Earth.

The discovery has been made by George Gatewood and colleagues at the University of Pittsburg's Allegheny Observatory. ❑

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given four suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is *opposite* in meaning to the key word.

(1) **Acute**—A : extremely sensitive. B : dull. C : sharp or severe in effect. D : critical.

(2) **Amalgamate**—A : equip. B : generate. C : separate. D : materialise.

(3) **Barbarian**—A : uncultured. B : foreigner. C : unrefined. D : civilised.

(4) **Blithe**—A : joyless. B : gay in disposition. C : light-hearted. D : cheerful.

(5) **Captious**—A : tolerant. B : capable. C : frivolous. D : recollected.

(6) **Chaffing**—A : achieving. B : serious. C : capitalistic. D : expensive.

(7) **Compliant**—A : numerous. B : veracious. C : soft. D : adamant.

(8) **Decorous**—A : sedate. B : flowery. C : undignified. D : good in conduct.

(9) **Descent**—A : parentage. B : rise. C : disconcerting appearance. D : sinking.

(10) **Exalt**—A : ennoble. B : glorify. C : simplify. D : depreciate.

(11) **Flexible**—A : rational. B : rigid. C : likeable. D : easy.

(12) **Grateful**—A : quick. B : beholden. C : unappreciative. D : convincing.

(13) **Horrible**—A : attractive. B : repulsive. C : doomed. D : veracious.

(14) **Impair**—A : weaken. B : injure. C : repair. D : edict.

(15) **Insolent**—A : magnificent. B : innocent. C : brazen. D : courteous.

(16) **Jittery**—A : shaky. B : boldness. C : piecemeal. D : profuse.

(17) **Kingly**—A : lowly. B : magnificent. C : absurd. D : strange.

(18) **Liberate**—A : emancipate. B : enclose. C : conceal. D : imprison.

(19) **Manifold**—A : consecrate. B : multifarious. C : simple. D : experienced.

(20) **Niggardly**—A : generous. B : miserly. C : stingy. D : avaricious.

(21) **Obstinate**—A : confused. B : submissive. C : trusted. D : determined.

(22) **Passive**—A : active. B : unresisting. C : submissive. D : wandering.

(23) **Persuade**—A : prevail upon. B : allure. C : vindicate. D : dissuade.

(24) **Questionable**—A : dubious. B : certain. C : declining. D : effective.

(25) **Recreation**—A : diversion. B : assertion. C : pastime. D : boredom.

(26) **Severe**—A : austere. B : intense. C : lenient. D : relentless.

(27) **Tantalise**—A : satisfy. B : tease. C : flirt. D : produce.

(28) **Toil**—A : laborious task. B : sloth. C : strive. D : vivid.

(29) **Vagrant**—A : vagabond. B : biased. C : gentleman. D : tramp.

(30) **Warp**—A : straighten. B : distort. C : falsify. D : fully-developed.

ANSWERS

(1) B : dull.
(2) C : separate.
(3) D : civilised.
(4) A : joyless.
(5) A : tolerant.
(6) B : serious.
(7) D : adamant.
(8) C : undignified.
(9) B : rise.
(10) D : depreciate.
(11) B : rigid.
(12) C : unappreciative.
(13) A : attractive.
(14) C : repair.
(15) D : courteous.
(16) B : boldness.
(17) A : lowly.
(18) D : imprison.
(19) C : simple.
(20) A : generous.
(21) B : submissive.
(22) A : active.
(23) D : dissuade.
(24) B : certain.
(25) D : boredom.
(26) C : lenient.
(27) A : satisfy.
(28) B : sloth.
(29) C : gentleman.
(30) A : straighten.

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India has been witnessing major metamorphosis in the electronic and automation industry. There has been a revolutionary change in the day to day functioning in the life of the common man: right from the ration card to the electricity bills, to the air tickets—every walk of life today is computerised—even the horoscopes.

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Informatics has trained over 50,000 students who have substantially contributed to information technology, business and financial sectors in various countries across the world. It is proud of training IBM personnel.

Informatics is the only training organisation which features among Forbes 100 Companies and has an ISO 9001 certification to its credit. It has its centres spread over 20 countries.

Informatics India is the only computer training organisation in India which focuses on training only. The courses offered here have been designed by leading experts in the field, not only to meet the toughest international standards but also to exceed them.

The curriculum at Informatics is devised by the Oxford and Cambridge universities in England. Examinations and validation is conducted by these universities themselves. Informatics primarily functions as a college under these universities. Thence the certificates awarded to the students are directly from these foreign universities.

The multinational status of Informatics India and its state-of-the-art technology enables it to provide world class computer education to a major section of the corporate world. Thus, it has the exclusive privilege of having Internet training to its credit.

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Letters

WINNER IN SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA ESSAY CONTEST SELECTED FOR CIVIL SERVICES

I take pleasure in informing you that I have obtained 57th rank in the list of the successful candidates in the Civil Services Examination held in 1995, in my first attempt itself.



Ms. Kavita Bhatnagar

I formed the "*CSR* habit" five years ago. I would sincerely like to thank *Competition Success Review* for the excellent support it provides to Civil Services aspirants in various ways. The inspiring editorial and the vast amount of information the magazine provides makes the tough goal attainable

The essay competitions really provide good practice for all. After winning the highly commendable prize many times. I won the first prize for my essay on Indo-American Relations (*Competition Success Review* July 1996 issue). So it is really a cause for double celebrations for me.

Ajmer (Rajasthan) ***Kavita Bhatnagar***

Hearty congratulations, Kavita, for your double achievements!

CSR* is really proud of the right choice it makes in selecting the top winners in the Super Brains of India Essay Contests, and the preceding Kathmandu-Singapore/Bangkok Essay Contests. The fact that on previous occasions too the first prize winners in our all-India level essay contests have made it to the top slots in the Civil Services and MBA lend to *CSR* a high degree of self-fulfilment for adopting the right procedure in selecting the best brains.** ***Editor CSR

'MORE OF 'WORLD PRESS : IMPORTANT TOPICS'

Like millions of other readers I too have been a reader of your largest-read monthly English magazine, *Competition Success Review*, for several years. The magazine, incomparable to many other periodicals found on the pavements and bookstalls, is extremely helpful because of its widest coverage of different topics.

May I request you to add a few more pages to the feature : "World Press : Important Topics" to know more about what is happening around the world.

w Barrackpore (W.B.) ***Manish Adhikari***

IAS TOPPER WRITES



I am delighted to inform you of my success in this year's Civil Service Examination. *CSR* deserves credit for having played an important role in my success. My association with *CSR* dates back to the 80s when I was a postal subscriber and an avid participant of *CSR* Quiz Contests. The philosophy of consistent effort, positive outlook and never-say-die which *CSR* practically drums into its readers was internalised by me as well. I still vividly remember the editorial which talked of a man who "took off his hat.... took off his coat and did what everyone said could not be done."

I have found *CSR* useful for General Studies, particularly current events. It has been indispensable for the interview. The features "Topper Talks" and "Facing the Interview Board" adequately prepare one for the personality test. I congratualte Mr. Sachdeva and his team for their efforts in guiding the youth in this fiercely competitive age.

Bathinda (Punjab) ***Rohit Kansal***

SUPER BRAIN ESSAY ON MARRIAGE

I have read the Super Brain essay on "*Marriage : A Meal Where The Soup Is Better Than The Dessert*". (*Competition Success Review, June 1996*). I liked it so much that I couldn't resist the urge to write to you. Congratulations to Ms. Naureen Aquil. The essay contains valuable points for all.

Solapur (Maharashtra) ***Bhosker Sangita***

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I have done masters in Modern History from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. I must thank you for the feature on Indian National Movement in *Competition Success Review*. The author Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj maintains beautiful clarity and narrative style. May I request you to publish regular articles on Ancient and Medieval History of India by specialists?

Chittoor (A.P.) ***S. Khaja Moideen***

CHILD LABOUR

Every now and then we hear a lot about child labour, and just to attract publicity, government announces a few measures to tackle the problem, but regrettably enough, no serious effort is being made to tackle the exploitation of children. As government goes ahead with its programmes, it would appear as if the bulk of the poor are left out in the cold. What is required is an inexhaustible fund of sincerity on the part of the authorities. Will the government promise to give adequate facilities for the education of children—a *sine qua non* which alone could help eliminate the evil of child labour? And the children of India do not want an education which will lead them nowhere. They require an education that would help find a source of decent living.

Kirandul (Bastar) M.P. ***Kulwant Singh***

CSR : A MUST FOR ANY COMPETITIVE EXAM

I want to thank *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* for different competitive examinations. Both the magazines helped me improve my power of expression, vocabulary, and command over national and international developments.

I have recently been selected for the post of Assistant Central Intelligence Officer in the Intelligence Bureau and as Probationary Officer in the State Bank of Maharashtra. I have also been called for interview by BSRB, Mumbai for the post of Probationary Officer and for Management Trainees in the PDIL.

I can proclaim that for interview no other magazine can provide a comprehensive and winning combination of varied materials indispensable for the preparation of interview.

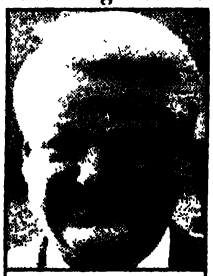
Muzzafarpur (Bihar) ***Jay Shankar***

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Persons And Places In News

Persons

Boris Yeltsin : In the long-awaited Presidential elections in Russia, the voters have renewed their mandate for Boris Yeltsin on July 4, 1996, thus decisively rejecting the return of communism.



Mr. Boris Yeltsin

Sheikh Hasina : The daughter of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was the founder of Bangladesh, she was sworn in as the Prime Minister of her country on June 23, 1996. She is the second woman Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar : He is a former Mujahideen leader and government enemy. He was sworn in as the new Prime Minister of Afghanistan on June 27, 1996.

Saurav Ganguly : He is the 23-year entrant to Indian cricket team. He became the tenth Indian to score a test century on debut. Saurav is the first Indian cricketer to score a century at the Lord's on debut on June 22, 1996. He also scored his second test century in successive innings.



Mr. Saurav Ganguly

Dr. Mahathir Mohamad : The Malaysian Prime Minister has been named recipient of the 1994 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for his role and contribution to "building closer cooperation among developing nations and for his bold and vigorous articulation of their concerns." Prime Minister of his country since 1981, Dr. Mahathir Mohamad has played the lead role in building a modern Malaysia and making it a key player not only in East Asia and ASEAN but also in the APEC and the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC).



Dr. Mahathir Mohamad

Y. K. Alagh : The Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr. Alagh is a well-known agricultural economist. He was inducted into the Union Cabinet as Minister of State for Planning on June 28, 1996.

Sunderlal Bahuguna : The renowned environmentalist and Chipko Movement leader, Sunderlal Bahuguna ended his 73-day long "repentance fast" on June 26, 1996 seeking a technical review of the Tehri Dam Project. Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda has promised to get the project reviewed by a committee of four experts, whose names were proposed by Mr. Bahuguna.

Rupert Murdoch : The media mughal visited New Delhi in June 1996 and had a meeting with the Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda on uplinking facilities. This sent shivers among the media barons in India as Mr. Murdoch is known for ruthless takeovers all over the world.

Indrajit Gupta : The urbane and sophisticated General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, 77-year old Indrajit Gupta was sworn in as India's Home Minister on June 25, 1996. India's senior most parliamentarian, it is Mr. Gupta's ninth term in the Parliament. He has listed the issues of minorities, Lokpal Bill, electoral reforms and the centre-state relations as his priority as Home Minister.



Mr. Indrajit Gupta

Prakash Chandra Yadav : The son of former Union Fertiliser Minister Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, he was arrested by the CBI on June 18, 1996 for his alleged involvement in the Rs. 133 crore urea scam. His bank accounts were frozen as he could not account for a sum of Rs. 10 crore in his three bank accounts in Delhi and one in Patna.

Raj Kumar : A former police inspector who mesmerised generations of film-goers with his powerful dialogue delivery for over four decades, he died in the early hours of July 3, 1996 in Mumbai. He was 68.

Ramakrishna Hegde : Former Karnataka Chief Minister and senior Janata Dal leader, Mr. Hegde was expelled from the party for six years on June 13, 1996 for his anti-party activities. He had been particularly critical of the regional parties forming the United Front Government at the centre and seeking support from the Congress.

Sultan Zarawani : The 33-year-old first Arab to play international cricket has been banned by the Emirates Cricket Board from playing for the country again on disciplinary grounds. He had led the United Arab Emirates team in the 1996 Wills World Cup.

Anjali Kapoor : The practising license of the 34-year-old advocate Anjali Kapoor was suspended by the Bar Council of Punjab & Haryana on June 11, 1996. She has also been reprimanded by the Council's disciplinary committee over the publication of her semi-nude photographs in a glossy English magazine.

Madhukar Datatreya alias Balasaheb Deoras : Credited with the growth of Hinduism as the Sarsangachalak of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), he died in Pune on June 17, 1996. He was 80.

Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy : Former President of India, died at Bangalore on June 1, 1996. He was 83.

Desmond Mpilo Tutu : Heads of Church and State gathered in Cape Town (South Africa) on June 23, 1996 to bid farewell to the 1984 Nobel Peace Laureate and anti-apartheid leader Bishop Tutu. He was presented with the Archbishop of Canterbury's Award for Outstanding Service to the Anglican Communion. He is the first recipient of the award.

Benjamin Netanyahu : Called 'Bibi' Netanyahu, his has been a meteoric rise to the top in Israeli politics. At 46, never having held a Cabinet post, Netanyahu beat the incumbent Prime Minister Shimon Perez. Good-looking Netanyahu, like the US President Bill Clinton, represents the passing of power to a new generation.

Places

Atlanta : It is the state capital and the largest city of Georgia. Situated in the south-east of the United States, Atlanta is the site of the centenary Olympic Games from July 19 to August 14, 1996. Founded as a small rail town in 1937, Atlanta rapidly grew as a centre of transport and industry. Its best known product is Coca Cola.

Tabo. Situated in the rugged terrain of the cold desert of Spiti in Himachal Pradesh, Tabo was the venue of the millennium (1000th year) celebrations of the Tabo Monastery. Founded in 996 A.D. by Rinchen Zangpo, it is the oldest continuously functioning Buddhist monastery and has played a pivotal role in the transmission of Indo-Tibetan Buddhism and culture in the 10th and 11th centuries. The ceremonies ended on July 2, 1996 with His Holiness, the 14th Dalai Lama performing the 'Kaalchakra' ceremony during the fortnight-long celebrations.

Cairo : The capital of Egypt was the venue of the 21-nation Arab meet in June 1996 to discuss Arab-Israeli relations.

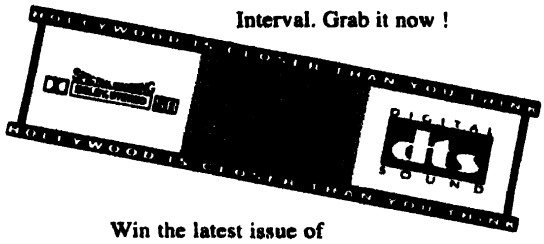
Geneva : One of the largest cities of Switzerland, it witnessed the holding of the 83rd International Conference as well as the Conference on Disarmament to finalise the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in June 1996. Geneva was the seat of the League of Nations between 1920 and 1946.

Kaiga : The site of an atomic power plant in the midst of a tropical rain forest, the 250-sq km Anshi bioreserve and the 834-sq km Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka is now in doldrums because of its "seismic sensitivity", according to environmental activists. Its proximity to major dams may create geological instabilities. It may also turn out to be a security risk because India's largest naval base—Seabird—is also being planned just 30 km away. ❑

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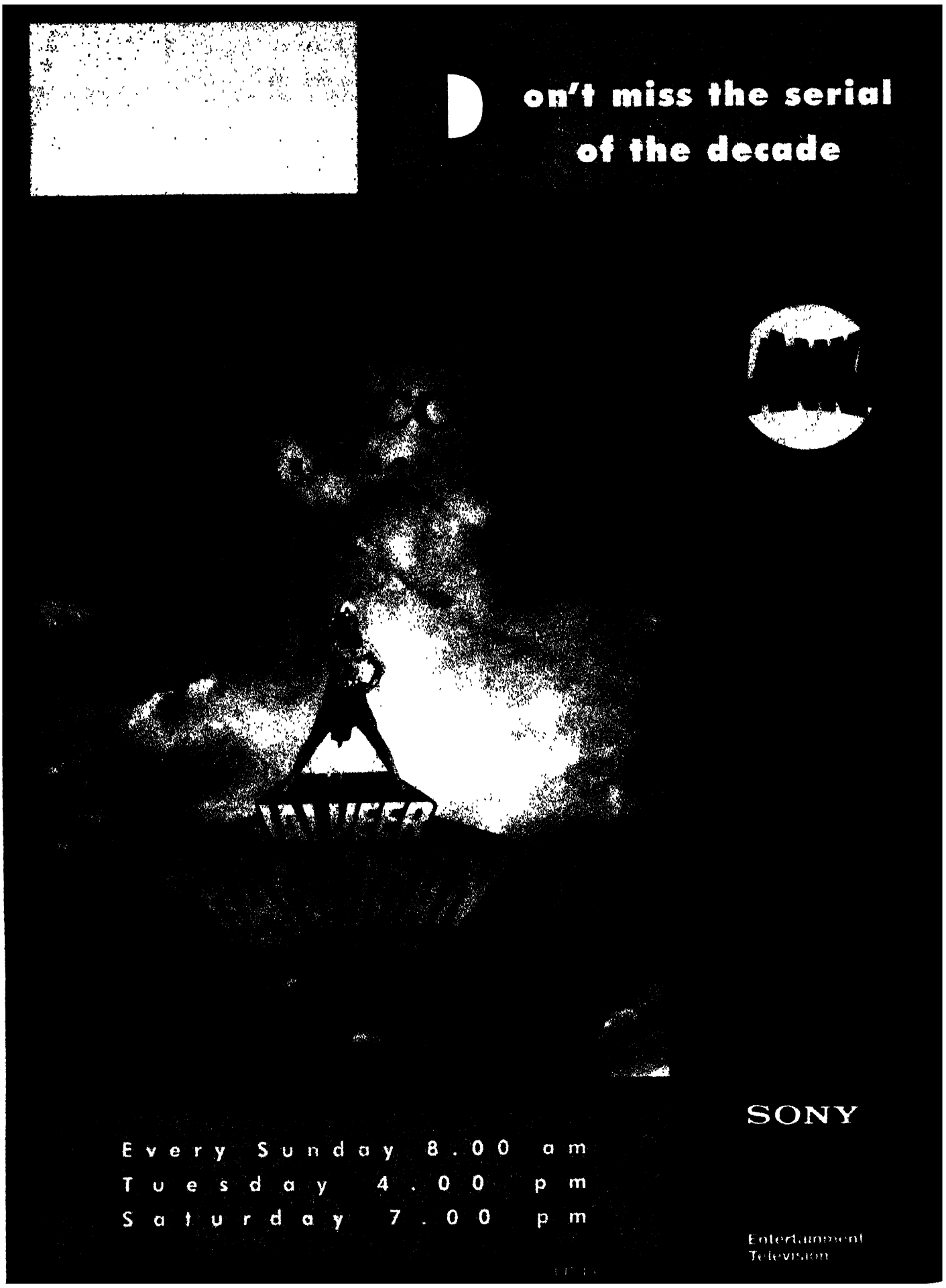
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1. Who among the following will be the fastest man (100 m) in the world in 1996 Olympics ?



(a) Donovan Bailey



(b) Bruny Surin



(c) Ato Boldon

?

(d) None of these

2. Which country will win the maximum number of gold medals in 1996 Olympics ?
   (a) Russia (b) United States
   (c) Germany (d) None of these
3. When did Indian Hockey Team defeat U.S. in Olympic Games by a record-breaking score of 24–1 ?
   (a) 1952 (b) 1936
   (c) 1932 (d) None of these
4. How many nations did take part in 1896 Olympic Games ?
   (a) 13 (b) 24
   (c) 38 (d) None of these
5. Where will the Olympic Games be held in 2000 ?
   (a) Sydney (b) Beijing
   (c) Berlin (d) None of these

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RULES & REGULATIONS: 1. There is no entry fee. 2. You can send as many entries as you like, but each entry must be on this official entry form. 3. Prizes will be awarded through a draw of lots in which all-correct entries will be included. 4. You are entitled to one prize only. In case you win more than one prize, you will be awarded only the prize of highest value. 5. You cannot get cash in lieu of prizes. 6. Prizes are subject to availability and Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. reserves the right to substitute them with products/services of equivalent values. 7. Employees of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. (including members of their families) and Gillette (including members of their families) are not eligible to participate in this quiz. 8. The results of this contest will be decided by a draw of lots and published in the October 1996 issue of Competition Success Review. Winners will be informed separately by post. 9. Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. reserves the right to terminate or extend the contest at any time, or to accept or reject any or all entries at their absolute discretion without assigning any reason. 10. Initially this contest is being held for 3 months but is likely to be extended. 11. A draw of lots will take place from among the top nine winners during these 3 months and a lucky winner will be selected to go to Kathmandu. 12. Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. is not responsible for any postal delays, transit losses or mutilation of entries. 13. The decision of the Editor will be final and binding and no correspondence will be entertained in this regard. 14. **Last date for the receipt of entries of the Gillette Quiz 3 in the office of Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., Post Bag No. 6, New Delhi-110 008 is August 16, 1996.**

Gillette Quiz 1 Winners—Prizes are on the way for all of you

1st Pankaj Kumar, Chandigarh; 2nd Bhawna Gupta, Faridabad; 3rd Mohammed Shameem P.M., Pondicherry.
5 Special Prizes : D. Choudhury, Guwahati; Sujatha Vasudevan, New Delhi; Shridhar T., Mumbai; Naveen Mandava, Calcutta: Ms. Rekha B. S., Bangalore.

Correct Answers : 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)



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— Ralph Waldo Emerson

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— John Burroughs

Experience shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work, body and soul.

— Charles Buxton

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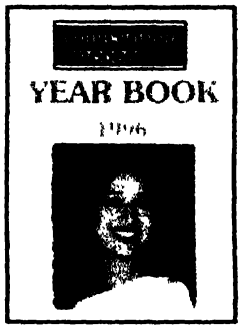


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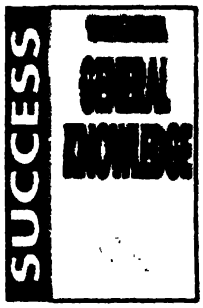
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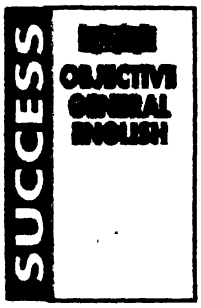
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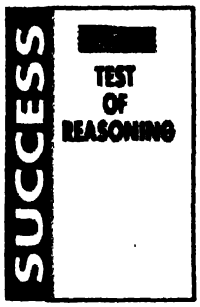
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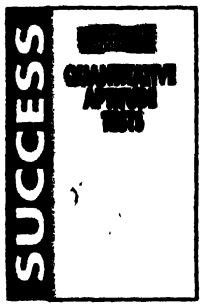
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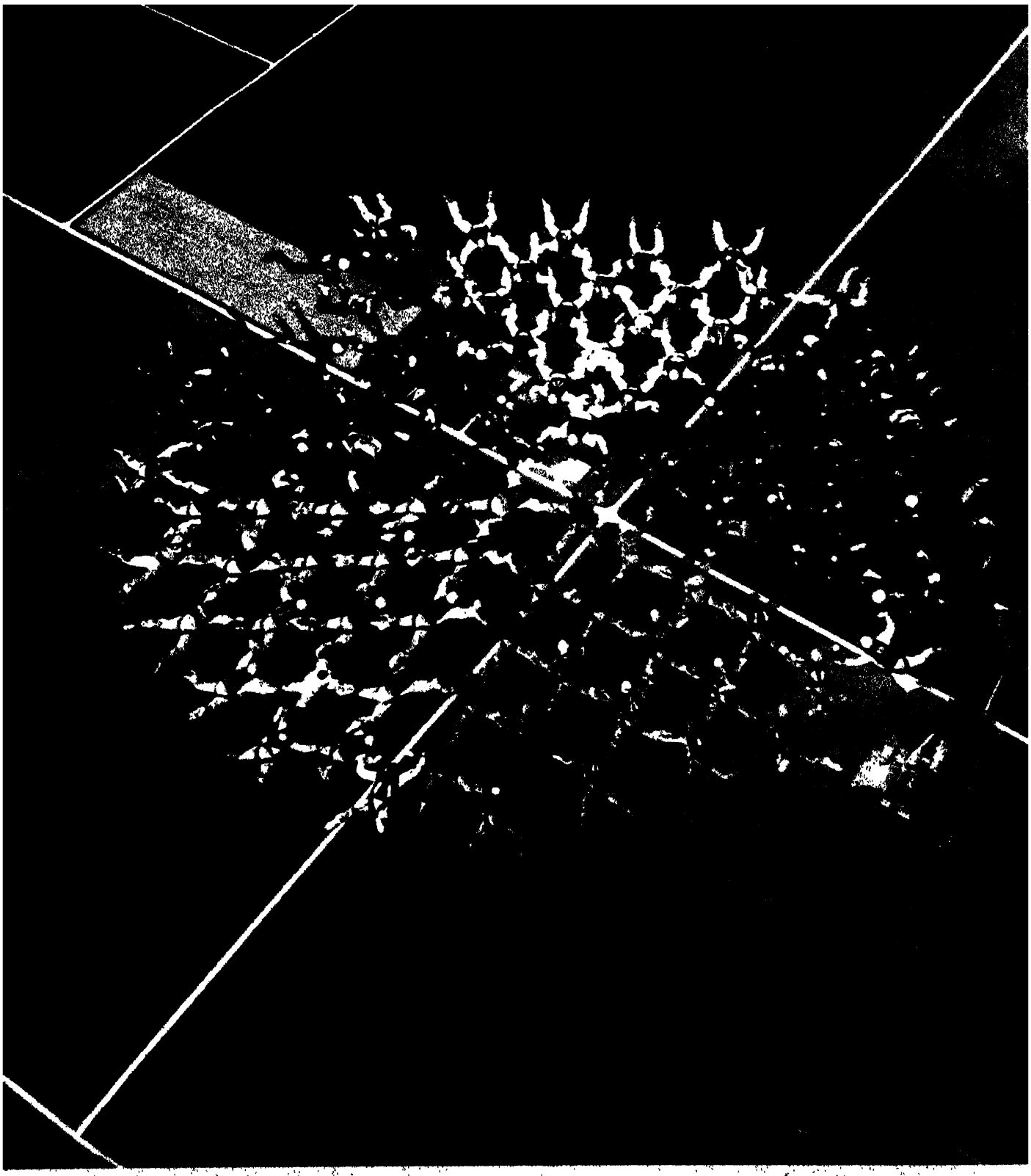
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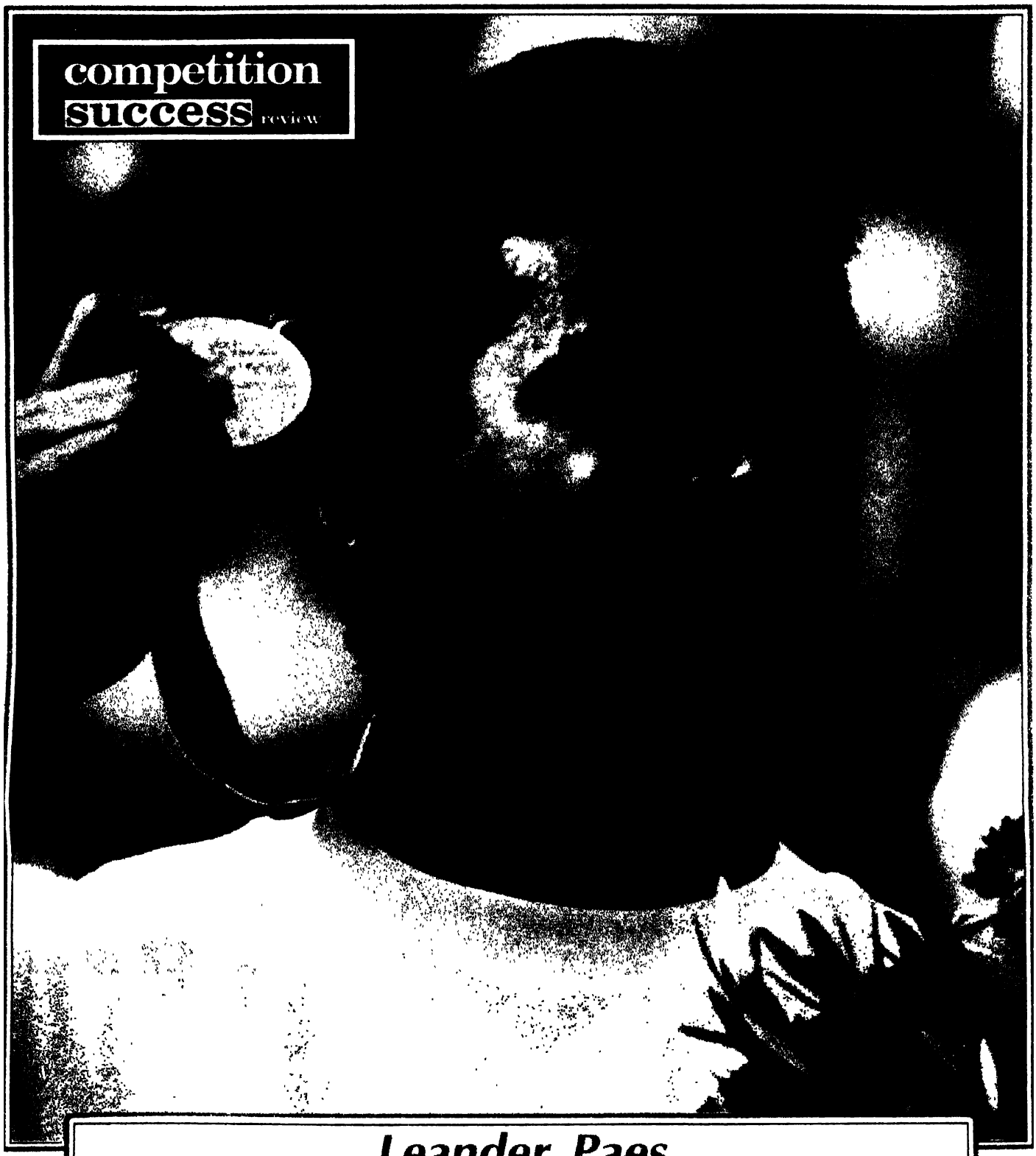
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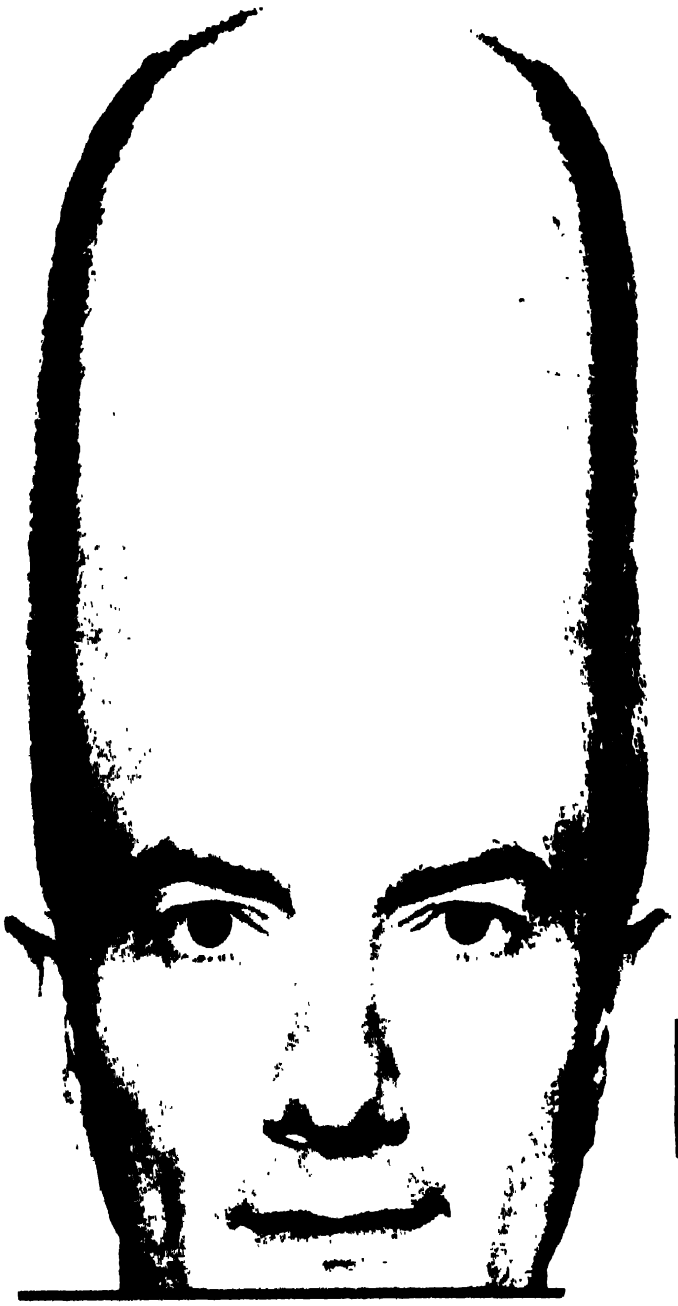


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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Give The Best To Get The Best

Dear Friend,

You are the master and you alone can shape your destiny and decide your fate. It is your pluck that brings you luck. You can get out of life according to what you give or do. As you sow, so shall you reap. To reap success, you must sow the correct seeds and perform the correct deeds at the right time. If you want the good things in life, you must work for them.

Make the best use of your talent and assets. The things you want to have in life can be yours, if you have a truly strong motivation for getting them. Whatever is there in your power to do, do it with all your might. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. A champion puts all that he has into every punch.

If you have the best of talent and assets in the world but keep them undercover, you are like the merchant who keeps his stock in the backroom, out of sight and so out of the customer's mind. Don't hide behind a bushel basket. Draw attention to your plus points subtly and skillfully. Use showmanship, but don't just be a show-off. If you are smart, you won't try to appear smart. Don't brag, don't act superior, and don't try to be a know-all. If you speak well of yourself, they will believe it. So just don't talk about yourself. He goes farthest who treads softly.

Just enough to get by is not enough to get ahead. Drive off the tired feeling. A tired person cannot generate enthusiasm. Make your work agreeable and enjoyable. Convert work into a game. Enthusiasm, joy and interest in what we are doing are great energisers. Learn to get a kick from whatever you do. Doing the ordinary with interest and involvement can become an extraordinary experience producing extraordinary results. What turns the ordinary into extraordinary is the extra you put into it. If you do an ordinary thing with extraordinary enthusiasm or introduce into the ordinary some unusual skill or original contribution of your own to achieve better and greater output, you will definitely overtake others.

How an individual works, and what he works for, determines whether he will get out of it maximum results with minimum investment of energy, resources and time. The how to work, constitutes its technique. It is truly the know-how.

Nothing, literally nothing, great was ever achieved without toil, dedication and enthusiasm. The best way to rise above the crowd is to do the ordinary thing with extraordinary enthusiasm. When enthusiasm surges, work harder. Action arouses interest and enthusiasm. Your hands on work will rouse your heart to back them. Let thy labour be great or small, do it well or not at all. One thing at a time and that done well is wisdom's proven rule to devote yourself with success and glory.

And where could we discover a more shining example of perseverance, dedication and self-control than those at the Centennial Olympics at Atlanta where legends like Carl Lewis, Michael Johnson and Donovan Bailey, to mention a few, granted superhumans on the rest of the world by their colossal achievements, feats moulded out of iron will, patience, self and total dedication? They have demonstrated, by their performance, that success belongs to only those who strive day and night with single-minded devotion to a chosen goal.

For India, hit by a unique drought of even four medals in individual feats, it was a welcome break when Leander Paes won bronze at Atlanta. CSR joins the nation in congratulating the lone Indian winner who brought glory to Indian sports and his country by virtue of his total dedication and perseverance. We hope that things will look better for India at the next Olympics.

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Yours sincerely,

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India At The Century's Greatest Show
950 Million And Just One Bronze

Like a sharp drizzle on an arid land ravaged by a long drought came the auspicious Saturday, the August 3, 1996 when India's Leander Paes won a bronze in tennis in the individual event after a chronic medal drought spanning an agonising 44 years. It was way back in the 1952 Helsinki Olympics that a Maharashtra policeman, K.D. Jadhav, had won a bronze in the freestyle bantamweight class. Even this solitary, though highly commendable, achievement of Leander Paes was not telecast on Indian television just because Doordarshan had not made any arrangements for the coverage of this discipline. Again the spotlight was on hockey where we continued to show our poor performance, Olympics after Olympics, after we won gold for hockey in the Moscow Olympics in 1980, where, too happily for India, as many as nine hockey teams from the previous Olympics did not join in, responding to a US boycott.



Leander Paes
India's Lone Winner At Atlanta

A country of 950 million and one bronze medal, the second in fifty years! What a glory and what a shame!

The poor performance of the second most populous nation at the greatest sports extravaganza creates no ripples either in the sports circles, the people at large or in the official hierarchy. According to a report, for the 47 sportspersons that represented this country of 950 million, there were twice as many officials enjoying the junket to Atlanta!

The striving for excellence in any field is no longer a part of the Indian ethos and, small wonder, this sense of *chalta hai* (anything goes) permeates almost every citizen, every Government agency and every realm of activity. Activities like sport also thus become yet another routine of Indian life.

Why have we come to such a pass ? At stake is not only the field of sports and games, but the basic Indian character that brooks quality diminution in every field. The Indians are held in low esteem abroad, but the same Indian is capable of rising to excellence set by the host country when he goes abroad. Indians abroad have made both the host country and the mother country proud. Then, what is it that is wanting in this country that makes this country the last in the last row ?

That India has talent and sportspersons of world stature has been proved by stars like Dhyan Chand, Milkha Singh, Gurbachan Singh Randhawa, Sriram Singh and the lone Indian woman P.T. Usha, who all came to the finals in the Olympics. The lion's share of the blame for India's miserable performance in the Olympics has to be borne by the State itself which has done next to nothing beyond creating a few stadia here and there. We have a Sports Authority of India and none knows whether this Authority or our own Sports Department in the Ministry of Human Resources Development or any other official or non-official agencies have ever thought as to why India has been making itself a laughing stock in the eyes of the world. Can't India produce the likes of Dhyan Chand, Sachin Tendulkar and Viswanathan Anand ?

For years Japan was the sole Asian nation to show up in the Olympics medal tables. In recent years, countries like China, South Korea and North Korea have come to the centrestage in Olympics, pushing aside even Japan. And in the Centennial Olympics in Atlanta, China has risen to the fourth position, next only to USA, Russia and Germany pushing Japan down to the 21st overall position in the medal tally. What these emerging Asian countries have achieved was not by any kind of fluke. While many of us have enjoyed too many holidays at school campuses, Government offices and factory premises and assembly lines at the drop of a hat—not to speak of the off-days in the wake of *hartals* and *bandhs*—losing the will and ardour to excel ourselves in any field, our friends in Korea and China, like the Japanese and people in other developed countries, have evolved a plan to motivate, train, orient and mould their youngsters right from their childhood.

A senior Indian journalist who visited China a few years ago recalls the proud moment when he saw little children being ushered into the gymnasium and other sports complexes early in life inculcating in the impressionable minds that they should be the toppers in the world.

No wonder, Asia's crowning glory in Atlanta was the 485-strong team from China, the undisputed sports superpower from Asia. The Chinese did not appear on the Olympic scene until 1976 before which China was represented by Taiwan. It took another eight years before they won their first Olympic medals, but when they did, in Los Angeles, they did it with a bang.

The superhuman athletes of China, or for that matter of USA, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and even small countries whose 'golden' boys and girls made it to the victory stand, have not emerged overnight. A top gymnast in China admits: "The more I sacrifice, the more I achieve. And the more I achieve, the more things I can get."

Here in India we are interested in neither "sacrifices" nor "achievements". When even a small country with a population of Haryana comes off with a bang, winning gold, silver and bronze, our sportspersons, and the huge paraphernalia that is behind them, and the Department of Sports, are just happy showing our faces at Barcelona, Seoul, Munich, Montreal, Los Angeles and Atlanta. Nothing more and nothing less. Not even a whimper. No introspection.

We seldom learn from past mistakes, nor do we learn from other countries, big or small, who have blazed a trail of glory, starting almost from a scratch. Three main factors account for the success story in Asia as elsewhere: an almost limitless talent pool, heavy State support for sports development programmes and an aggressive recruiting policy. There is the case of a five-year old Chinese girl first ushered into gymnastics training at a sports school, but later passed on to the school's diving instructor as her body was not flexible enough. The seven-year old had no say in what happened to her, but she enjoyed the regimen and in 1991 she became the youngest diver—at 14—to win the World Cup. A year later, she caught world's

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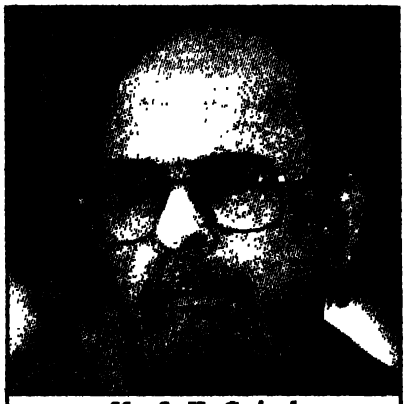
attention with her flawless performance in Barcelona.

Like a boomerang the question comes back to us. What is it that ails Indian sports ? It is a billion dollar question. Would to God if we learn to look deep into ourselves ! Like Shakespeare, we would say, the fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves. We fail, we don't ask ourselves why we flounder; we fail again and we are supremely content with our failures.

Perhaps, we are not yet ready for the pain and sacrifices that go into the making of excellence on the global scale. Let us not muddle our heads about medal tally. Let's prepare the contingent for the Sydney Olympiad 2000. ❑

CTBT : Physician, Heal Thyself !

As many as 2046 nuclear tests since the first nuclear bombs reduced Hiroshima and Nagasaki to rubble and left permanent scars on the Japanese psyche ! This bizarre record of nuclear tests is led by USA itself (the first country ever to use the nuclear bomb and today's greatest spokesman on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) with 1,030 tests followed by the former Soviet Union (715), France (210), Britain (45) and China (45). It is a kind of weird logic, verging on the ridiculous, when the Nuclear Club asks India (which conducted a solitary test in the Pokharan way back in mid-seventies) to behave, treating as if she is a renegade blocking the path to a nuclear-free world ! India can tell the so-called moralists blatantly and in the full floodlights of the entire world : "Physician, heal thyself."



Mr. I. K. Gujral
External Affairs Minister

More than any other country it was India that has been clamouring for a nuclear-free world in the different fora, be it at the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council, the meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency or the other gatherings. India's strident voice for a world free from nuclear war found eloquent expression in such stalwarts as Jawaharlal Nehru, V. K. Krishna Menon (who once observed that we have enough nuclear bombs to destroy the planet into smithereens a hundred times over) and Indira Gandhi. In the 80's, Rajiv Gandhi also made the Indian stand clear and since then the same line has been toed by other Prime Ministers and our present External Affairs Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral. India has always stood for total nuclear disarmament and taken the resolute stand that any treaty or agreement that detracts from this foolproof clause would heighten international tension and stoke the fires of fear and mutual distrust. India's opposition to the extension of the NPT in May 1995 and the CTBT has to be seen from this vital angle.

The hypocrisy and double standards of the Nuclear Club apart, India's stand has also been governed by the overall security imperatives in the Indian subcontinent There has been no love lost between India and Pakistan ever since both became free from colonial rule. The three wars between them apart, Pakistan has been openly abetting a terrorist movement in an integral part of India, i.e., Jammu and Kashmir, with Pakistan's allies including USA looking away. Worse still are Pakistan's steady attempts to acquire nuclear capability with the open support of China, a fact well known to USA, over which USA does not want to take any action against either its most trusted ally, Pakistan, or China which enjoys the MFN status in trade relations with USA. When enlightened self-interest is the lodestar in international or bilateral relations, treaties like the NPT, for all the pious platitudes it promises, become a sterile exercise. Yet another striking illustration that actions seldom match the Sermon on the Mount was shown recently when China conducted its 45th test at Lop Nor on July 29, 1996 even as India was being put in the dock for its opposition to the CTBT in its present form during the ongoing disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

Reverting to the defence logistics and geopolitical situation in the subcontinent, India cannot surrender its right to defend its hard-won freedom and its fragile land frontiers and the vulnerable sea coast. Nor can this country afford to forget the lessons of the Sino-Indian War of 1962 when a militarily stronger China could humiliate an ill-prepared country. India would not like to be caught napping again and, like any other sovereign country, she knows that a stronger India, capable of defending herself with all the resources at her command, alone would be the best deterrent to the evil eye of those out to destroy the stability of this country. It is this fundamental reality that governs India's stand on CTBT. India believes that no country can really be safe or free so long a few arrogate to themselves the right to be the policemen of the world. Each nation has to defend itself and India too believes that it does not want to compromise on its sovereignty by surrendering its right to defend itself to others, however powerful they may be.

The whole country has rallied behind the Government on its righteous stand over the Test Ban Treaty. Taking into account the overall global scenario and its own security needs, India has called for a "genuinely comprehensive CTBT" leading to the elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time frame.

Meanwhile, on July 31, 1996, during a Congressional hearing, the US Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher voiced the American determination not to allow India to block the CTBT and find ways to bring the document to the UN soon for signature by all the concerned eight nations—five nuclear weapon powers plus three nuclear capable States (India, Pakistan and Israel). Mr. Christopher, however, singled out India as the only country blocking the finalisation of the Treaty, the draft of which had emerged after two years of negotiations at the UN-sponsored Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. "India is the only country which is creating problems by insisting on a timetable for total nuclear disarmament", said Mr. Christopher.

True, Mr. Christopher is right as well as wrong; 'right' in the sense that India has always been insisting on total nuclear disarmament in consonance with Article VI of the NPT which came into force in 1970; 'wrong' in the sense that when Ms. Arundhati Ghose, the Indian delegate at the disarmament negotiations in Geneva, was pointing out at the imperfect nature of CTBT, she was not "creating any problems," but indicating the hegemony of a few over the rest of the world.

In a recent judgement, the International Court of Justice has declared unanimously that Article VI of the NPT is binding on all the nuclear powers while the five nuclear powers averred before the Court that they did not consider themselves bound by any judgement of the World Court.

Is equality before law not applicable in international jurisprudence ? "Physician, heal thyself !" ❑

Improve Your Memory
for Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. In this letter, I have something very important to say that can help you greatly to get success in your exams and competitions. If you have 10 minutes, I request you to read this page about two courses that teach you how to study, how to use more mind power, how to improve your memory and much much more.

There is a no-risk 31-day money back guarantee.

Just read this page now and it will make you a little better student.

Yogis have always known it and scientists have also discovered it now—that each person's mind is very powerful. That most people use only 10% of their mind power. That upto 90% of mind power remains hidden and un-used.

How Will You Benefit

Before you read this page fully, I want to make it clear that my course cannot give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in the following **9 Critical Success Factors** :

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration **2.** Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly **3.** Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase **4.** You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do even if you are already very good) **5.** Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence **6.** Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success **7** Improve writing, spelling, interview skills **8** Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied **9.** Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure

Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is 5 x 9 = 45%. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be great for your success

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students.

You may find it difficult to fully understand the power and benefits of my course just by reading this page now. But, those who join my course will benefit greatly and avoid mistakes that can cause failure for others. If you do not believe me, then read what newspapers and journals say.

The newspaper **Times of India**, says that from my course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." Similarly, the **CA Journal** says "To wake up students... to tackle the problems of study and life... to achieve fair degree of success."

New All India Memory Record

One of our students R Caudally has set All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses ***Mind Power Music*** and ***Mind Power Study Techniques*** from the Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Let me ask you one question: If my course can help someone to set a new memory record, can it not help you to get more success in your exam?

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques, two are explained here.

ONE. The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO. Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes. Your read slow if:

• If you read aloud or move lips • If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read • If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance • If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again.

My course will help you to overcome these habits.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Here is what two experts say about this technique:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MBBS, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

"Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100." —Prof M Bhatnagar PhD, Formerly in USA

I Was Not Always Successful

I want you to know that I was not always highly successful as a student. You can call it luck or chance that I happened to discover a few techniques to study for success These techniques changed my life and my marks improved in three years from 73.0% to 78.0%, 83.5%, 87.7%. Similarly, I did not get NTS scholarship in class 10 because I made a simple, stupid mistake. Then in class 11, I did not make the mistake and I got success in NTS.

Do you realize that if just a few techniques improved my success so much, what my complete course can do for your success? It now contains much much more than I used to get the success mentioned above.

Actually there are 2 ways to get success.

One. By chance, learn techniques for success yourself. Some people get success this way.

Two. Learn under the guidance of an able teacher who has been successful In this way, you benefit from people's mistakes and teacher's experience. Many more people can get success this way. This is the reason why my course is so valuable.

You probably know that in competitions, just 1 or 2 more marks can turn failure into success. So, there is no limit to what my course can do for you.

What is Unique About it

My course combines 5000 year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, and music in America and other countries.

In USA, just before returning to India, I spent 1300 dollars (about Rs 42,000) to join two courses to learn 3 more mind power techniques. You will learn them in my course. My personal library has books and courses worth Rs 1,17,210. I have read, experimented, researched with all their techniques and included only the best ones into my course. These techniques are in addition to my own developed techniques in the course.

This course is protected by the Copyright Law, and so nobody can copy my material.

You may now realize that my course is very powerful. Use it for one week to prove to yourself.

If You Are Taking Coaching

Good. It is better to take coaching than to risk failure. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work.

Used by Lakhs World-Wide

Lakhs and lakhs of people from every corner of India and from many parts of the world are benefiting everyday from my course. Consider just this simple fact: If a course from India is used even abroad, the course must be really good.

Do you understand fully that you can decide to *order* this course now to help you to get success and also to fulfil your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

BIO-DATA

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA One is best selling *MS-DOS Masters* (cost $27).
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of *Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching*, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do mind power research
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

Music for Success

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/ brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and anyone undergoing psychiatric or electro-therapy.

It is based on scientific research into how the mind works and how to program and control it for our own success. It has sounds from instruments and nature (river, birds). For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read USA best-seller books "Superlearning" and "MegaBrain".

The Hidden-Messages™ in music bypass your conscious mind and go to your subconscious mind, and change your behaviour. Here is what people say:

"I have already purchased a course of Mind Power Music. Please send me 6 more for the use of my staff. Thank you " —Rector (Principal), Holy Rock School, Burdwan, W B.

"Very good. It relaxes my body and mind It reduces the tension of my studies." —Dr Anju Banthiya, MBBS, Bhopal

Money-Back GUARANTEE

Order my course (code 806 or 713) and if you are not 100% satisfied, tear it into pieces and return in 31 days, and I will send MO for your money back (less Rs 20 for postage, handling). No questions will be asked.

If you order this month, I will also send a poster of Bapna's Optical Illusion™ Technique for Concentration. Keep it as **free gift** even if you return the course.

Are you thinking how I can give such a unique guarantee? It is because I know from experience that many people benefit on the first day and almost everyone benefits within one week, and so 31 days is more than enough to benefit greatly and to be fully satisfied.

Time Does Not Wait for Anyone

It is now upto you. You can turn this page as if you did not even read it and miss this opportunity for more success. Or, you can join this course today.

Will the coming weeks and months make you a much better student by joining this course? Or, will you remain like many others and struggle for success?

You decide.

Not sold in shops

To celebrate 5th year of our research institute, we are now offering the following discount prices Order without wait, because prices will increase in near future.

Name and Description	Course Code	Price + Postage
Mind Power Study Techniques	806	120+15
Mind Power Music Courses		
Mind Power Music book and Memory and Concentration cassette (Thousands sold for 110)	111	85+15 (was 110)
Develop Strong Will Power	260	95+15
Combined Offers: Save Even More		
All the three above (806,111,260)	641	280+15
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INDIA

Polls in J&K and U.P.

The Election Commission announced on July 19, 1996, the holding of Assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir in four phases in September and in Uttar Pradesh in three stages in October 1996. Both these States are under President's Rule. The decision should set at rest all speculations about ushering in a popular Government in the two States in the near future.



Union Home Secretary Mr. K Padmanabhaian, Election Commissioner Mr. M. S. Gill, Chief Election Commissioner Mr. T. N. Seshan and Election Commissioner Mr. G.V.G. Krishnamurthy at a meeting on J & K Assembly polls on July 19, 1996

While Uttar Pradesh does not pose much of a problem from the law and order angle, Kashmir does, although the State administration is tightening security in its comprehensive sense. This is precisely the reason why the Government has been holding talks with the militant leaders so that there is as wide a response to the poll.

The United Front is certainly well qualified to deal with the Kashmir problem. Its secular credentials have been proved beyond doubt. Being essentially a front of regional parties, it is well-suited to appreciate the regional aspirations of Kashmiris. Additionally, the Governments of India and Pakistan have exchanged cordial messages after a long interval. Relaxation of trade restrictions between the two neighbours will have a healthy impact on their relations.

It is necessary that a search for peace in the Valley and the plains of the northern State should be intensified by the elected representatives of the people. A vast number of citizens have been rendered homeless by the militants and their rehabilitation and security are matters of prime importance.

The electoral task is gigantic. Normally, Jammu and Kashmir is divided into three zones—Jammu, Srinagar and Ladakh—for the polls. This was followed even during the recent Lok Sabha elections. But because of the law and order situation, the Doda region of Jammu may be made into a separate fourth zone for the Assembly elections.

There will be at least 2,766 polling stations in the Jammu region for the 37 Assembly seats. Srinagar and its neighbourhood, with 46 seats, will have 3,050 polling stations; proneness to violence explains the large number. In the Ladakh area, the number of seats is only four. The proposed setting up of 361 polling booths there appears to be quite appropriate. The circumstances have changed since the days when the Assembly used to have 100 seats. Twenty-four of these were in the Pakistan-occupied part. At the time of delimitation, the number of seats in the Indian part was increased from 76 to 87, leaving the Pakistan-occupied part with 24 seats as before. There will be about 1,500 candidates in the poll fray, and the Central and State Governments will have to provide security cover to each one of them.

Although there were ugly incidents during the Lok Sabha poll in Kashmir, they were not such as to mar the entire process. There were also allegations of the Army personnel forcing the people to vote, but this could not be substantiated in a convincing manner. Yet the fact is that the Army and the security forces would have to be alert and might have to offer full protection to the people by conducting them to the polling booths, if necessary.

Leaders of the standing of Dr. Farooq Abdullah should shed their aloofness and take part in the political exercise in the fullest measure. Internationally, too, the elections are important if only to prove that Kashmir is as much an integral part of India as any other State and thus expose Pakistan's sinister designs to thwart the poll by encouraging the mercenaries to disturb the peace.

It would be better for the State as well as for the democratic set-up of the country if the various parties which fight the elections to the Assembly come out with their manifestos to tell the people what kind of an autonomy they are going to ask for. The people's views will be reflected in the voting figures. The question will not only be who wants how much but also what is good for the State and the country. There is the danger of each party promising the people the moon. But the time for the people to be led up the garden paths of Shalimar is past. The people will have to be realistic.

Holding elections in Uttar Pradesh is qualitatively different in as much as the stakes of the political players are entirely different. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) sees in it a fresh opportunity to assert its superiority as it does not think that the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), the Samajwadi Party and the Congress (I) pose a serious threat to its fortunes. On the other hand, the secular parties are trying to forge alliances to keep the BJP out. The Congress (I) and the BSP have already come together and the Janata Dal is making desperate moves to have an understanding with the BSP keeping in view the big Dalit vote bank. How exactly the Samajwadi Party of Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav will project itself is not yet clear although the chances of its coming close to the BSP are ruled out.

J&K Pre-poll Package

The Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, has unveiled in Parliament on July 23, 1996 an economic package for Jammu and Kashmir which is at best a restatement of good intentions.

The package announced in both the Houses of Parliament includes construction of the 290-km railway line from Udhampur to Baramulla, road link between the Valley and Jammu under the Mughal Road project and putting the Dulhasti and Uri hydro projects into steam. Mr. Deve Gowda said the package was important in view of the fact that massive unemployment of youth in the State had been a contributory factor to the growth of militancy in the State. Besides, the State was also deficient in power which was essential for developing industry, tourism and other economic activities.

Work on the Dulhasti project was stopped in 1992 because of the withdrawal of French civil contractors. An amendment to the overall agreement with the French consortium was finalised in July 1995. This would allow the remaining civil work to be completed by other contractors even as the French consortium would supply the machinery. The Government would ensure that civil works are commenced at the earliest and would also see that funds for the remaining civil works are mobilised th—

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than what the interim budget had anticipated. The ordinary working expenses and the unavoidable expenditure leave the Railways with Rs. 689 crore for appropriation to capital fund against the need for Rs. 1,716 crore. After withdrawing Rs. 150 crore from the balance of capital fund, there remains a gap of Rs. 927 crore. To fill the budgetary gap, Mr. Paswan has proposed a 10 per cent hike in passenger fares and freight charges. He has, however, given exemption to newspapers and journals and traditional commodities like PDS grains, sugar, edible oils, fruits, vegetables and fertilisers.

New Ruling on Dowry Demand

The Supreme Court, by expanding the definition of dowry, has on July 16, 1996 ruled that demand for dowry even during negotiations for marriage is an offence under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. This would provide a measure of relief to women hamstrung by the strictly legalistic interpretation of the practice in the Dowry Prohibition Act.

The Division Bench gave a liberal interpretation to the expression "demand for dowry" and stated that penal provisions under the Act must be strictly constituted. The apex court has advised that courts should carefully assess the evidence and not allow conjectures to replace proof in their zeal to eradicate dowry.

The ruling makes clear that dowry demand made during the pre-marriage negotiations are as culpable as those made at the time of marriage. The Division Bench pointed out that hair-splitting about the terms "bride" and "bridegroom" in the Act would defeat the purpose of the legislation. In effect, the ruling is a condemnation of the practice of dowry. It aims to strike at the root of a long-standing and escalating social evil.

The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961. But because of many loose ends in the Act, not a single case could be convicted under it until 1978. There has been a dramatic increase in dowry deaths and in cases of other atrocities against women in recent years. According to one survey, a woman is harassed by her husband and in-laws every 50 minutes and 17 dowry deaths are reported every day. The persistence of the social scourge is not for lack of enough laws to deal with the problem. In fact, in recent years new laws have been enacted and earlier ones have been tightened.

The Supreme Court ruling is best seen as the first step towards amendments which the 1961 Act badly needs. For many years, activist women's groups have been campaigning for a total clean-up. They suggest an umbrella law for the prevention of crimes against women, with a provision of hearing and judgement within six months of filing a case, be put in place of the toothless Dowry Act. The demand is not unreasonable. In spite of two amendments to the Act made in the eighties, dowry-related violence has increased during the last decade.

The Dowry Prohibition Act is also seriously flawed in treating the dowry-giver and taker on an equal footing. As long as this appalling lack of sensitivity towards those already in acute mental agony persists, it is unlikely that women, harassed by dowry demands, will be able to summon the will to proceed against their tormentors. More so, given that these women already function in a socially-oppressive environment.

India Brand Equity Fund

The Government has constituted the India Brand Equity Fund (IBEF) Trust in a bid to promote Indian exports in the international market on a sustained basis.

The basic idea behind the setting up of the proposed IBEF is to develop a brand building export promotion strategy in order to achieve a quantum export jump in comparatively shorter time framework. The Fund would work towards promotion of Indian brands and products in overseas markets.

The objectives of the Fund are:

—To make the "Made in India" label a symbol of quality, competitive price, reliability and service to the customer.

—To project India as a reliable supplier of quality goods and services.

—To sponsor independent studies on perception of Indian products and services in major external markets.

—To facilitate dissemination of knowledge of Indian products and services, obtain feedback on Indian products and services, and sensitise the stake holders on improvements needed in them.

—To guide industry associations, semi-commercial organisations and public sector organisations concerned in identifying and pursuing strategies and measures for promoting India's image.

—To encourage interaction among intellectuals, industry, trade (both domestic and foreign) and Government in promoting India's brand images.

—To promote programmes for the creation of countrywide awareness of the global imperative of quality and high business ethics.

—To provide a forum in which a version of India as a reliable global player is conceived, developed and disseminated.

In keeping these objectives in view, the Fund would undertake international promotions to project India as a whole as well as specific production sectors like industry, agriculture and dairying. It would also support sectoral promotions, support production group promotion within each sector and support particular brands which have achieved international quality and performance standards. It would also support domestic awareness generation programmes directed at quality and high business ethics.

The fund of the Trust is to be contributed *inter alia* by the Government out of its budgetary resources and also members of trade and industry.

Out of the 15 Trustees, three including the Chairman, will represent the Government, six will represent industry, trade and services and remaining three will represent marketing, advertisement, media, market research, public relations, etc.

Lakhubhai Pathak Case

The Supreme Court has on July 31, 1996 granted timely reprieve to the former Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, as it exempted him from personal appearance before Delhi's Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Mr. Prem Kumar, in the Lakhubhai Pathak cheating case.

A special leave petition challenging Delhi High Court's verdict of July 30, which upheld the lower court's direction to Mr. Narasimha Rao to appear before it on August 2, was moved by the former Prime Minister's lawyers. The summons against Mr. Narasimha Rao were issued by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate on July 9 after Chandrawami and his secretary, K. N. Agarwal, implicated him in an alleged case of cheating a non-resident Indian, Mr. Lakhubhai Pathak, of $ 1,00,000.

In his petition filed in the Delhi High Court on July 15, Mr Narasimha Rao had sought quashing of the July 9 order of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate adding him as an accused for being a party to the criminal conspiracy to cheat the complainant, Mr. Pathak, under Section 120-B/420 of the Indian Penal Code, and the summons issued to him pursuant to the order to answer a conspiracy charge against him in the 13-year-old Lakhuhai Pathak cheating case.

It was for the first time that the court had issued summons to a former Prime Minister as a co-accused in a cheating case filed by Mr. Pathak against godman Chandraswami. It has been alleged that Chandraswami cheated Mr. Pathak of $ 1,00,000 by representing to him that he could swing a Government contract in his favour; that Mr. Pathak parted with the money only after he saw Mr. Narasimha Rao entering the hotel room of Chandraswami and later being introduced to Mr. Narasimha Rao by the godman when he came out of the room; that Mr. Narasimha Rao assured Mr. Pathak that the Swami had told him all about him (Mr. Pathak) and that his work would be done.

The fact that a former Prime Minister is charged under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, even if the accused, Mr. Pathak is himself a self-confessed bribe-giver, is undoubtedly a matter of shame and Mr. Narasimha Rao must introspect on his role in permitting things to come to such a pass. To be sure, the summons issued to the former Prime Minister also stands testimony to the health of democratic institutions and the rule of law in this country. Howsoever high the office a person may have held, he is not above the law. Admittedly, it will be unfair to pre-judge Mr. Narasimha Rao in the Pathak-Chandraswami case, as well as his involvement in other cases in which his name figures.

Both the Press reports and facts on record in the godman's case show the lengths to which the CBI has gone to protect Mr. Narasimha Rao. The CBI lawyer objected to Mr. Pathak naming the former Prime Minister in his statement. This was fortunately overruled by the court. ❑

The World

India Joins ASEAN Forum

India has entered the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) which would enable her to take a closer look at the many issues which are in dispute among the countries in the region. New Delhi is as much concerned as the other countries in the long-term stability of the region and should, therefore, welcome the opportunity to extend its cooperation for achieving this objective.



Indonesian President Gen. Suharto greeting Mr. I. K. Gujral, India's Minister for External Affairs during the third ASEAN Regional Forum meeting in Jakarta on July 23, 1996

The ASEAN Foreign Ministers began their two-day 29th annual meeting in Jakarta on July 20, 1996 with their eyes focussed on the task of making the group more dynamic. ASEAN has clearly achieved more depth as a regional cooperative body than its South Asian counterpart, SAARC, but that does not mean it has any reason to rest on its laurels. The ASEAN presently represents seven nations—Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and Vietnam—but expects to include Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar before the turn of the century. This situation was not anticipated 29 years ago.

Non-members, including India, have never been particularly fond of the ASEAN but no one would know it from the looks of the friendly gathering in Jakarta. Western diplomats who, till recently, had little time to spare for ASEAN, turned up in the Indonesian capital, and made conciliatory gestures. Representatives of the 15-member European Union, the United States and Russia joined the unique assemblage in delivering "guidwillie" messages of meaningful international cooperation.

India's participation in the ARF and entry as a full-dialogue partner into the ASEAN reflect India's growing interest in a part of the world whose economic prominence and growing distinctiveness are of consequence to it. While the ARF also includes non-ASEAN countries like the U.S., China and Japan, and is an informal platform for security concerns, the East Asian countries which comprise ASEAN have now formally extended their network to include India, China and Russia as "full-dialogue partners".

India's participation in the ARF was of wider interest to the world in the context of its stand on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the presence of the world's leading nuclear powers at the forum. India's External Affairs Minister, Mr. I. K. Gujral, presented India's case for banning not just "horizontal" but "vertical" proliferation. India is pressing for universal disarmament within a given time-frame and has promised not to stand in the way of a treaty even if it does not sign the document.

The belated acceptance of India as a full-dialogue partner of ASEAN has provided the country an opportunity to address vital Asian issues in a holistic and effective manner. In fact, the ARF has lent Delhi the only platform outside the United Nations to participate in multilateral security deliberations. And contrary to apprehensions, the ARF did not go out of its way to pressurise Delhi on the issue of CTBT. In fact, the Chairman of the ARF, Mr. Ali Alatas, only reiterated the Indian position when he said, "We want all nuclear weapon States to destroy their nuclear weapons." There were differences all right but these got narrowed considerably with one-to-one discussions which Mr. Gujral held extensively. "Given India's size, its geo-strategic location and the weight of its economy, we are convinced that any forum claiming to represent Asia cannot be complete without India," Mr. Gujral said.

Strengthening ASEAN should be the main task in the years immediately ahead but the proliferation of regional groupings may distract ASEAN from this essential task. Between this 29th annual meeting and the celebration of ASEAN's 30th anniversary in 1997, there will be an increasing need to revitalise ASEAN with renewed drive, fresh vision and a heightened sense of purpose if the achievements of the first three decades of regional cooperation are not to be frittered away.

World Court Verdict on Nuclear First-use

The International Court of Justice (ICJ)—commonly known as the World Court—in the Hague has on July 8, 1996 rejected the legality of the use of nuclear weapons which constitutes a landmark in the post-Cold War global endeavours for genuine nuclear disarmament. The Court response was to the application presented to the UN General Assembly seeking the World Court's opinion on "the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons". The judgement has not received the attention it should have. This is surprising because the ruling, given in response to an advisory opinion sought by the UN General Assembly, has a direct bearing on the current debate on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The Court held unanimously that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control. A threat or use of nuclear weapons should be compatible with the requirements of international law applicable in armed conflicts, particularly those dealing with the principles and rules of international humanitarian law.

The Court held unanimously that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international surveillance. It also felt that there was no specific authorisation or prohibition of the threat or use of nuclear weapons in either customary or international law.

The judgement of the International Court of Justice is historic on three accounts. One, the Court rejected the nuclear weapon States' plea that the legality of nuclear weapons could not be challenged. Second, the wording of the Court pronouncement was clear—it rejected the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons. Third, the qualified "self-defence" role of nuclear weapons restricts them to a deterrence role

but, nevertheless, forbids them from using the nuclear weapons as a means of attack or threat of attack.

The Court has not declared the possession of nuclear weapons illegal. It may have been influenced by the fact that 180 nations had legitimised the possession of nuclear weapons through the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which is a contract among an overwhelming majority of the members of the international community. This view, that possession of nuclear weapons by itself is not illegal, was also supported by the deliberations of the Catholic Bishops in the 1980s.

The Court, by implication, has come out against the threat and use of nuclear weapons in armed conflicts and this is in accordance with the traditional concepts of just war which prescribes proportionality in the use of force. It is logical that if the possession of nuclear weapons cannot be banned or declared illegal, then the right of self-defence—when a nation is threatened by use of nuclear weapons and its very survival may be at stake—would permit it to retaliate. Hence, the Court's refusal to rule out the legality of possession of nuclear weapons and its unwillingness to rule on the retaliatory use go together. The Court has, therefore, implicitly endorsed the "no first-use" doctrine. That is also based on well known principles in law, whereby, while deliberate killing of a person is unlawful, the law permits a killing carried out in self-defence.

China Conducts Another N-blast

As the delegations from 61 countries, including India, gathered for the final-stage negotiations on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) to begin in Geneva on July 29, 1996, China successfully conducted a nuclear test and then declared that it would join a moratorium on all further testing from July 30. The 45th underground test at China's Lop Nor testing site, and the second one after the June 8 test this year, was registered 4.3 on the Richter scale by the Australian Geological Survey Organisation.

China's announcement of a moratorium on testing is not only a response to the appeal of the vast number of non-nuclear weapons States, but also a concrete action to promote nuclear disarmament. The statement called upon all countries with huge nuclear arsenal to continue to drastically reduce their nuclear stockpiles.

China drew worldwide condemnation for its nuclear test, but the leaders at the CTBT conference welcomed its announcement of self-imposed moratorium on testing from July 30. While describing the Chinese action as disappointing and regrettable, the leaders expressed the hope that China would sincerely adhere to the proposed moratorium. China had conducted its last nuclear test in Lop Nor in Xinjiang, in its far north-west.

For the first time in recent years, India has on July 31 condemned the nuclear test conducted by China and noted that after this, "China may join the other nuclear weapon States in observing a moratorium on nuclear explosive testing." India has, in recent years, refrained from officially commenting on successive nuclear tests conducted by China. It had done so when a test was announced on the morning when the then President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, arrived in Beijing on a State visit in 1992.



Environmental activists in toxic waste suits simulate a nuclear explosion outside the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles on July 17, 1996 to protest upcoming tests planned by China

All nuclear weapon States should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, commit themselves unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States or nuclear weapon-free zones, and conclude, at an early date, the international legal instruments to such effect, the statement said.

The Chinese Government also called upon States with nuclear weapons deployed outside their borders to withdraw all these weapons home. All nuclear weapon States should pledge their support to the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones, respect their status as such and undertake corresponding obligations.

No country should develop and deploy space weapon systems or missile defence systems undermining strategic security and stability, the statement said. An international convention on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons should be concluded through negotiations with the participation of all States, the statement added.

The Chinese nuclear test on the morning of the resumed meeting of the Committee on Disarmament sends out several messages. The pre-planned provocation shows China's utter contempt for the deliberations of the committee. At the same time, China, by declaring that it would be joining the test moratorium of the other four nuclear weapon powers, has deprived the sponsors of the CTBT of any compulsion to conclude the treaty urgently.

India has not conducted a test for the last 22 years and is unlikely to do so, except in the face of fears that the nuclear weapon powers may transfer nuclear technology, nuclear parts and nuclear weapons to non-nuclear weapon countries in its neighbourhood. Scant regard for India's national security concern by the five nuclear weapon States—the U.S., Russia, France, Britain and China—has made it imperative for New Delhi to block the CTBT draft in its present form.

However, now that China has declared a moratorium on further tests, there is no reason why the five nuclear weapon powers should not conclude a test ban treaty by themselves and throw it open to all other countries which are enthusiastic about joining it. All the 175 nations which have already agreed to the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty may be expected to join the CTBT. Israel which cannot conduct a nuclear test within the restricted area of its national territory is also likely to join it.

U.S. Tries to Bridge Indo-Pak Divide

In a significant crystallisation of the American stand on Indo-Pakistan relations, the U.S. Ambassador to India, Mr. Frank Wisner, in his address to the Command and Staff College in Quetta (Pakistan), on July 12, 1996 touched upon some of the thorniest problems in Pakistan's ties with India. He said the U.S. had received encouraging signals from Pakistan and India about resolving bilateral disputes and he believed upcoming talks between the two countries would be productive.

His address is calculated to raise Indian hopes of a heartening shift in U.S. attitude to the Kashmir problem. His assertion that "no effort to end the conflict in the State will succeed until all concerned acknowledge that, after nearly 50 years, there are certain fundamental realities that will not be changed," may well be interpreted as Washington's tacit acknowledgement of the finality of Jammu and Kashmir's accession to India.

High up in the Washington hierarchy, Mr. Wisner could not have come out with

specific formulations without the deepest thought having been given to this subject by concerned sections in the U.S. Administration. These formulations may well be the main elements in America's diplomatic thrusts in relation to South Asia in the months to come. When he talked of the long list of disagreements between India and Pakistan, the Siachen Glacier, territorial claims, immigration question and a host of other matters, each one of which is begging a solution and meriting one, unlinked to any other question, he obviously pleaded for a compartmentalised approach, commended by many in India and some in Pakistan.

The U.S. has taken a positive view of the elections in the State—of the Lok Sabha poll, already held, and the proposed Assembly elections which was not in doubt—even though the imperfections of the process were noted. While accepting that the Lok Sabha elections in the State by the Election Commission's own account were imperfect, Mr. Wisner concluded that "they contributed to the empowerment of the Kashmiri people—and the beginning of a political process in the State," which, after all, was the the objective. "Elections are not an end in themselves. They contribute to a political process. Elections could now take place for a State Government in Jammu and Kashmir, represent an alternative to the conflict that has produced six years of suffering and impoverishment for the people of Kashmir."

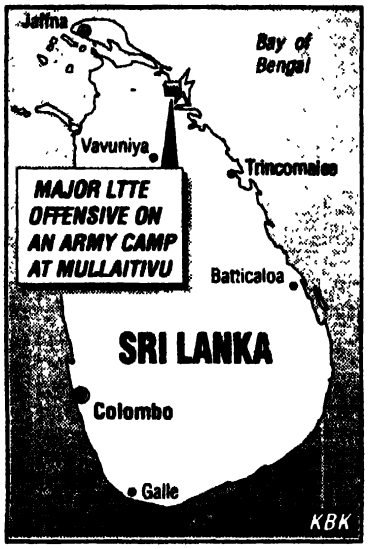
Read with Mr. Wisner's endorsement of the moves to revive the political process in Jammu and Kashmir, South Block could well be tempted to go overboard in lauding a newly-acquired friend whose voice counts for a lot in Washington. There is, of course, no reason to question Mr. Wisner's denial of playing intermediary between India and Pakistan. But the fear that the U.S. is positioning itself to play the role of a soft mediator by first allaying Indian doubts over its neutrality need not be discounted entirely.

New Challenges in Sri Lanka

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam have bounced back on the scene, killing over 400 Sri Lankan soldiers and injuring many others. The Tigers have proved to the world that they are far from dead and can administer deadly blows to the army.

The time and place were, of course, of the LTTE's choosing, but the attack on the military base in Mullaitivu district on July 18, 1996, in which more than 400 soldiers are suspected to have lost their lives, was not exactly unanticipated, considering the fact that only two days earlier, Tigers' chief Velupillai Prabhakaran had ordered them to step up attacks on the security forces "anywhere and everywhere". It was his way of avenging the loss of the Jaffna peninsula in December 1995. Mullaitivu provided an ideal site from the LTTE point of view because of its remoteness.

Mullaitivu is about 280 km (175 miles) to the north of Colombo city. It is a coastal area and is the only Lankan army outpost in the northern province. The Mullaitivu army base was manned by over 1,000 army personnel. The LTTE had been eyeing this area for a long time and had meticulously planned overrunning the camp. The LTTE launched its attack from the northern and southern flanks while simultaneously invading the coast as a diversionary measure. This was coordinated by the powerful Sea Tigers. Army reinforcements from the air and sea could not reach the base because the LTTE was backed by heavy mortar fire.



According to the Tamil guerillas account, they had killed a staggering 1,208 Sri Lankan soldiers after overrunning a larger army camp in the island's north-east. At the moment it appears that the operation carried out by the LTTE against the Mullaitivu army base has culminated in the worst Lankan debacle in the thirteen-year-old war. Never before have the Lankan forces faced such a great defeat. The reverse has rocked the entire country.

It was only a couple of months ago that the Sri Lankan forces captured the entire Jaffna peninsula driving away the Tigers from their traditional habitat; but today there is a different story to tell. The Tigers have proved to the world that they are not dead and that they can inflict lethal damage on the army. It has caused the worst setback for the security forces since they look over the Jaffna peninsula.. Apparently, Prabhakaran wants to scare away the civilians who have started cooperating with the security forces and also to send a message to foreign donors that their investments in Sri Lanka are far from safe.

The LTTE attack has turned even the doves in Colombo into hawks. The experience all along has been that the LTTE talks of settlement only to buy time for refurbishing itself. Even the attack on a minister came while the rebels simultaneously called for a cease-fire and peace talks. Now that it has once again made its intentions clear, the Government can afford to think of negotiations only at the cost of annoying the Sinhala majority. The peace process is as good as derailed for the time being.

Northern Ireland Peace Talks in Tatters

The peace process in Northern Ireland is slowly but inexorably sinking back into the quicksand of sectarian violence from which it emerged in April 1996. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) cease-fire in Great Britain came to a bloody end with bomb blasts in London and Manchester. The violence has now crossed the Irish Sea and left Northern Ireland floundering under waves of Protestant and Catholic rioting.

A car bomb destroyed a busy hotel in the town of Ennikskillen in Northern Ireland on July 14, the first such explosion in the province since September 1994, when the IRA first announced a cease-fire. The IRA denied that it was responsible for the car bombing. There was no immediate indication who else may have been responsible for the blast, which raised fears of a return to full-scale terrorist violence in Dublin for the first time in two years.

The level of violence has escalated steadily and shows no sign of abatement. In Britain, the all-party consensus which had backed the Government's policy in Northern Ireland showed signs of fraying. The IRA ended its 17-month cease-fire in Northern Ireland with a massive bomb in London's Docklands district on February 9, 1996 that killed two men, but so far it has not resumed attacks in Northern Ireland.

As Northern Ireland erupts into communal violence, the Irish and British Governments have exchanged angry words over who was responsible for this chaos. In a BBC interview, the Irish Prime Minister, Mr. John Bruton, bluntly accused the British Government for the violence, and said it had failed to stand firm to Protestant pressure. The British Minister in charge of Northern Ireland, Sir Patrick Mayhew, described Mr. Bruton's comments as offensive and said the Irish Prime Minister was being "highly unrealistic". The Irish Prime Minister's outburst is seen as an indication of the frustration that is felt in Dublin at the way the British Government has handled the situation.

There is still a slender chance the peace process can lumber along. Though the IRA renounced the cease-fire, there is evidence that its recent acts of violence have been carried out by a dissident group within its own ranks. The divide seems strongest between the Sinn Fein and the IRA. Even the IRA acknowledges peace is popular among its Catholic supporters. If peace of some sorts can be maintained for a while longer, the IRA may just be able to shed its uncompromising members.

The recent events have embittered the Catholic community, which feels very badly let down by a British Government that has capitulated to the Protestants. This is a situation that can only benefit the extreme elements in both the Catholic and Protestant communities. ❑

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Updated Economic Survey For 1995-96

The update on the Economic Survey for 1995-96 presented to the Parliament on July 19, 1996 indicates a continuity with the past in perception of the challenges in economic management. It has endorsed the success of economic liberalisation policies initiated by the previous Congress Government. These reforms are proposed to be pursued with greater zeal by the United Front.

The document, which came ahead of the presentation of the Union Budget, makes it clear that the Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaran's policy priority will continue to be lowering the Government's borrowing needs or fiscal deficit.

Higher economic growth estimates by the Central Statistical Organisation—7 per cent for 1995-96 and 6.6 per cent for 1996-97—have provided an elbow room to the Finance Minister to spend more on social sector and step up investment in infrastructure, while striving at keeping fiscal deficit low as a percentage of GDP.

According to the Survey, while the previous year's growth was associated with a 10 per cent or higher growth in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, in 1995-96 this sector grew by 8.4 per cent which was lower than the average growth in this sector in the nineties. The high growth rate was mainly due to the 11.7 per cent growth of industry and construction sector and 7 per cent growth of services sector.

The overall economic growth during the first four years of the Eighth Plan averaged 5.9 per cent per annum, a rate significantly higher than the Plan target of 5.6 per cent.

On the inflation front, the resurgence of inflationary pressure in 1994-95 was significantly reversed in 1995-96 and the provisional figures as on June 22 this year, were a low of 4.2 per cent. It says the recent increase in administered prices of petroleum products was likely to result in a one-time jump in the rate of inflation with a gradual tapering off to the underlying inflation rate.

Investment in agriculture remained an area of concern and could be a significant part of the explanation for the recent growth slowdown. Though improved incentives for the agricultural sector as a whole played a role in generating an average growth in crop production of 3.4 per cent during the past four years, the slowdown of production growth of 0.9 per cent in 1995-96 despite a normal monsoon was a cause of concern, the Survey noted. The decline in foodgrains production by 0.4 per cent, coupled with high levels of open market sales, has reduced public food stocks from a record level of 35.6 million tonnes in July 1995 to 22.7 million tonnes in April 1996. Though the level of food stocks is 50 per cent higher than the prescribed buffer stock norms, the watchword must be prudent and cautious management, the updated Survey says.

The capital goods sector, which grew 20.4 per cent in 1995-96, contributed in a major way to the industrial surge. According to the updated Survey, the overall industrial growth has been around 12 per cent during 1995-96 as against 9.3 per cent in 1994-95. Industrial production has not only increased but has also become more broad-based, the Survey says. Between April 1995 and February 1996, the manufacturing sector grew by 13.9 per cent, power by 8.3 per cent, mining by 7.4 per cent, consumer goods sector by 12.9 per cent, basic goods by 9 per cent and intermediate goods by 10.3 per cent.

Historically, the Indian economy has needed an agricultural growth rate of around 10 per cent to achieve the kind of GDP performance that 1995-96 ended with. But manufacturing—which grew by an impressive 13.9 per cent in 1995-96—has not achieved the independence that can make the farm sector a pleasant irrelevance. As the Survey notes, a 4 per cent agricultural growth is necessary for overall growth.

During April-May 1996, both exports and imports growth slowed down from 1st year's pace with exports growing by 14.4 per cent in dollar terms over the corresponding period of 1995, and imports growing by 23.3 per cent. Non-POL import growth at about 17.2 per cent in the first two months of 1996-97 is about half that for the corresponding period of last year, but POL growth almost tripled to 47.6 per cent. The increase in POL import growth has been partly attributable to non-adjustment of domestic oil prices for two-and-a-half years, delays in decontrol of energy prices and lack of fair and transparent procedures for entry of private producers in the energy sector. While high growth of oil import could put pressure on the balance of payments, recent price adjustment should relieve some pressure, the Survey said.

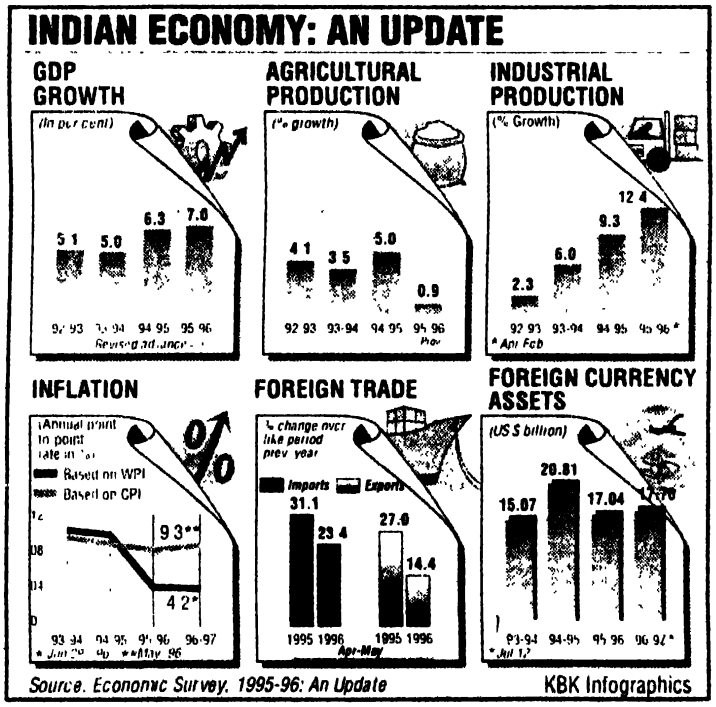
The continued high growth in capital goods production, the acceleration in the growth of cement production and the high growth of capital goods imports suggests that private fixed investment continued to grow strongly in 1995-96.

The Survey indicates that reforms will be speeded up in power, roads, railways, ports, irrigation and telecom sectors. The deceleration in agricultural growth will also justify, both politically and economically, the United Front Government's greater concern for the rural sector.

More specific policy indications in the survey are :

- Money supply will be stepped up to ease liquidity crunch and lower interest rates—"monetary growth target of 15.5-16 per cent may need to be revised upwards a little" for 1996-97.
- User charges for public services will be increased and a "well-designed and transparent programme of public sector disinvestment" will be launched to reduce fiscal deficit.
- Private investment in power, roads, railways, ports and telecom will be speeded up by drawing up "transparent and workable" rules and setting up regulatory authorities.
- Funding of employment and poverty alleviation schemes will be increased to supplement the benefits that will flow from rapid labour-intensive economic growth.
- Imports will be liberalised further as a measure to control domestic prices.

Besides, the Survey suggests a further depreciation in the external value of the rupee. "With the rupee-dollar exchange rate ruling at around Rs. 35.50 per dollar in the second week of July 1996, the rupee still remained appreciated in real effective exchange rate terms," it says, implying that the correct value of the rupee is Rs. 36 to a dollar. ❑



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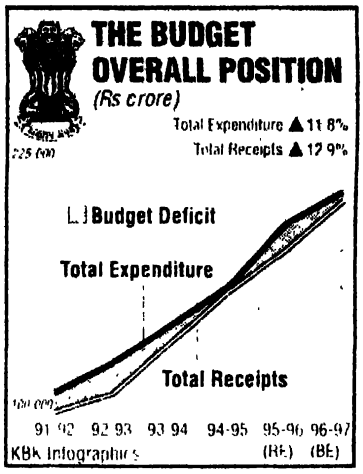
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Union Budget 1996-97

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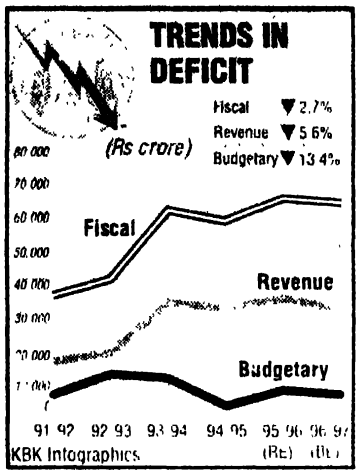
The Union Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, unveiled on July 22, 1996, a "no-pleasure, no-pain" Budget by scattering expenditure increases across several social and anti-poverty schemes even while keeping the reform pot boiling on the direct and indirect taxes front. He also announced major incentives to attract investments in the infrastructure sector.

Sticking closely to the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front Government, the 1996-97 Budget proposals present a continuity in the economic reforms while containing a number of social welfare schemes for the aged, the ailing, the destitute women and the middle class. The Budget is thus the first part of the comprehensive reforms programme which the Finance Minister seems to have in mind. The Budget also addresses the critical issue of



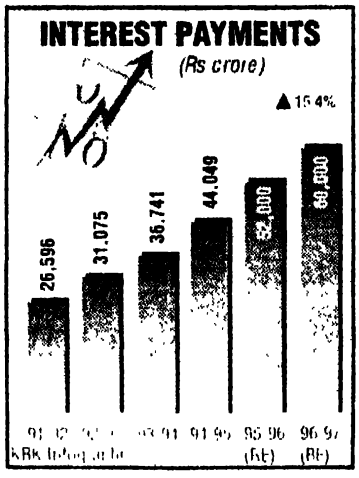
infrastructure development in a substantial way and contains some financial proposals to pep up agricultural production.

A marginal relief for income tax payers, reduction in the cost of allopathic drugs, items of mass consumption like edible oil, tooth paste and detergents, electronic goods like colour television and computers and costlier cigarettes are the highlights of the United Front Government's maiden Budget proposals. With a sharp focus on agriculture, infrastructure and social sector, the Finance Minister has spared the common man to a large extent and, instead, tapped the corporate sector by levying an across-the-board import duty of 2 per cent and a new 'minimum alternate tax' for zero tax and low tax paying companies to generate additional resources for the new programme. The new proposals are expected to reduce the revenue deficit in 1996-97 to Rs. 31,475 crore or 2.5 per cent of the GDP from the earlier revised estimates of Rs. 33,331 crore or 3 per cent of the GDP. The fiscal deficit comes to Rs. 62,266 crore in 1996-97 against Rs. 64,010 crore in the revised estimate for 1995-96.



The Finance Minister has fixed an ambitious 7 per cent gross domestic product growth target for the financial year without increasing the plan investment. In fact, the Central outlay for 1996-97 stands pruned by a percentage point in real terms, fixed at Rs. 87,086 crore against the 1995-96 target of Rs. 74,594 crore.

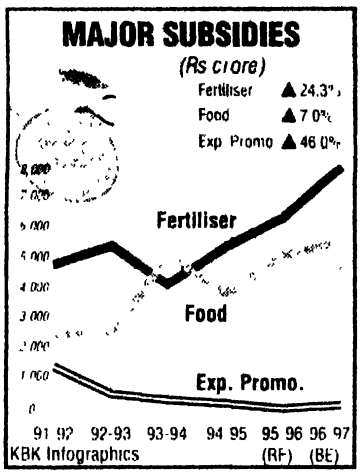
There is no significant relief regarding personal income tax as no raise in income tax exemption limit has been proposed and it would continue to stay at Rs. 40,000. The only notable change is in the lowest tax slab. The salaried class was hoping that the limit would be raised to anything up to Rs. 60,000. The Finance Minister said that it was not feasible to allow another 20 to 30 lakh persons to go out of the tax net. Currently only about 110 lakh persons pay income tax.



Income tax rate for the first bracket has, however, been reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, which would mean that a person with an income of Rs. 41,000 will now pay a tax of Rs. 150 instead of the earlier Rs. 200, a relief of Rs. 50. On the higher end, a person with an income of Rs. 2,00,000 will now pay Rs. 53,000 instead of the earlier Rs. 54,000, which means a relief of Rs. 1,000.

The raising of standard deduction from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 for salaried employees with an income of Rs. 60,000 would mean that a salaried employee with an income of Rs. 60,000, making the minimum contribution to the provident fund, will now pay no tax at all and if he has no savings, he will pay only Rs. 300. The dark side of it is that this keeps out the large number of salaried employees with income over Rs. 60,000 who are reeling under the pressure of inflation and whose real earnings have fallen.

The middle class which stakes everything on building a house has something to cheer



about as the deduction of interest payment for house building loans has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs.15,000. Senior citizens can also hope to have a more comfortable life as the special tax rebate of 40 per cent has been raised from the present Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,20,000.

The only tax imposed is the extension of the service tax concept to cover radio paging, couriers and advertisements. Till now, telephone bills, stock brokering and general insurance premium attracted this service tax. The obnoxious tax deduction at source on bank interests above a specified amount also continues.

Through the various changes in income tax and corporate tax and in customs and excise duties proposed by the Budget, the Finance Minister expects to gain a total of Rs. 2,692 crore in the balance of the current financial year, of which he will share only Rs. 384 crore with the States. But, through normal buoyancy in revenue and increased compliance, he expects to increase gross tax revenues by Rs. 21,000 crore.

For industry, it is a mixed bag. Its principal demand for abolition of 15 per cent surcharge on corporate income has been partially accepted and the surcharge now stands lowered to 7.5 per cent, with a promise of a repeat next year. However, zero tax companies have been abolished and all corporate entities will now have to pay a "minimum alternate tax" of 12 per cent on book profit calculated under the Companies Act. Companies engaged in the power and infrastructure sector have, however, been exempted from the levy of MAT.

The Finance Minister has demonstrated the strong commitment of the United Front Government to the long-term goal of rationalisation of the structure of commodity taxation. His proposals in the sphere of customs duties proceed on the lines set by Dr. Manmohan Singh, namely through an integrated package with raw materials attracting the lowest and finished goods the highest rates. Even so, Mr. Chidambaram has managed to mobilise Rs. 1,600 crore through a special 2 per cent levy on all imports save those which go into export production. His proposals for excise duty reduction, though not daring, will certainly contribute to the strengthening of the competitive capabilities of Indian industry.

Mr Chidambaram's excise and customs duty reliefs cover chemical, electronic, telecommunication, plastics, textiles and garment industries and substantial benefits for small-scale industries. Duties on mass consumption items like edible oils, tooth paste, detergents and certain glassware are proposed to be lowered. Customs duty on components of colour TV, computer, cellular phones and pagers have been reduced. While excise duty on motor cars and vehicles, with carrying capacity of not more than six persons, has been left untouched, duty on those with carrying capacity of more than six has been raised.

For participating in a competition organised by TV shows, one will have to pay Rs. 2 for the postcard instead of 15 paise. The measure is aimed at removing the unintended subsidisation for those participating in competitions organised either on or through television, radio, newspapers or magazines. However, there will be no change in postal rates except in rates of printed postcard and registration charges. The price of printed postcard will go up from 60 paise to Re. 1. Registration fee has been raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8.

The Finance Minister has also announced several new social sector schemes. Perhaps, the most appealing is the pension scheme to be launched by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under this, any individual can make monthly contributions to the LIC. In return, the LIC will pay a monthly pension after the individual crosses the age of 60. This is perhaps one of the first attempts to introduce some kind of social security into our economy.

No one seems to hate the Budget document. Perhaps, the single most important reason for this is that there is no action in the Budget which is likely to have an unexpectedly adverse effect on any major section of society. The only exception to this is the minimum tax or zero tax paying companies. But, judging by newspaper reports, practically everyone expected this tax to be incorporated in the Budget. Moreover, this has been cleverly balanced by a reduction in the surcharge on corporate taxes.

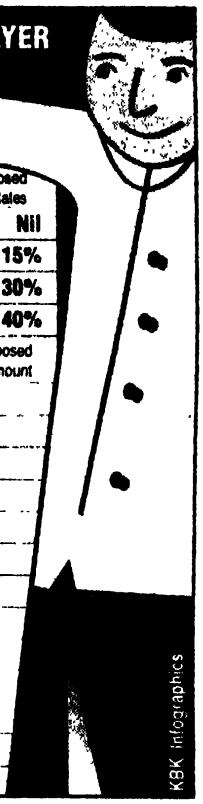
The corporate sector, in general, and the companies involved in export trade, in particular, have reacted sharply to the imposition of the MAT. This negative response has, in part, also influenced the bearish response of the stock market to the Budget. Some economists, on the other hand, have argued that the Finance Minister has actually been kind to companies by imposing MAT on book profits rather than on assets, value-added net sales or some other more productive base.

The most transparent "goodies" include across the board reductions in customs duties, lower rates of excise duties on several commodities and a small reduction in the minimum rate of personal income tax combined with an increase in the standard deduction. A list of concessions unmatched by any harsh measures to raise resources may at first sight seem a populist exercise.

RELIEF TO THE INDIVIDUAL TAX PAYER

Existing Income Slab	Existing Rates	Proposed Income Slab	Proposed Rates
Upto Rs 40,000	Nil	Upto Rs 40,000	Nil
Rs 40,001 - 60,000	20%	Rs 40,001-60,000	15%
Rs 60,001 - 1,20,000	30%	Rs 60,001-1,20,000	30%
Above Rs 1,20,0000	40%	Above Rs 1,20,000	40%

Figures in Rs Total Income	Existing Tax Liability	New Tax Liability	Proposed Relief Amount
41,000	200	150	50
42,000	400	300	100
43,000	600	450	150
44,000	800	600	200
45,000	1,000	750	250
50,000	2,000	1,500	500
55,000	3,000	2,250	750
60,000	4,000	3,000	1,000
75,000	8,500	7,500	1,000
100,000	16,000	15,000	1,000
120,000	22,000	21,000	1,000
150,000	34,000	33,000	1,000
200,000	54,000	53,000	1,000



New Pension Scheme

The Government has proposed two new insurance schemes—*Jeevan Suraksha* and *Jan Arogya*—to expand the insurance services for poor and the middle class.

LIC's new pension scheme called *Jeevan Suraksha* will be a great boon for all those people in the private sector as they could plan a comfortable retired life. *Jeevan Suraksha* entails that a person who subscribes to the scheme at the age of 30 for a period of 30 years by paying just Rs. 250 per month will get a life pension of Rs. 3,500 per month beginning at the age of 60. In addition, that person will get 25 per cent of the commuted value of the pension (about Rs. 1 lakh) immediately on retirement. If the insured person dies before retirement, the spouse will be paid a substantial life-long pension.

Contributions up to Rs. 10,000 per annum towards the newly introduced personal-cum-family pension scheme of LIC would be deducted from the taxable income. The Government hopes to have at least one lakh subscribers in the first year which would generate enough resources for building infrastructure in the country.

Medical insurance has also been improved with the maximum cover being increased to Rs. 3,00,000 from the present Rs. 83,000. Furthermore, the GIC will launch a new low price medicare policy appropriate to the vast majority of people which would be called *Jan Arogya*. The policy will provide a cover up to Rs. 5,000 per year with an annual premium of only Rs. 70. Furthermore, under the scheme, a family of four comprising husband, wife and two children below the age of 25, can pay an annual premium of Rs. 240 and get a cover of Rs. 20,000 for a family as a whole.

The Minister has also proposed a National Illness Assistance Fund to be created with an initial corpus of Rs. 5 crore. Besides, Rs. 25 crore have been set apart for contributions to the corpus of State Illness Assistance Funds that the State Governments would be encouraged to establish. The funds would be used to provide assistance to the very poor for surgery or treatment for serious illness requiring hospitalisation. Hundred per cent donations to these funds will be exempt from income tax.

Review of Anti-poverty Programmes

The Finance Minister said all anti-poverty programmes will be reviewed and Centrally-sponsored schemes will be transferred to the control of the State Governments. The public distribution system will be restructured to serve households below the poverty line,

after details were worked out. The Plan allocation for social services has been enhanced by Rs. 1,189 crore from Rs. 9,390 crore in 1995-96 to Rs. 10,579 crore in 1996-97. The allocation for basic services is proposed to be Rs. 2,466 crore as Central assistance for States and Union Territories. Of this, Rs. 250 crore will be allocated to provide shelter and basic amenities to slum dwellers.

Defence Allocation

The Defence Budget for 1996-97 has been increased by a little over 8 per cent over the last year's Budget. In 1995-96, Defence had been allocated Rs. 25,500 crore which has been increased to Rs. 27,798 crore in the current financial year. However, the revised estimates put the defence expenditure in 1995-96 at Rs. 26,879 crore, making the real increase in 1996-97 only Rs. 919 crore or little over 3 per cent.

The Army has been provided Rs. 12,951.99 crore in 1996-97. It had been Rs. 12,432.81 crore in 1995-96 which was revised to Rs. 12,932.52 crore. Air Force has been provided Rs. 3,911.84 crore and the Navy Rs. 1,834.24 crore. The defence ordnance factories have an outlay of Rs. 156.52 crore which was the same as the revised figure for 1995-96.

Expenditure Management Panel

The Finance Minister has proposed to appoint a high-level Expenditure Management and Reforms Commission to submit recommendations on public expenditure management and control with regard to the Central Government, within four months. Mr. Chidambaram said the report would be made public immediately to generate an informed public debate on the issue, which has a vital role in the economic future of the country. He has given top priority to fiscal discipline in his Budget proposals for 1996-97.

Establishment of IDFC

For the first time, the Budget has proposed the establishment of an Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC) and this will be incorporated with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5,000 crore with contributions of Rs. 500 crore each by the Centre and the RBI. What is significant is that the IDFC will act as a direct lender, as a refinancing institution and as a provider of financial guarantee. The Finance Minister believes that this body will induce investors, both Indian and foreign, to make available long-term funds at the lowest possible market rates. In a similar vein, a big push has been given to the road transportation sector by providing Rs. 200 crore to strengthen the capital base of the National Highways Authority of India which will now be in a position to mobilise resources for highway development from both within India and outside.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Total receipts Rs. 1,98,082 crore.**
- **Total expenditure Rs. 2,04,660 crore.**
- **A sum of Rs. 50 crore has been provided for the corpus of the recently established Indian Brand Equity Fund for promotion of exports.**
- **Standard deduction raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 for salaried employees with maximum income of Rs. 60,000 per annum**
- **Income tax rate for the lowest slab reduced from 20 to 15 per cent.**
- **Special 40 per cent tax rebate for senior citizens extended to incomes up to Rs. 1.2 lakh.**
- **Deduction on medical insurance premia under section 80D raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000.**
- **Contribution to LIC's personal-cum-family pension scheme exempt from income tax up to Rs. 10,000.**
- **Rate of surcharge on corporate tax reduced from 15 to 7 per cent.**
- **Minimum Alternative Tax on 30 per cent of book profits of zero-tax companies.**
- **Long-term capital gains tax for domestic companies reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.**
- **Across the board 2 per cent special customs duty on almost all imports.**
- **Reduction in duties of PTA, DMT and MEG from 35 per cent to 20 per cent.**
- **Duties on all allopathic medicines reduced from 50 per cent to 40 per cent.**
- **Duties on cellular, radio trunking handsets and pagers reduced from 50 per cent to 30 per cent.**
- **Lower excise on polyester filament yarn from 50 per cent to 40 per cent.**
- **Vanaspati, margarine, animal fats and oils free from excise.**
- **Duty on toothpastes down to 10 per cent from 20 per cent.**
- **Duty on detergents down from 35 per cent to 30 per cent.**
- **Duty on cigarettes up by 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent.**

How Rupee Comes and Goes

One-fourth of every rupee earned by the Government goes towards payments of interest, whereas only 14 paise is earmarked for the Central Plan. As much as 12 paise per rupee of the revenue earned by the Central exchequer goes to Defence, while subsidies account for 7 paise and and other non-plan expenditure for 12 paise. The share of States in terms of taxes and duties comes to 14 paise, while non-plan and plan assistance to States and Union Territories have been allocated at 16 paise.

On the income side, the Government will raise a hefty 26 paise from borrowing of which 22 paise will come from internal loans, one paisa from external borrowings and three paise from Reserve Bank of India's 91-day Treasury Bills. The Government's reliance is most on excise collections for tax revenue accounting for 55 paise, while raising 14 paise from non-tax revenue and the remaining five paise through non-debt capital receipts. Of the total tax revenue, excise would account for 20 paise, customs 19 paise, income tax seven paise, corporate tax eight paise and one paisa from other taxes.

A Pleasant Budget

Since the hike in petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices, the Budget has been the most significant policy statement by the current Government It is supposedly driven by the objectives of the Common Minimum Programme. The seven objectives the Finance Minister set out to achieve were. continuity with reform and liberalisation, ensuring social justice, a broad-based economic growth with a focus on a hitherto stagnating agriculture, fiscal prudence, infrastructural development, human development, and increased foreign investment and further growth in exports. The interesting point in these objectives is that, with a couple of exceptions, achieving these objectives will take time and the Government may have to wait to get any kudos, if at all. Also, for the first time, in many years, there is a well-defined set of targets and a systematic attempt to achieve each one of them.

The Government expects the inflation to rise between 6 to 6.5 per cent in six months' time more due to the pre-Budget hike in the administered prices of petroleum products than the Budget proposals on excise and customs. But this is no cause for alarm as any healthy and growing economy would be able to sustain this level of inflation, the Finance Secretary, Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and the Chief Economic Adviser, Dr. Shankar Acharya, opined. The present annual rate of inflation at 4.4 per cent was "abnormally low" and "inflation of six to seven per cent would not be out of order," Mr. Ahluwalia told the post-Budget press conference on July 23, 1996.

Both officials explained that the Budget proposed excise duty reductions, lowering of customs tariffs, continuing import competitive pressure on selected domestic productions and a commitment to reduce the fiscal deficit from the levels achieved last year. Hence the Budget, *per se*, did not contain any inflationary potential, they reiterated.

Do The Visual Media Contribute To Violence On Women ?



Ms. Reena Virk

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (8) : TOPIC 1

Ms. Reena Virk (b. 1973) is a Commerce Graduate from S.N.D.T. Women's University and presently doing Chartered Accountancy.

Ms. Reena Virk is the first prize winner in the women's category and is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brains Of India Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Ms. Reena Virk !

A few months ago at the NGO Forum on Women in Huairou, near Beijing, 25,000 women from different countries assembled for the UN World Conference on Women to bring to the notice of the world issues like deprivation of basic rights to women, discrimination against women from birth and "the feminisation of poverty". India also played a crucial role in the different committees at Beijing and set targets to ensure that women get the position, resources and respect they deserve. But one is forced to stop at this juncture and ponder over questions that arise in this context. Can we ever boast of entering the twenty-first century when half of the world's population comprising women is yet deprived of the basic human rights and is subject to inhuman and cruel acts of violence ? At this point it becomes absolutely necessary to assess the role played by the visual media in the age of advanced technology and modernisation in highlighting such nauseating incidents of man's inhumanity to woman as sexual abuse, child prostitution, molestation, rape, abduction and dowry deaths.

Today we are living in the world of information revolution where the mass media play a vital role in creating an atmosphere of awareness among people. Media means different communication channels or ways through which information is transmitted to the receiver. Visual media refers to the media that conveys information that is visible to the human eye in pictures. It includes television, cinema, posters, etc. The portrayal of women on screen and in advertisements today is obnoxious and deplorable. To add to the perversities, such vulgarities embedded in rape scenes, molestation of young women, eve-teasing and dowry cases get rapidly embedded in the minds of young men for whom the cinema forms a major source of entertainment in the visual media.

Visual Media : Responsible for Violence on Women

Visual media plays a very important role in catering to the various interests of a large section of our population. It plays an anchor role in educating and entertaining the masses. But with the changing times it has considerably deteriorated in quality. The increased sexual nuances in most forms of visual media and even in some women's magazines have contributed towards an increase in the incidence of eve-teasing and molestation in recent times. Women have become victims of male chauvinism in the form of rape, assault, molestation, violence and other barbaric and inhuman acts. It is indeed a shameful aspect of the modern Indian society that violence has grown to such alarming proportions in India.

Cinema

Cinema is a very important visual medium which caters to a wide chunk of the population around the world. But in recent times this medium has been greatly exploited by the film makers themselves who seek to satisfy the sexual and sensual feelings of the audience rather than educate them and make them aware of the social and moral values and such noble virtues as bravery and patriotism. As a result, modern cinema has turned to violence and sex. The picturisation of songs sung on the streets, on the campus, in the shops and in public places has been reduced to a pulp of cheap and vulgar sexual actions. Such obscenity has contributed tremendously towards a rapid increase in the crime and violence rate in the society. Young boys and uneducated youth easily fall prey to the violence shown in films that mars their growth and personality development, not to forget the ones who boast of academic qualifications which, in reality, has become a total farce when they are lured into fulfilling their sexual desires and exhibiting male dominance over females. They tend to imitate the characters portrayed on the screen, copy the styles of 'dadas' and street heroes and turn to rowdyism after viewing such films. Women are then made the target of such inhuman acts that turn into one tragedy after another. Blatantly obscene numbers like *'Choli Ke Peechhe Kya Hai'* have been instrumental in the increase in eve-teasing and incidents of molestation in recent times. Love triangles, street-fights, goondaism, vulgarity, sex-revealing dresses of heroines and exhibition of the female anatomy are a few ingredients that have been mixed in various proportions time and again and offered to public in the name of entertainment and titillation. And the impact has been considerable.

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Films must be made with certain moral and noble values that educate as well as entertain the Indian masses making them conscious of their social problems. If the inhuman and barbaric acts against women are to be exterminated and women are to be given dignity and respect in society then the quality of the Hindi cinema requires to be improved drastically so that cinema creates an atmosphere of awareness and creativity, directing the people towards music, patriotic virtues and educational values. Cinema must emerge as a powerful visual medium in the service of people by eliminating scenes or acts of violence, sex and crime on women.

Television and Advertisements

Television too plays a dominant role as a strong medium of visual display. Apart from Doordarshan, the Star TV network and cable TV programmes make children and families sit glued to their television sets. But, nowadays, to survive the cut-throat competition in the market, advertisements have taken up the idea of exhibiting female anatomy. Advertisements, whether for shaving cream, shoes or television sets, have exploited the sexuality of woman and projected her as a mere object of sex, all for selling a product faster and making quick money. Obscenity reached its height when in a shoes advertisement models Milind Soman and Madhu Sapre were shown wearing nothing except shoes with a serpent coiled around them. Dresses are made more revealing to exhibit female sensuousness and make the product noticeable in the market. Advertisements like those of *Kamasutra* are really lascivious and unrelated to the purpose of the product. Such advertisements lead to victimisation of women and certainly an increase in crimes such as prostitution, violence and sex scandals. Many advertisements from the multinationals projected in the visual media almost daily expose the youth in schools and colleges to a totally new culture of disco and pop music, uprooting them from their age-old culture and traditions. It has an adverse impact on the thinking of such youth and certainly inhibits their personality development. It eventually leads to violence in colleges where young girls are easily made prey to acts like assault, molestation and even rape.

Print Media

News items like 'Doctor held for raping minor", "One held for rape", "Sexual exploitation of women increases", "Dowry death", "Sex scam busted" appear in the newspapers and in the current affairs programmes on the television with alarming regularity. Recently, a 55-year old *Dalit* woman was beaten up, her arm burnt with a beedi and then, she was dragged through the fields tied to a tractor in a remote village of Rajasthan on a mere suspicion of theft by the so-called *zamindars* and *up-sarpanches*. Another gory incident comes close on its heels where a *Dalit* woman was paraded naked and her son was forced to have sex with her recently in Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh, and the guilty persons included three policemen and the *pradhan* of the village. Such barbaric and inhuman acts send shivers down your spine and force you to gulp the fact that women, even today, are subjected to the most henious crimes and acts of violence.

Other Visual Media

Interestingly, some theatres screen obscene films in the name of sex education. Some movies that are shown in theatres are generally replete with obscenity.

Besides theatres, a number of 'parlours' have mushroomed in cities dishing out blue films in a clandestine way. This is a booming business and as many as six to seven shows are shown every day in these parlours. Though the parlours have a limited seating capacity, they are generally jam-packed, with people craning their necks for the juicy scenes.

Cheap and vulgar posters displayed at public places encourage the youth to freely pass unprintable remarks and comments on female passersby thereby doing insult to the respect and dignity of women. Such posters and pictures play havoc with the lives of women and they must not be allowed to be displayed in public places and cause harassment to women.

The onus lies on the Censor Board and they should be blamed for the spurt in vulgar movies. The Board members allegedly accept bribes and give permission to vulgarly picturised commerical movies. No action can be initiated by the Task Force once any movie gets the nod of the Censor Board. However, the Task Force wing can book a case under IPC 292 A and prosecute any theatre or video parlour screening obscene movies.

A New Outlook for Media and Women

The situation demands immediate and effective solution to curb violence and crime rate on women. Visual media is the right medium to achieve it. It can play a very vital role in projecting women as a secure and strong working section of society. Different types of visual media can play a dominant role in generating useful information for the benefit of women. An attempt must be made by the visual media not only to entertain but educate the masses.

Obscene films, advertisements and songs must be ruthlessly censored. Rape scenes, with crude violence and sex, must be snipped by the censors, who should play a responsible role in educating and informing the public.

Laws curbing the portrayal of vulgarity with provision of deterrent punishment are imperative. There is an urgent need to insert new amendments to provide extra-legal teeth to IPC Section 292 (Sale of Obscene Books), Section 293 (Sale of Obscene Objects to Young Persons), Section 294 (Obscene Acts and Songs) and to the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and other laws. Educational programmes can be fruitfully conveyed to Indian audience through the visual media. Such an approach can bring about a total new outlook to Indian society where women can live peacefully, with respect and dignity. The disease lies within our own educational and social system, and it has to be eradicated not only from outside but also from within. As Mahatma Gandhi has said, "Women are a great power in society but if they misuse their power, it can shatter to bits the whole fabric of society."

Therefore, women exposing themselves like Mamta Kulkarni or Kimi Katkar and other young women taking to exposure in the false hope of a high social status must also come forward and revolt to curb the growing cult of violence on women. It is not that we lack ideas, but we lack the will and commitment to translate our words into action. Unless man's attitude to woman changes, a thousand laws will not change the status of women in India.

I shall ride the storm
Tame the waves
Slay the sharks.
I shall drive away the enemy
to save our people.
I shall not be content
with the customary fate of women to bow
their heads as concubines.

Peasant Women, 300 AD, Vietnam ❑

Restructuring Of Indian Education System

The thought beneath so slight a film
Is more distinctly seen,
As laces just reveal the surge,
Or mists the Apennine.
—Emily Dickinson



Ms. Neelu Arora

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA
CONTEST 1996 (8) : TOPIC 2

Ms. Neelu Arora (b. 1971) is a postgraduate in Mathematics from S. D. Government College, Ludhiana.

By winning the second prize, Ms. Neelu Arora receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Ms. Neelu Arora! Keep it up!

From ancient times man has used his gift of speech to communicate with his fellow beings. The primitive man in his struggle for life acquired knowledge and experience, thus fashioning his intellectual powers. The biological, physiological and instinctive needs of man led to the evolution of education as a natural characteristic — a biological and social necessity of the human race. Earlier, education was a natural and uninstitutionalised form of learning. Gradually as life became more complex, it became formal learning and training confined to specific institutions only. Systematic education in our country began when the hymns of Vedas were composed by the Aryans, and it has been growing ever since. The love of learning in our country exercised a lasting and powerful influence. But with the advent of the British in India, the education system was adversely influenced. The British completely ignored the needs of Indians and formulated policies according to their administrative needs and values only. They strongly opposed the development of our education system and sought to stifle the resurgence of local talent.

Restructuring the System of Education and Training

In the post-Independence period the anomalies present in the education system, based on tradition and poor infrastructure, posed grave problems in the process of national reconstruction. Many commissions and reform committees like the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49), Mudaliar Commission (1952-53) and Indian Education Commission (1964-66) were set-up to bring about the necessary modifications in the system. The National Education Policies of 1979 and 1986 have also been revised from time to time, but the attempts made in this direction are not adequate. With the changing socio-economic requirements, there is a dire need to make education purposive in influence and conducive to growth. Our educational activities need to be conceived in a more realistic and innovative way. Education has to be expanded, made more comprehensive, and organised on the lines of ideas and solutions obtained from researches in this field. There should be extensive indepth studies, thorough analysis of the life patterns of local people, reflections of other successful educational systems and discussions with the experts. A useful dialogue regarding the restructuring of our education system requires the mention of the recommendations of the International Commission on Education. ICE exhorts the Governments to take up the following :

- Governments should initiate a fundamental reshaping of national educational systems and participate in a global diagnosis of education and training systems.
- National authorities should undertake a deeper scrutiny and understanding of the life of societies and probe far beyond the previous trends of being mainly concerned with quantitative and qualitative aspects of education.
- National authorities should reshape their educational systems on two parallel lines:

(a) Internal reform and continued improvements of existing education system and (b) Search for innovative forms for alternative and fresh resources.

Suggested Improvements

Democracy in education implies guaranteeing right to participate in the management of educational establishments and in defining the policies. As education is a collective phenomenon, it requires the participation of administration, leaders, philosophers, researchers, teachers, parents and students at all levels in both theoretical and practical aspects.

The political conditions of a state, consciously or unconsciously, exert their influence on education. Only a stable Government can ensure the existence of a purposeful education system. So efforts must be made to bring out a strong stable Government in our country which can really work to strengthen the system.

There is a gap between objectives, methods and contents of education. The objectives urgently need to be linked with employment, industrial output and agricultural productivity, meeting individual aspirations, improving the conditions of life and work, and scientific and technological advancements. So concrete goals must be assigned to education. The contents of education need to be revised and made relevant. The need is to link the educational policies with manpower policies. Even the admission policy needs rethinking. Expert committees — better, fewer and close to local population — should be set-up to analyse the situation, draw conclusions and give expert advice.

Our society consists mainly of the following types of people:

- Young people who have never been to school and so are hardly equipped to face the challenges of modern society.
- Educated adults — ill-adapted and some ill-trained.
- Underemployed — both young and adult people.
- Trained professionals whose training no longer meets the requirements of the new technical progress.

This implies that there is mismatch between education, the expanding economy and the productive capacity.

Vocational education and work experience should be introduced in the curricula at secondary level as well as college level, irrespective of barriers of sex, to produce skilled workers for the expanding industry. This, in turn, will ensure productive efficiency and job satisfaction. Large-scale training and retraining must be included to achieve the aim of economic self-sufficiency and for making a self-progressive, prosperous society. Workers' education programmes, including rural labour welfare projects, should be launched.

The dissemination of information from other countries should be widely promoted. Their experience should be utilised in the right context to derive the maximum benefit. Meetings and conferences of experts at the international level should be encouraged. This exchange of experience and common search for new solutions will promote innovation. Material, financial and other aids to education from national and international sources should be increased, and there must be a coordination between different kinds of aids. Regional disparities must be taken into consideration while allocating the various resources. It is necessary to base the philosophy of education on principles common to all humanity. This will help in building a single world order.

A large number of scholarships must be arranged for brilliant pupils and learners hailing from the economically weaker sections of society in order to inspire them towards achievement. Also, enrichment programmes should be arranged for meritorious students to evaluate their diverse and outstanding abilities for the progress of society. A definite and explicit national scientific policy should be formed to make education scientific and technology-based, since the development of technical and vocational skills has received little attention in the past. College graduates are handicapped in regard to self-employment. They must learn to translate scientific knowledge into reality. The problems of environmental damage, limitation of natural resources and of underdevelopment must be included in the science curricula. The nuclear policy of the country should be developed on the lines of establishing peace and defence, and not as preparation for war as it distorts the development of science and technology. Scientists should not isolate themselves from the masses but work to serve the interests of the people. Also, more IIT's, professional and technical training colleges should be set-up. Emphasis should be laid on scientific and educational psychology in order to produce a harmonious personality.

Recommendations

Distance or Correspondence (Continuing) Education through state colleges, schools, universities and public libraries can help people receive education suitable to their own special conditions.

Higher education should be more easily accessible through different ways at any age and in many forms for development.

The programmes of Social (Adult) Education need expansion and a direct link with the Human Resource Development policies.

The potential of the learner should find an important place in our education system. It should develop in the learner the ability to learn and stimulate his powers under a variety of circumstances and conditions, using a variety of media and in natural informal settings rather than in the rigidity of the four walls of the classrooms.

The stagnation and wastage at the primary level must be checked. The poor infrastructure of the primary system needs to be done away with.

Stress should be laid on education of women, particularly in technical and scientific fields. The socio-economic problems of women must be brought into the limelight and solutions sought at the earliest. The National Policy on Education remarks in this context : "The education of women should receive emphasis not only on grounds of social justice but because it accelerates social transformation."

Teacher-pupil links must be forged and teaching-learning techniques should be modernised. We must adopt the methods of Computer Assisted Learning, Televised Learning, Simulated and Programmed Learning to cater to the individual needs of learners. Team teaching and micro-teaching can help impart information in a better way. Teachers must be guided to use these methods to supplement each other. They must concentrate their efforts on making interdisciplinary links in the teaching of various subjects and must integrate the main themes of study.

The future generations should not be alienated from knowledge of their health, hygiene and physical well-being. For this games and sports activities must be made compulsory for school learners as well as university graduates. Spiritualism and religion are an integral part of life in India. But with westernisation our cultural and ethical values have degenerated. So moral instruction is necessary to uphold the basic principles of religion and help us live our lives purposefully. In order to remain free and secular, education should train people for unity, democracy and working together for prosperity. It must prepare its citizens to stand for the national cause and discharge their civic responsibilities sincerely. Education should be such that it helps in strengthening international relations also. It must make us world citizens and must emphasise universalism.

To make home influences sound and efficient, young people must be trained to discharge their duties towards parents, teachers and elders.

The widespread and effective use of the mass media at all levels can help build an information-oriented society.

The examination and evaluation systems are too selective. The prevalent pattern of examination suppresses the genuine pctential of the learner. The practice of assessment of the learners in a comprehensive way spread over a long period of time is required.

As knowledge is continually changing, the teachers must be kept abreast of the new information. For guiding the teachers, In-service Training Institutes must be opened. Refresher and Orientation Courses must be arranged periodically. Their socio-economic standards should be improved.

In a nutshell, special attention should be given to vital issues the youth face today, e.g., violence, handicapped children, education of disadvantaged children, ethnic imbalance, religious disparities, guidance and counselling and spiritual development. As we are advancing in knowledge, purposes and conditions of living have changed. So education should be made purposive. It should develop a learning society, and not learning individuals. It should be considered as a free search and a creative act and not be imposed as a condition. To make education a lifelong process — dynamic, innovative, modernised, motivating and flexible in nature, catering to new socio-economic requirements — we must eliminate all racial, political and religious discriminations and bring about a constructive and revolutionary transformation. Time has come to take a giant leap forward, not merely on operational plane but on the level of ideas and ideals as well. What is more important is a follow-up and evaluation of the implemented programmes, strategies, suggested measures and the results achieved to really modify and restructure our system of education and training. ❑

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MUFFADAL J. KAGALWALA

501, Garden Queen
16th Road,
Santacruz (W)
Bombay - 400 054.
Phone: 6484155

Date : 21/2/96.

To,
The Center Manager,
Informatics Computer Institute,
Churchgate.

Respected Sir,
I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge Informatics Computer Institute (India) and the staff related to it, on the completion of my Diploma course in computer studies certified by the University of Cambridge.

The staff and all the faculty at Informatics have assisted me greatly during the duration of my course. My thanks goes to each and every individual who has helped me and has made this course so meaningful.

On the basis of the diploma that I have earned at Informatics, I have been granted a year of exemption at The Victoria University of technology at Melbourne, Australia for the course of Bachelors degree in Computer and Mathematical Sciences. This course was originally for three years, which I shall now complete in two years. For this I would like to thank Mr. Sunish Anand who has made all this possible.

Thanking the Institute again and wishing it all the best.

With Regards,

Muffadal J. Kagalwala.

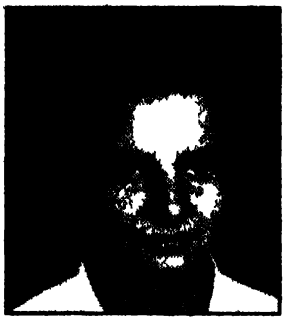
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RADEUS/IC/1421/96

Should India Go Nuclear ?



Anupam Martins

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA
CONTEST 1996 (8) TOPIC 1

Anupam Martins (b 1976) is doing B.A. (Hons.) Economics at St Stephen's College, Delhi

He is the first prize winner in the men's category and is declared MR INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brains of India Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Anupam Martins!

A crucial meeting was in progress in the White House Washington at the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 The Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev appeared unrelenting and an equally tough American President John F Kennedy was willing if the need arose to press the nuclear button Incidentally spotting a good looking secretary taking notes he whispered something into the Defence Secretary Robert McNamara's ears and withdrew to the Oval Office McNamara whispered something to the girl who promptly followed Kennedy Fifteen minutes later Kennedy emerged visibly relaxed Deliberations continued and (fortunately!) the issue was later amicably resolved McNamara went up once again to the beaming secretary this time and said Honey you just saved World War III ! Humanity has since (and arguably even before that) been looking for more predictable ways to avoid a nuclear apocalypse As a rainbow coalition with diverse ideologies assumed power at the Centre in India an analysis of India's nuclear option assumed added significance

At the very outset it is imperative to realise that India's prime nuclear threat arises from its immediate neighbours – the unrepenting nuclear China and the threshold nuclear State of Pakistan In fact if the former Pakistan Premier Nawaz Sharif is to be believed Pakistan already possesses a nuclear bomb! On safer grounds both India and Pakistan definitely do have the capability of producing nuclear weapons at a very short notice and even have the missiles to carry such warheads The question that arises is thus of pivotal significance not only for India's strategic defence but also for the entire subcontinent whose very existence would be jeopardised by an arms race which like war itself would leave both nations economically mutilated politically ruptured and socially fragmented To be or not to be nuclear ?

One of the Biggest Misnomers

A little over a year ago a hundred and seventy five nations of the world agreed to extend indefinitely a treaty proclaimed to eradicate the scourge of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth — the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) The only three non signatories present were Israel India and Pakistan — the three threshold nuclear States It is indeed significant that not only the Government but the entire Parliament refuted in its entirety the very notion of India being compelled to sign the NPT The efficacy of this treaty is epitomised in this extract from *The New York Times* of May 13 1995 "The full promise of the NPT ratified in 1970 has yet to be realised The five declared nuclear powers have yet to deliver on their pledge to negotiate nuclear disarmament As many as eight new countries have developed nuclear weapons Iran and Korea are suspected of diverting nuclear materials behind the backs of international teams Do those advocating the NPT even visualise the dismal scenario that would emerge with every nation signing up and proliferating simultaneously behind closed doors? We as a nation true to our conscience definitely do not need to bind ourselves to the provisions of a treaty we may not be able to adhere to at some time rather than create a facade or maintain a superficial stand The NPT is probably one o the biggest misnomers of our times

A further analysis of our nuclear options would necessitate a probe into the designs of the nuclear powers themselves and their commitment to disarmament America has at least been forthright ridicules *The Statesman* about its objectives as far as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is concerned In his State of the Union Address in January President Clinton said "We must end the race to create new nuclear weapons " And we will keep the old ones if you don't mind! The trouble is that India *does* mind Essentially this institutionalises the double standards in the nuclear regime already evident in the mere disappointment expressed over the series of tests carried out by the French at the Mururoa Atolls and in the ambiguous silence over Chinese tests at Lop Nor on the one hand and in the immediate threat of sanctions that greeted the rumours that India may be on the verge of conducting a nuclear test at Pokharan on the other The question India asks is legitimate Should the CTBT be aimed at creating a nuclear weapons free world or at institutionalising and freezing nuclear power disparity forever ?

Updating Nuclear Weaponry

With the ability to perfect new nuclear weapons by computer tests acquired by France after the series of six explosions in the South Pacific President Chirac proposes to be generous in announcing concessions" for the inhabitants of French Polynesia so shamelessly put at risk for the greater glory of France France chose the South Pacific because it was at a safe distance from France and Europe ecological damage and exposure are obviously of no consequence because they do not touch Frenchmen —only French subjects They do affect human rights but that is an elastic concept not only in Third World dictatorships but on current evidence in the civilised democracies of Europe echoes *The Statesman* France says it is now ready to sign a nuclear test ban treaty This is like a burglar leaving the premises on the ground that he cannot carry away anything more The emphasis is on updating nuclear weapons and not to eliminate such

NEW SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 11

Competition Success Review is happy to announce the **Super Brains of India Contest 11 to select the 1996 Ms. Super Brain of India and Mr. Super Brain of India.** This contest will be conducted in two stages. **As the first part of stage I,** there is a Super Brain Essay Contest every month for both women's and men's categories. Two topics each for women's and men's category for Super Brains of India Contest 11 are given in the following tables. You have to write an essay on any of the two topics.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 11

TOPICS : (i) What Ails Indian Sports? OR
(ii) Permissiveness — Will India Go The Way Of The West?
FIRST PRIZE : Ms. Intellectual Trophy, Hotel Vouchers worth Rs. 6000 for 3 days/ 2 nights stay in Mahabaleshwar, Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
SECOND PRIZE : Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
CONSOLATION PRIZE (12) : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 11

TOPICS : (i) Regional Parties And Centre-State Relations OR
(ii) AIDS — The Ticking Time Bomb
FIRST PRIZE : Mr. Intellectual Trophy, Hotel Vouchers worth Rs. 6000 for 3 days/ 2 nights stay in Mahabaleshwar, Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate
SECOND PRIZE : Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate
CONSOLATION PRIZE (12) : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

The first female as well as male prize winners of this **Super Brains of India Contest 11** will win prizes and earn the title of **Ms. Intellectual of the Month & Mr. Intellectual of the Month** respectively. This contest is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years as on August 1, 1996.

There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black & white photographs. **Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/salwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test.** Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked **"Ms. Super Brain Contest 11"** or **"Mr. Super Brain Contest 11"**, as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for **Super Brains Of India Contest 11** is September 25, 1996. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

weapons altogether. USA and Britain take the same position. Germany is coy but it will be a surprise if it breaks ranks and declares itself in favour of anything other than constantly updated nuclear weapons now that computers can simulate the tests. Disabled by its commitment not to build atomic weapons on its soil, it is probably circumventing the issue by quiet collaboration with France.

At the other end, China is not willing to give up the right to carry out nuclear tests until a proper Test Ban Treaty is in place. China has full understanding of the straw that represents the core of American and European resolve to make the world safe from the threat of nuclear war. They know that paying lip service to the ideal is a safe bet — the blame can be placed at the door of countries which are more forthright and demand meaningful assurances of a ban on nuclear weapons and progress towards verifiable disarmament. China's resolve to go ahead with nuclear testing has been greeted by a deafening silence from the USA and Europe — no threats of economic retaliation, no strengthening of the protective ring around Taiwan, in fact, nothing that may just annoy the Chinese. It is not just fear of their military might. American investors would not like their investment put to risk. The name of the game is power — economic and military—, not anything as old- fashioned as principles or concern for human rights or the environment. If USA wishes to build its claims to world leadership on such shifting sands, it is its own affair. But there must be no wringing of hands and lament at the inability of the world to recognise the high moral ground that Washington never tires of reminding everyone where it stands. The world is not yet safe for hypocrisy.

The basic postulate that nuclear weapons are safe in some hands, but not in others, is not only unsound on first principles, it is also unsupportable in practice. The Indian position that calls for fixing a deadline for the elimination of all nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear testing in any form whatsoever is being termed "unrealistic" precisely because the existing nuclear powers are, as yet, uncertain about achieving a global order based on debate, discussion and consensus. That's what hegemony is all about. Who said anything about nuclear threats—certainly not the power that dropped two nuclear bombs on a defeated enemy!

China's Support to Pakistan

It would still be naive and myopic to construe the above analysis to make a full-fledged case for India utterly disregarding all existing nuclear conventions and producing the dreaded bomb — first, the cost (and this must include all costs, even sanctions!) might be excessive and unjustifiable. Second, others would follow suit and thirdly, the entire exercise may be self-defeating and unnecessary. Coming back to the strife-torn subcontinent, even before the controversy about the supply of 5000 ring magnets for centrifuges used in enriching uranium by China to Pakistan subsided, *Jane's Information Group* reports that Pakistan could be building a new ballistic missile at a secret factory with Chinese support. It is not uncommon for rumours on such issues to vitiate the atmosphere on both sides, but what remains to be seen is — would this finally invite American wrath? Would the Brown Amendment finally be repealed? It is vital to note that third party intervention is visibly discredited by India on all bilateral issues. American action (or inaction as the case may be) continues to make headlines on the state owned media and even the press and significantly affects the public opinion. *Jane's*, the leading London-based international group, which

monitors defence matters further gives several details about China's alleged aid to Pakistan in its attempt to build a new ballistic missile at a secret factory.

With a state-of-the art main battle tank, a light combat aircraft and a whole family of missiles including the dreaded *Prithvi*, India doesn't really have too much to complain about. However, if India now tries to push its nuclear weapons programme forward, Pakistan would try to match it blueprint by blueprint, warns *The Economist*. This would not only neutralise any edge, psychological or otherwise, that India might seek to gain, but would involve both countries in another long-drawn race which would spell economic doom for this already pauperised subcontinent. As far as China goes, India would have to do many tests, not just a demonstrative one to narrow the nuclear gap, again eminently unaffordable.

Paradoxically, perhaps the greatest pressure on India to bring its bomb (if any!) out of the closet comes from increasingly successful attempts at nuclear arms control. A test ban may not stop India's nuclear programme but would (and possibly has) definitely made it harder for India to keep its nuclear "options" open. *The Economist*, once again, predicts that there will be a time when people would question the rationale of spending so much on an option that can never be reliably confirmed.

As argued earlier, cost is also one big deterrent to any proposed nuclear programme. America would definitely cut off all loans and credits, the IMF and the World Bank lendings might be blocked and the worldwide bill for India's moment of nuclear prowess could run into many billions of dollars—a burden of a magnitude that this developing economy will not be able to bear, at least at any point of time in the foreseeable future.

So where does all this rhetoric and mud-slinging analysis lead us? Any closer to the bomb or further away from it? After all, there must be some reason why this issue has merited 22 years of ambivalent silence! Curiously enough, the most sensible policy on this issue may be the one adopted by the former (Rao) Government on almost all but economic issues—that of extreme caution, guarded statements and passive action. There is, after all, no point heralding a race unwarranted by the situation on ground. Simultaneously, the country can scarcely afford another Himalayan blunder by remaining oblivious to developments that might necessitate expedient action. There is still no point in slavishly accepting unilateral agreements dividing the world into nuclear haves and nuclear have-nots.

What cannot be overstated is that this single decision might be the difference between a healthy (may be polluted, but so what?) planet for the future of humanity and the heap of ash that you saw in *Terminator 2, Judgement Day*, and wondered "could this ever become of this very earth?" The line between life and fiction, nay horror, is a very thin one and has that treacherous mushroom hovering around it; and whether it is crossed would depend on just one jolt of instability. There is too much at stake.

The bottomline, once again : Should India go nuclear? Probably not,... or at least not yet. How about continuing as nuclear want to haves... or nuclear threatening to haves...? It might sound ambiguous, but is possibly the only 'safe' option in a world where disarmament is at best a cliche, non-proliferation a distant dream, the NPT a mirage and the CTBT—a diplomatic rearrangement of words to make a handful of existing nuclear States sole arbiters in all global disputes. ❑

SUPER BRAIN-CUM-PERSONALITY CONTEST

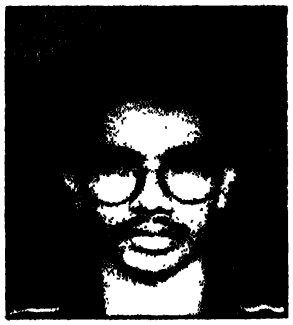
The Gift Of Knowledge Is A Far Higher Gift Than That Of Food And Clothes

Asatoma Satgamaya
Tamasoma Jyotirgamaya

These *slokas* from the ancient scriptures are still read with reverence and the passage of time has not eroded the eternal message of the immortal lines. It goes a long way in proving that the people of the Vedic Age too realised the significance of knowledge. These lines beckon the people to step out from the darkness of ignorance to the bliss of knowledge.

Man is, as of today, the only living creature who is able to utilise his brains intelligently and resourcefully. He is the only one who, with his tact and farsightedness, has been able to overcome the constraints of nature and modify his surroundings in a proper manner.

Man experiences a sense of enlightenment within himself for he has been able to express his views freely and has also the courage to



Murali Krishna

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (8) : TOPIC 2

Murali Krishna (b. 1974) is a final year B.Sc. (Agri.) student from Coimbatore.

By winning the second prize, Murali Krishna receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

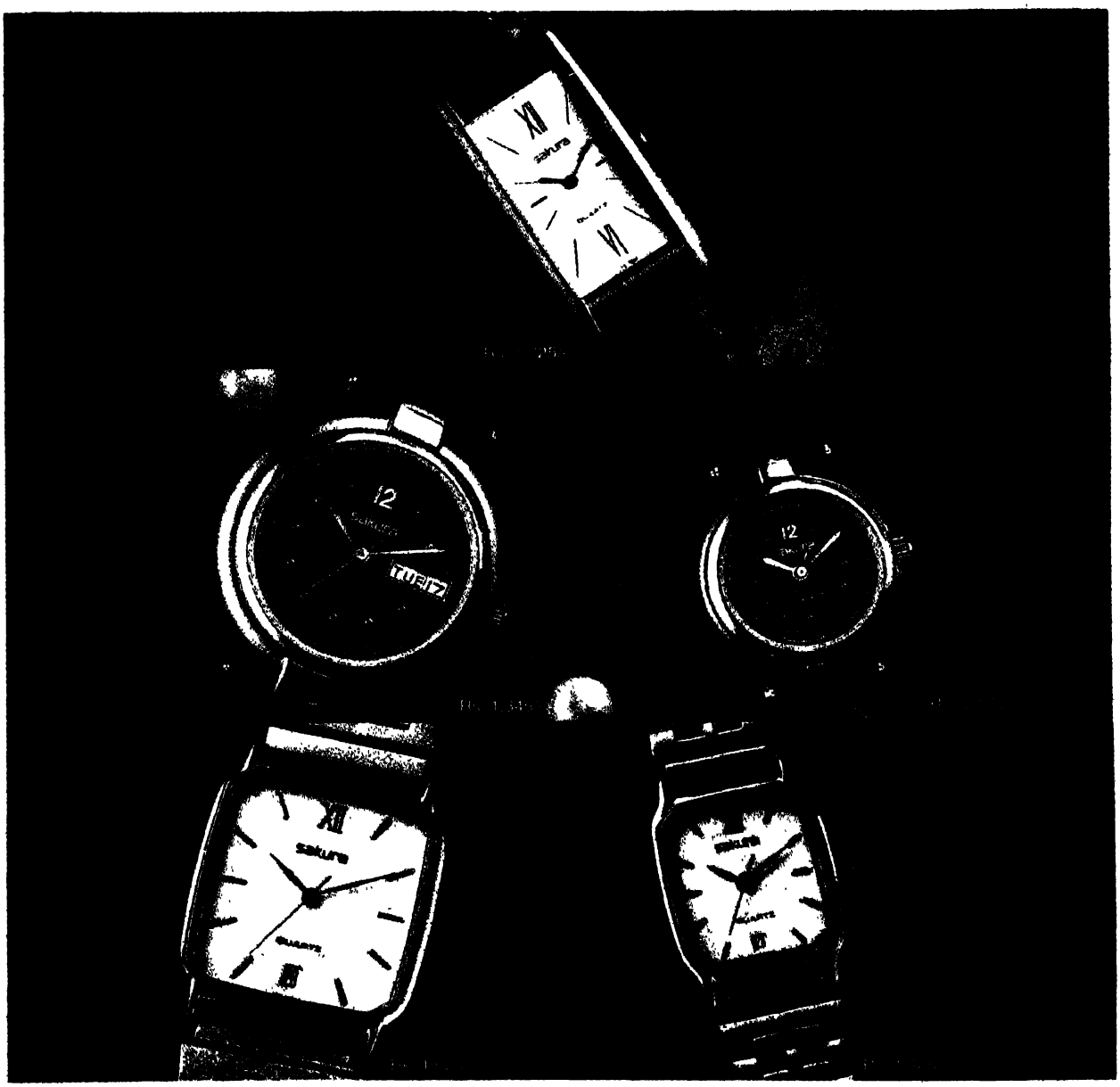
Congratulations, Murali ! Keep it up !

put his plans into action. It is by numerous efforts on man's part that he has succeeded in gaining information on a wide variety of subjects, which he has been able to master through centuries of hard work and experimentation. It is as a result of this endeavour that he has unearthed and harnessed the hidden secrets of nature for his own betterment. These inventions and discoveries have been recorded and it is the study of these works which has earned him appellation, "knowledge". So, by using the simple word knowledge, we are, in fact, encompassing a very wide area of human effort.

Though man has already made tremendous progress in science and technology, much of it detrimental to nature, it is impossible to hope for a turn-around to our wayward way of life. All the efforts of great philosophers and scientists cannot be

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Success Stars In Super Brains Of India Contest 8

1st Prize — **MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH**
Ms. Reena Virk, Jesal Park, Bhayandar (East)
Thane-401 105 (Maharashtra)

2nd Prize
Ms. Neelu Arora
541-L, Model Town,
Ludhiana-141 002 (Punjab)

Consolation Contributors



1. Ms. Gauri Ravindra Ghatnekar, Pune (Maharashtra); 2. Ms. Preeti Jain, New Delhi; 3. Ms. Sadaf Munshi, Srinagar (Kashmir); 4. Ms. Shiba Saxena, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh); 5. Ms. Priti Singh, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh); 6. Ms. Satyabhama Mishra, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh); 7. Ms. N. Srikala, Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh); 8. Ms. P. Sridevi, Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh); 9. Ms. Meenakshi Dutta, Jaipur (Rajasthan); 10. Ms. Betty Eapen, Pune (Maharashtra); 11. Ms. Rupal Surana, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh); 12. Ms. Sahana V. Rao, Mysore (Karnataka).

1st Prize — **MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH**
Anupam Mathur, 1281/32, 2, Guraj Quarters,
Nasirabad Road, Ajmer-305 001 (Rajasthan)

2nd Prize
Murali Krishna
Gangotri, Melathumala, Vattiyoorkavu,
Thiruvananthapuram-695 013 (Kerala)

Consolation Contributors



1. Sourav Sen, Calcutta (West Bengal); 2. Nitin Srivastava, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh); 3. Sabyasachi Mukherjee, Kamal (Haryana); 4. Anil Kumar Chakrabarty, No. 2220 SQN, AF; 5. Sukhwinder Singh, Bathinda (Punjab); 6. Somani Purushottam Devkishan, Malegaon (Maharashtra); 7. Talluri Luther Paul, Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh); 8. Vinod Johnson D' Silva, Mumbai (Maharashtra); 9. S. Raj Kamal, Palakkad (Kerala); 10. Parvez Akhtar, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh); 11. Lappakkaran Varghese George, Bangalore (Karnataka); 12. Sudeb Banerjee, New Delhi.

condemned to oblivion. Man has already reached a stage where he is plagued by miseries of his own making and turning back could spell doom for him. So thoughts of returning to medieval ways have to be set aside what with the overflow of humans and drying up of the rivers.

So what is needed for man is to turn conservative and use his knowledge to maintain equilibrium between man's progress and nature's conservation. Food and clothing are things that would be available in plenty in nature and no special efforts have to be made to attain them. Lotus eater's ways would result in the rusting of the all-important brain which God has endowed man with, and it may even turn vestigial. Food and clothing are just an upgraded form of what would have been existing had man not turned to civilisation. He would have eaten berries and would have had clothes of leaves and twigs instead of the fast foods and synthetic textiles of today. Even here the role of knowledge that comes to play for the invention of cloth and improvisations in the food habits cannot be thought out by an idle mind.

The Darker Side

The thirst for material well-being tends to pull mankind into an abyss of self-centredness and selfishness. The lust for food and clothing, power and money has forced hands to hold up a torch that does not light up homes but leaves behind devastated cities and charred bodies. Wasn't it the avarice of Ashoka for power and kingdom that made him stone-hearted and without scruples as to slay thousands of innocent people, but when knowledge came to his rescue he was transformed into an epitome of love and peace? Knowledge has given man the power to give up his rights in favour of his duties while greed for material well-being has driven man berserk and beset the civilisation with countless onslaughts and acts of injustice.

Man is so deeply engrossed in material gains and strategies to achieve technological precision that he has been taking for granted the initial discoveries made by his predecessors that have given him the base for his scientific breakthroughs. He has, knowingly or unknowingly, tried to debase the efforts of great intellectuals and philosophers by imitating their work with certain modifications and claiming it to be a new hypothesis. So the whole game is focussed on one aspect and that is who gains mastery over knowledge, and the one who does so at the earliest wins the gamble and gains fame and recognition. He has entangled himself in the inextricable grip of covetousness

(Continued on page 82)

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Roshan Lal Chawla is a round faced, fair complexioned young man of good height. With his 5'11" height and lean build he looks even taller than he really is. With his smiling face and friendly eyes he appears to be quite lively, pleasant and cheerful. From his dress and grooming, one can readily conclude that the candidate has taken good care to present himself in a favourable light at the interview. His dark grey suit is well tailored and pressed. It fits him nicely, thus enhancing his smart appearance. His light blue polyester shirt and deep blue tie with white dots on it go well with his suit. His black shoes are well polished, finger nails clean, moustache smartly trimmed and his long, thick hair on the head properly shampooed and combed. He arrives at the UPSC building in an auto, avoiding the crowded bus journey which could have left his dress crumpled or even torn. He reaches the venue about an hour before the time scheduled for his interview in order to fill in the form and complete the formalities at the reception counter in good time and without any haste. This early arrival also affords him the opportunity to relax for a while before he is called in for the interview.

At the UPSC library, which serves as the candidates' waiting room, he encounters two other candidates who had arrived earlier than he did. He finds them engaged in some heated discussion and decides to join them.

He walks straight to the place where they are sitting. Once with them, he requests for permission to join them and his smile broadens as he greets them with a warm "good morning" and shakes hands with them and introduces himself with enthusiasm.

Pre-Interview Discussion with Fellow Candidates

Chawla: Good morning friends. I am Roshan Lal Chawla appearing for the IAS interview this morning. I should assume that both of you are here for the same mission.

First Candidate: Of course, yes, Mr. Chawla. Good morning. I am pleased to meet you. I am Kutty and our friend here is Mr. Som, it seems, had appeared for this interview last year also. He feels he did not make the grade because the Board did not ask questions on the topics on which he was prepared. This time he says he has come without preparation to try his luck again. Although he is against preparation, I have been pressing him to give me some briefing as to how I should conduct myself at the interview, especially in the context of his previous experience.

Som: You see Mr. Chawla, our friend here, Mr. Kutty, hasn't read today's newspaper, it seems. He thought I might have gone through it and asked me to tell

> Your preparation for the interview starts from the very moment you have decided to appear for the examination. So your personality cannot be moulded overnight; it has already been made and what you need to do is to fine-tune it by thinking positively, developing your poise and other characteristics that would reinforce your inner worth.

him about the headlines and other important news. I was telling him to relax and not to worry at all on this account. You see, last year, I had read not one but three or four newspapers because my interview was then in the afternoon. But they did not ask even one question from the newspaper items. You will now agree with me that it is a sheer waste of time.

Chawla: You can call me Roshan. Addressing me as Mr. Chawla sounds very formal and distant. Now about preparations in advance for the interview and reading of the newspapers, I feel it would give you some knowledge and confidence. It is always better to be informed than remain ignorant. What is more, if you have the knowledge, you can always put it to good use when the opportunity knocks on your doors. On the other hand, if you do not possess the knowledge, you may not even know that opportunity is knocking on the door.

Som: (*Showing some annoyance and irritation*) Can you prove to me, Mr. Chawla, I mean Roshan, in a concrete manner how your reading of the day's newspaper would materially help you in the interview?

Chawla: Regular reading of the newspapers, periodicals and magazines enhances and broadens your general knowledge. We become aware as to what is happening around us and what are the current and burning issues of the moment. The day's newspaper could tell you the latest developments on certain issues which are current and important. Again, there could also be some scoop or fresh news.

Som: All these I have heard before. And I told you also that they were of no avail during my last year's interview. Now let us get down to brass tacks. I am sure you have read today's newspapers. Let us hear about the sensational news you have found and how you would make use of it at the interview.

Kutty: Yes Roshan. I am also interested in that.

Chawla: Recent newspaper headlines refer to the problems of the UF Government headed by Mr. Deve Gowda, the presidential elections in Russia where President Boris Yeltsin could not get re-elected in the first round, the declining popularity rating of President Clinton in America where presidential elections are due in November 96, acquisition by Pakistan from China of M-11 missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads and India's decision not to sign the CTBT Agreement in Geneva. On the sports side India is not doing well against England in their ongoing three-Test series.

Kutty: I get your point, Roshan. But there is one risk or danger. If you introduce these topics on your own initiative, there is every possibility that the Board might ask you more questions in depth on the subject. Then you may be cornered. They might grill you.

Chawla: You are right. However, there is no need to worry. As I said if we read the

WINNING STRATEGY

Though knowledge of the world around you is very important, what matters most at the interview is your attitude and outlook and your inner stamina to keep cool, come what may. Knowledge is a vital stepping stone, but it is best used when the receiver of knowledge is a well-balanced personality capable of utilising the knowledge at the appropriate occasion. It is here one has to develop a wide range of qualities that constitute an integrated personality—a personality moulded out of courage to stand up to the gravest of crises. Flexibility is yet another hallmark of success. Those who have developed faith in themselves also know that at the root of their faith is the unshakable bedrock of patience. In fact, patience and faith are the two sides of the same coin.

newspapers regularly and keep ourselves well-informed we will be in a strong position to answer all these questions well. In fact, it would turn out to our advantage.

Som: What happens if you do not read the newspapers regularly and thoroughly ? What happens if they probe me in detail and I do not know the background and other facts ?

Chawla: (*With a friendly and encouraging smile*) Not to worry. First thing is to tell the truth and the Board will appreciate it. Say that you cannot perceive the intricacies or implications of the specific issue and hence you are in no position to offer further comments.

Som: Won't that be taken as admission of your ignorance ? To be frank, I got into this jam last year, but I managed by generalising and shooting some lines.

Chawla: Pardon me for saying so. But that is not the wise thing to do. The Board can see through our bluff, waffling and what not It is better and proper to admit our ignorance when we do not know the answer or when we are unable to make meaningful comments. The Board will appreciate our honesty and sincerity.

Kutty: Thanks so much, Roshan. I am so happy that we met this morning. I have learnt a lot and a big worry is off my mind. Now I can face the Board with real confidence.Well, here comes the messenger summoning you for the interview. Best of luck.

Chawla: Thank you. Wish you both the same. (*He shakes hands again and takes leave. Next, he proceeds briskly with firm steps towards the interview room. He makes the entry after gently tapping on the door and ensuring that the door is closed gently behind him.He comes to a halt on approaching the seat meant for the candidate, springs to attention and greets the Chairman and members in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice*).

The Interview

Chawla: Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman: Good morning, Mr. Chawla ! Please do sit down. (*He indicates the chair meant for the candidate*).

Chawla: Thank you, Sir. (*He sits down smartly keeping his legs close to the chair and sitting in an attentive yet comfortable position. He keeps his hands folded across his chest. There are no unwanted movements or mannerisms on his part. He is mentally relaxed and the smile continues to stay on his lips*).

Chairman: Mr. Chawla, I see from your papers that you belong to Himachal Pradesh and have studied in a public school in Shimla. Do you find any special advantage in locating the public schools at hill stations ?

Chawla: The hill stations generally have a very healthy climate. Normally the hill stations, especially during off seasons, are quiet places, best suited for studies. The distractions, including those from politicians, are comparatively less. Thus these locations do have certain special advantages for locating public schools and other educational institutions. I would recommend the setting up of big universities also at small and distant hill rescorts. For instance, if the JNU had been in Kulu or even in Nainital, there would not have been so many agitations by students and staff.

Comments: *The grasp of the candidate is excellent. He also displays good intuative. First, he answers the points raised by the Chairman. Next, he gives some concrete suggestions of his own. It is evident that he possesses adequate general knowledge and sound awareness. He is confident and displays willingness to accept challenges. His answer indicates that he is ready to answer further questions on the topic. At the same time, the candidate does not excced the limits or attempt to bore his listeners He leaves the next initiative or choice to the Board to continue the same subject further or switch over to another topic.*

First Member: Don't you think it would be a better proposition to develop our hill resorts into popular tourist attractions and earn valuable foreign exchange ?

Chawla: Certainly, Sir, I fully agree with you that all our beautiful hill stations should be made major tourist attractions. Not only foreigners but our own brothers and sisters from different parts of the country too should be encouraged to visit the hill stations. At the same time, let me hasten to clarify, Sir, that setting up educational institutions at hill stations in no way hampers their tourist potential.

First Member: However, our country has not been attracting as many tourists as it ought to have been. Can you tell me from your possible encounters with some tourists, why is it so ? For instance, what measures could attract more tourists to Shimla ?

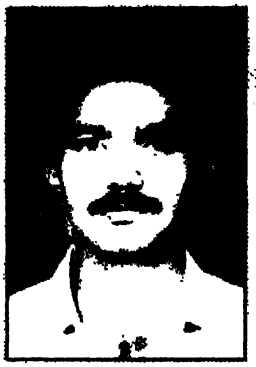
Chawla: Tourism as a big and specialised industry needs marketing and publicity in a big and proper way. Then there should be necessary infrastructure and facilities. As for infrastructure, we need better hotel facilities, transport systems, entertainments, and the like. The irritants are so many, starting with customs, security regulations, health hazards, beggar problem, corruption, exploitation by unscrupulous agents and so on. In Shimla I had volunteered to entertain quite a few foreign tourists during the afternoons and evenings at our house. By and large, they have referred to these aspects. Regarding Shimla, we must build an aerodrome on its outskirts. Now they come up to Chandigarh by air and then travel to Shimla by car or bus which is time consuming. The tourist traffic to Srinagar would be less than half if the airfield was not there. Next is the road transport, good cars for hiring and safe, wide roads.

Comments: *This candidate has kept himself well informed of this home state and home town. He enjoys a wealth of ideas and ably substantiates his arguments in depth. He answers the questions with confidence and courage and tactfully disagrees where he considers it necessary. We see consistency and intellectual integrity on his part. He has also constructive and workable suggestions to make in order to overcome problems and obstacles.*

Second Member: Do you think that India should go fully nuclear and manufacture nuclear bombs and weapons to counter existing Chinese and emerging Pakistani nuclear threat ?

Chawla: Sir, as has been proved in the case of the super powers, nuclear weapons certainly have the deterrent value. We would definitely need nuclear weapons if Pakistan acquires the same. We should make it clear to Pakistan as well as to our other not-so friendly countries that we will not hesitate to retaliate and pay back in the same coin. We find China already possessing nuclear capacity. China has also armed Pakistan with nuclear weapons. Therefore, we should keep our options open. We must continue with our nuclear research and maintain our capacity to go nuclear at a short notice. Since China is also getting military and technical aid from America we have to strengthen ourselves in all possible ways.

IAS TOPPER SAYS



I familiarised myself with the functioning of the Ministry of Agriculture, my home State (Andhra Pradesh) and current affairs. I wore a sky blue shirt, blue trousers, a blazer and a tie. I met many friends at the reception of the UPSC and chatted with them. As soon as I entered the interview room, I felt very relieved that everything would be coming to a finish soon. The first question I was asked was : what had I done after graduating in Engineering in 1988; from there, the Chairman asked me about my hobbies — astrology, palmistry, poetry writing and short story writing. The most ticklish question was : have I been able to put simplicity, honesty and humility into practice ? I answered, "I have the will to make them a reality and overcome my weaknesses. At times, I succeed and at times I fail, but what finally matters is the will to overcome one's weaknesses and the attempts made to do so. Whether I am successful or not, it is for the posterity to judge."

— P.S.R. Anjaneyulu, IAS

Third Member: Why is China providing nuclear and missile technologies to Pakistan against NPT ?

Chawla: The Chinese want India to get embroiled with Pakistan so that India is prevented from turning against China, supporting the cause of Tibet etc. Besides, China pays scant respect to international treaties like the N.P.T. Neither America, nor Russia, nor the UN as a world body can take any action against China. Hence the Chinese are able to get away with anything and everything.

Comments: This candidate has taken keen interest and acquired substantial knowledge on current affairs and international events. His approach is mature and logical. He is able to analyse and correlate the various issues in a logical and realistic manner. As he is able to decide upon the priorities and come to firm conclusions, his organisational capacity and decision-making ability are rated high. He meets the challenges with determination and resourcefulness. He has also an eye for the details and plans with foresight and imagination.

Fourth Member: Do you think India is following the British example in regard to privatisation of industries ?

Chawla: Not exactly Sir. In England some major industries, which were nationalised during the Labour regime, have been denationalised. In India, whatever has been started as public sector or nationalised, like the banks, continues to remain so. But they have been made more accountable and a small percentage of the shares of some public sector units has been disinvested. Further the MRTP restrictions have been mostly done away with as also many of the licensing, permit and quota restrictions. Thus the private sector could compete with the public sector in many areas like banking, civil aviation, mining etc.

Fourth Member: Why have we not done away with the public sector ?

Chawla: (*Smiles*) For one thing the politicians do not wish to lose the economic clout they enjoy now. Next, the existing employees of the public sector oppose it, fearing job insecurity. Private sector emphasises merit while public sector promotes political patronage, caste considerations and vote banks.

Fifth Member: Suppose we had followed the Japanese and German examples and given full scope to free economy and private enterprise, do you think we would have fared any better ?

Chawla: I doubt, Sir. The chances are that we would have fared worse. To begin with, Japan and Germany were industrially and economically advanced countries even before World War II. After the War they became US satellite countries and received extensive economic and military aid. India did not have these advantages. On the other hand, we started with many handicaps. We were economically exploited and kept as a backward colony by the British. Then there was the Partition fiasco. Later, we had to fight three wars with Pakistan and face the Chinese aggression in 1962. Lastly, we wanted to avoid the disadvantages of industrial revolution and opted for economic growth with social justice. In other words, we not only wanted economic growth but also decided that the income should be widely distributed to the maximum people. Further, we did not become a camp follower of America but decided to champion non-alignment. Considering these aspects we have done quite well. Of course, we can do better with more effective performance of the public sector.

WINNING CHECKLIST

★ Many toppers concede that mock interviews and group discussions with other candidates in the study circle have helped develop confidence to face the interview.

★ Put on the best dress possible which adds up to your personality and which would convey that you mean business and that you give the interview the immense importance it richly deserves. Do not dress up the gaudy or flamboyant way or, at the other extreme, the slovenly way, illfitting the solemn occasion.

★ Your greatest asset could be how you handle the questions you are asked. Your response has to strike the right chord in the questioner.

★ Try to cultivate the habit of owning mistakes boldly—a quality that would at once bring to the surface your boldness, sincerity and humility. For, after all, the interview is not a written test, but a personality test that seeks to judge you by your real worth—with your qualities of head and heart.

★ Do not start an argument with the Interview Board and while presenting personal views on a subject, try to sound convincing by adducing proper examples.

Comments: The candidate reveals good command over the specialised subject of his choice. He presents his arguments coherently and convincingly. There is enough substance in his arguments. His approach is logical and realistic. He is able to discern the essentials of a problem and suggest workable solutions with imagination and foresight. He is not swayed by others but prefers to judge things independently according to his own yardstick and norms. He does not hesitate to differ and express his independent views when he feels the necessity for it. His impact on his audience is forceful and positive.

Chairman: The latest in the acts of terrorism, the powerful truck bomb explosion in the Saudi Arabian city of Dhahran has shaken both USA and Saudi Arabia. What do you comment about this act of terrorism and terrorism as a weapon in general ?

Chawla: Sir, no act of terrorism can be treated in splendid isolation. The Dhahran episode is attributed to the sinister designs of Islamic militants who have always opposed the American military presence in the home to Islam's holiest shrines and the entire West Asia in general. West Asia has seen several such acts of terrorism before. Seven months before the June incident, there was a similar car bomb explosion that claimed five American and two Indian lives. Suicide bombers have been at work against the US presence in West Asia as is obvious from the massive explosions in Lebanon twice in 1983, once in 1984 and the blow-up of the Pan Am aircraft on its flight from London to New York in December 1988. Perhaps, the terrorists are out to tell the USA that they wouldn't tolerate the continuing support to Israel, though USA has been making an endeavour for more than a decade now to bring the Jews and Arabs together. But what is embarrassing for a country like India is that USA does not take a uniform stand on the issue of international terrorism. While USA seems to be disturbed by terrorism directed against her and Israel, it takes an evasive stand as regards the on-going terrorist movement openly abetted by Pakistan in India's Jammu & Kashmir.

Chairman: Mr. Chawla, don't you think that with your qualifications and background you could expect better reward and monetary incentives in the private sector, particularly in institutions linked to multinationals ?

Chawla: (*With a pleasant smile*) Thank you sir. You may be right and the multinationals could offer better monetary incentives. However, money alone is not enough. Job satisfaction and sense of fulfilment are more important. My goal is the IAS and realisation of that goal alone would bring happiness to me.

Chairman: Good, wish you the best either way. Now you can adjourn and write a resume of the interview.

Summing up: Mr. Chawla is a cheerful and pleasant candidate with a friendly and warm disposition. He displays excellent awareness, keen interest and capacity for sustained hard work. He takes pains to keep himself well informed of current affairs and reveals the ability to contribute substantially and constructively during discussions on national and international subjects. He succeeds remarkably in creating a strong and favourable impression on his listeners by his sincerity, mature ideas, balanced views, and rational approach. He speaks fluently and in an objective manner and readily wins over others with his way of thinking. He enjoys abundant self-confidence and proves tenacious and determined to persist with his efforts for attaining success in his endeavours. His habits are regular and physically he is quite fit. His approach is always constructive and systematic and the attitude is positive and optimistic. He will blossom into a very successful leader and prove a real asset to the organisation. Selected and specially recommended. ❑

Reservation In Excess Will Lose Its Validity And Utility And Prove Counter-productive

Introduction

The Group Discussion Personality Test gets the pride of place among the personality tests being conducted now for executive appointments, for selection to university admissions, for award of scholarships, for admission to professional courses, for commissioning in the armed forces, overseas appointments and for similar other assignments and jobs. It is invariably accorded the pivotal role. There are three major areas of this test to which an aspirant should pay particular attention to attain sure success and top position. The first aspect is concerned with the candidate's power of expression. He must be able to speak freely, fluently and forcefully. In a discussion or debate if you stay dumb and do not speak, you just cannot make your presence felt.

On the other hand, with your power of expression, in the Group Discussion Test, you can first attract the attention of the group, arouse their interest and finally create an impact on your audience.

Secondly, you must have adequate or reasonable ideas and knowledge on the subject proper and related topics. With your power of expression, what you say must be relevant, logical and convincing. Above all, what you say must be interesting and absorbing. If you are lacking in ideas, you will create an unfavourable impression on the group. In fact, even your power of expression is dependent, a good deal, on the extent of your knowledge and ideas on the subject. The more your knowledge, the greater will be your enthusiasm, confidence, fluency and impact on the audience

The third aspect relates to your coordinating and leadership ability. The GD Test is generally a leaderless group exercise. It means that no one from the group or outside will be officially appointed as leader, chairman, president and so on to conduct and direct the discussion. But, as we all know only too well, a group cannot achieve a task without a leader or leaders. When no one is appointed as a leader, those members of the group having natural leadership abilities, will automatically assume responsibility and fill the vacuum. The very rationale of the GD Test is to find out the best candidates of the group and to what extent they would be able to display natural leadership qualities and contribute positively and favourably towards the achievement of the group task or goal. Such natural leaders should display initiative, tact, understanding, enterprise, resourcefulness, persuasive ability and thus motivate and win over the other participants in the group.

GROUP DISCUSSION



Ideas rule the world and it is those with ideas who are respected and rewarded by huge business concerns and society in general. In a Group Discussion, it is that participant brimming with ideas and felicity of expression who emerges as the unchallenged winner. Like an early bird he grabs the first opportunity to show his mettle and assert his mastery over a situation and a group of people adrift like a rudderless ship. He soon assumes the role of a captain and steers the ship through the stormy waters and takes it to a safe harbour. The gift of knowledge and the gift of the gab make him distinct from the rest enabling him to lead the entire team.

The Group Setting: The group for GD Test will normally comprise eight to twelve candidates, contesting for the same appointment, job, course or scholarship. By and large, the age, educational qualifications and background experience of the contestants will be of the same level. A controversial subject will be announced for discussion. After launching the group on its task the examiner will retire to the background to observe the candidates and make his assessments. The candidates will be seated in a closed circle and will be identified by the roll numbers allotted to each and displayed by the respective candidate, on his chest and back. The group will have all the freedom and latitude to proceed with the task according to its choice and collective wisdom. The only limiting factor will be the time element, which will not normally exceed half an hour.

Operation: Here we present to our readers a taped version of a 'live' Group Discussion which took place at our Competition Success Institute. The proceedings have been interpolated with expert comments of our panel of examiners so that the finer points and salient features of the Group Discussion can be readily perceived and fully appreciated.

Progress

The examiner retires from the scene after explaining the nature and scope of the discussion and announcing the subject for discussion. The candidates who were maintaining absolute silence when the examiner was present now feel somewhat free and relaxed. As a result they indulge in asides, cross-talks and mild whispers. Slowly the volume of the noise increases and some of them get involved in heated arguments also. The neighbours of No. 6 make attempts to get him also involved in such asides, whispers and the like but he tactfully refrains from getting involved in them. Now, when most of them are occupied in cross-talks, etc., and the noise has become rather high, we find No. 6 raising his voice a bit so that he could be clearly heard by everyone while addressing the group as a whole.

No. 6: Friends, I have a small request to make. May I have your kind attention and indulgence for a few seconds please. I appeal to you all to refrain from talking for a little while and lend your ears to me. (*With this impressive, brief but firm speech from No. 6 the attention of all is centred on him. All asides, whispers, etc., cease and once again there is complete silence. No 6 continues.*) Thank you. Well, as you all know the examiner has set a time limit of half an hour to us for completing our exercise. I am afraid we might already have spent four to five minutes of that time in chit-chatting with our neighbours. Unless we start the discussion immediately and proceed in an orderly manner, I am afraid we won't be able to complete our exercise on Group Discussion. Hence, if you all agree we can get started with our discussion proper. (*Now No. 6 finds Nos. 2 and 1 indulging once again in whispering. He, therefore, addresses those two specifically.*)

No. 6: Please Mr. No. 2 and Mr. No. 1, I beg your pardon for the interruption. Kindly extend your cooperation please. Instead of talking between yourselves, you can address the entire group. Another request to all please. Let all of us maintain perfect silence when one of us is addressing the group. Let us pay full attention to the speaker and avoid distractions.

No. 2: (*Showing annoyance and anger*) Hey, What is this all about ? What do you think he and I were doing ? For your information, we had started our group discussion long ago, that is, the moment the examiner went out. In fact, we were on the job when you interrupted us. What do you say No. 1 ?

No. 1: (*Looks uncertain and confused. He does not know what to say. He just nods his head, mumbles inaudibly something and looks on helplessly at No. 6*)

No. 6: (*With a friendly and pleasant smile*) Please pardon me No. 2. I am sorry I had not explained myself clearly. May be you

are right and I did interfere with yourself and No. 1. However, in the Group Discussion, you are to share your ideas not only with your neighbours but also with all the other group members as well. We all would be only too happy to listen to you and also to No. 1.

No. 2: I saw everyone talking to their neighbours and I also did the same. Anyway, what do you propose to do now ? If you want me to talk to you all for the whole of half an hour on this subject, let me tell you here and now that you are in for a big disappointment. Talking to my neighbour is one thing and delivering a lecture for half an hour on this dry subject is another. I do not claim to be an orator nor do I like oratory for that matter. Hope, I have made myself quite clear.

No. 4: Well, No. 6. Don't worry about No. 2. I have represented my college in inter-collegiate debates. I am ready to talk not only for half an hour but even for an hour.

No. 2: Hey, you No. 4. Who asked you to interfere ? I was talking to No. 6 and not to you. If you want to deliver a lecture or do some debating, I suggest you go back to your college, wherever the hell it is. But get this straight. I don't want to listen to any rubbish talk from you. I just said that I don't relish oratory. Sure you heard it.

No. 4: If you don't want to hear, that is your business. You can get some cotton and stuff your ears with it. But you can't order me not to talk. This is a free country and freedom of expression is our fundamental right.

No. 6: My friends, I mean Nos. 2 and 4. I think both of you have not got me right. In this discussion we are not going to have any lectures from anybody. Neither is the GD a formal debate. As I said earlier, right now, each one of us is going to share his ideas or views on the subject with the others in the group. In other words, each in turn will speak to the group as a whole for, say, a minute or two and tell his ideas on the subject, what he feels about the subject, whether he wants reservation or not, whether it is good, bad or indifferent. Just friendly exchange of views. We can start with No. 1 and go on to Nos 2, 3, 4 and end up with No. 8. After one round is over, we can have a second round if there is time. If anyone does not wish to say anything, it is okay. He can speak later on during the second round. Now come on No. 1. Please start the ball rolling.

No. 1: You see I don't want to speak first. Let No. 2 speak first. He is a good speaker, you see.

No. 4: Why should No. 2 speak first ? I had volunteered. No. 2 has forfeited his chance. He declines to speak. Why should he speak now ? I oppose it.

No. 2: Since you are making an issue of it. I will also assert my fundamental right. After No. 1 it is my turn to speak. If No. 1 refuses to speak it is his business. I will claim my right to be the first speaker now.

No. 4: No. 1 will not allow you. You had earlier publicly declined to speak. Now you can't change your mind.

No. 2: Why ? I ask you. I have the fundamental right to change my mind. Haven't I ? (*He laughs*)

WINNING STRATEGY

The best preachers are those who live by their creeds and more preaches better than the ant.

No. 6: Please, friends. We are losing more time in these diversions. To put an end to this controversy may I suggest an alternative.

Nos. 3 and 5: Please No. 6. Do suggest a solution.

No. 6: Let us start with No. 8 and go anticlockwise. That is after No. 8, No. 7, No. 6, No. 5, No. 4 and so on till we end up with No. 1. Incidentally, it would also suit No. 1 very well.

No. 3: That is right. Now No. 8. Please speak. Come on. No more time to waste, please.

Comments: *This is a heterogeneous group with different candidates pulling in different directions. There are quite a few strong, egocentric personalities who take rigid postures. There is a clash of personalities and interest. No. 6 has emerged as an able coordinator and natural leader despite these severe limitations and serious handicaps. In the first instance, it is No. 6 who displays initiative and assumes responsibility to put the rail on its track and set it moving. When he encounters opposition, he handles the situation with tact, imagination, patience and resourcefulness. Despite enough cause for provocation, he remains cool, cheerful and pleasant.*

We find Nos. 3 and 5 rallying round to support him in a spontaneous manner. Thus No. 6 emerges as the first natural and successful leader in the group. Nos. 3 and 5 played a positive but silent role, till it became necessary to speak out. Thus they are ready to shoulder responsibility with their turn. We also observe that both are practical and constructive. With training they can overcome their initial inhibitions and become more enterprising and dashing like No 6 Nos. 4 and 2 display confidence, dash and urge but their approach is not positive. They are selfish and rigid. They prove emotional, argumentative and quarrelsome. They lack tact and understanding. It is because of No. 6 and the good support he got from Nos. 3 and 5, that a head-on collision between Nos. 4 and 2 was averted. It is to be seen if Nos. 4 and 2 are able to overcome these negative traits.

No. 8: Friends, as per your wish, I have come forward to speak now, to open the debate. You, see, normally I should have been the last speaker. But No. 1 did not agree and you all know what happened. Now to talk about our subject. You see this topic on reservations is very controversial. It has caused big agitations and fights. If you support one side, the other side will get angry. I don't want anyone to get angry with me. I really don't know whether we should retain them or abolish them.

The top leaders and others say that reservation is good. It is better to follow what our leaders say. This is all. Thank you.

Comments: *No. 8 is indecisive and prefers to play safe and please all by remaining non-committal. He lacks courage and conviction and cannot shoulder responsibility and lead others. At best he could be a good worker under a dynamic leader. Rejected.*

No. 7: Friends, by and large, I support No. 8. This is a controversial and complex matter. One should study the subject in great depth before venturing to offer comments on such a subject. I am sorry to say that I have not made such a thorough study of this subject. I have not studied Political Science, History, Constitution and such other subjects. It could have been proper that those who have studied the subject had been asked to comment. I read somewhere that our Constitution provides for reservations. Then, if my presumption is correct, we must respect the Constitution. When the Constitution is changed and if it says that reservation should not be there, then we need not have it. All I say is that we must go by the laws, rules and regulations. That is always good. Thank you.

Comments: *This candidate is lacking in both ideas and dynamism. He has no originality. Like No. 8, he also does not want to shoulder responsibility. He finds excuses for not doing a job. His power of expression is limited. This uninspiring individual may not be able to contribute much even as a worker. Rejected.*

No. 6: Friends, the subject for our discussion reads "Reservation in Excess Will Lose its Validity and Utility and Prove Counter-productive". To comment on this matter, we must know why reservations were introduced in the first instance and whether those reasons are still valid today. When we became independent and decided to give a democratic constitution to ourselves, we saw that those who have been under-privileged and downtrodden over the centuries, cannot really enjoy equality before law and equality of opportunities provided by the democratic set-up because of their age-old handicaps. In other words, our Constitution makers realised that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people will not be able to compete with their brethren on an equal footing. The social and economic inequalities and ignorance would act against them. Hence, reservations to the extent of their population ratio were made in the Constitution for ten years in educational institutions and government jobs. It was thought that with the spread of literacy and betterment of economic status, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would catch up with the rest and make reservations unnecessary after ten years. Since the expected improvements in their economic and educational spheres did not take place, these reservations had to be extended every ten years and they are still in vogue. On the face of it this appears reasonable although one has to ponder why the educational and economic levels of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not registered any improvement over 45 years and more. Secondly, no action has been taken to exclude those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are socially and economically well off from the purview of these reservation provisions. Thus, instead of social and economic criteria, birth and caste have become the major guiding factors. This is not in conformity with our objectives of reservation. Therefore, modification of the original reservation provisions is definitely indicated. Our aim as in the beginning is to abolish caste divisions and not to perpetuate

them. Thus, even if they be Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes they will be absorbed in the mainstream and castes will become redundant. Now I request No. 5 to take the floor. Thank you.

Comments: We have already seen how No. 6 has shown initiative and assumed responsibility voluntarily and willingly. He has ably coordinated the group activity and successfully launched it on its task. He is able to motivate each member of the group to make his maximum possible contribution by his dynamic and positive leadership qualities. He also sets an excellent example for others to follow. We now see he enjoys extensive knowledge of the subject. He approaches his task in a methodical, planned and organised manner. His arguments are rational, logical and convincing. He has created a strong and extremely favourable impact on the group and all others automatically turn to him for guidance and help. He is easily the natural leader and outstanding contributor in the group. Selected and specially recommended with top ranking.

No. 5: Gentlemen, while agreeing with No. 6, on the basic issues and objectives of reservations, I would also like to place before you my views as to which areas it might not be advisable to extend reservation. There are two important issues to be considered. One, what is the object of reservation ? Secondly, what is the role or task of the job or seats being reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ? Now they say reservation should also be made for promotions after a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate has been appointed for a job. As we all know promotion is related to performance and seniority. If promotion is purely based on caste then performance is bound to suffer. Once a candidate has been found fit and appointed for a job, we have to concede that his social and economic status has improved. Hence, there is no further need to give weightage to him. Secondly, there are certain professional and research fields like science, medicine and engineering. These are based on postgraduate studies. For these areas of postgraduate studies the best and most talented candidates should be selected as national progress depends on them. I feel no weightage should be given to caste factor for such post-graduate and advanced studies. Finally, there appears to be no rationale to extend reservations to nearly 70 per cent of the population, dubbing many as backward merely to catch votes. This is a retrograde step and leads to further perpetuation of castes In future, the religious minorities may also demand reservations since they also control votes. Thus, are we going to expand and perpetuate reservations instead of gradually and finally abolishing them ? The aim should be to end the reservation at the earliest. Thank you.

Comments: We saw No. 5 as a late starter but he provided firm support to No. 6 in promoting group activity in a positive manner. Now we find that he has wide range of ideas and fair measure of originality. He is able to argue in depth and present his controversial views in a convincing manner. He is ready to face challenges with confidence and reveals the ability to solve problems and overcome obstacles with imagination and resourcefulness. Selected and awarded second position in the group.

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

In the face of extreme provocation the leader of the group keeps unruffled and patient; a lesser person would instinctively tumble down to the level of those who lose their cool for no reason whatsoever. That is what a group leader is like : one who can rise above the pettiness and foibles of the riff-raff. A group always tends to be heterogeneous and there comes the rub. It is difficult to bring them together to discuss an issue, for a few among them, propelled by their egos, would trigger off enough sound and fury delaying the entire process of a smooth debate. The group also presents a few who are withdrawn and docile and who prefer to stay on the sidelines, but the leader is determined to bring the discussion to a successful conclusion.

No. 4: Gentlemen, if your aim is to improve the conditions of the under-privileged and downtrodden people, socially and economically, the best way is to appoint them to important social positions, award scholarships and provide employment to them. Reservation of jobs and seats in educational and other institutions is not the answer. In fact the Constitution should not at all have mentioned and talked about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The very mention of castes and reservations perpetuates them. Instead, administratively we must appoint Harijans as temple priests, as Panchayat Board members and so on. They should be given scholarships, special tuition and other inducements to educate themselves. Above all, positive measures should be taken to improve their lot economically. If a Harijan has the capital and starts a factory, he can find high caste engineers, managers and others to work for him. The best way to promote social equality is to abolish reservations forthwith. Reservations have done more harm and keep an untouchable always an untouchable, reminding himself and others that he permanently remains an untouchable. I, therefore, appeal that for heaven's sake reservations be abolished without a second thought. It is in the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes themselves. Thank you. Okay. No. 3 it is now your turn.

Comments: No. 4 has made a passionate and emotional speech and has succeeded in creating a strong impact on his listeners. He speaks fluently and his arguments reveal that his grasp over the subject is very good. He has practically succeeded in neutralising the arguments advanced by Nos. 6 and 5. Though he displays a highhanded attitude, we find him extending cooperation at later stages. It is possible to bring about improvements on his part with training. He can be given the benefit of doubt. Selected.

No. 3: Friends, I would readily have accepted the arguments of No. 4, except for the fact that in his approach we are simply begging the question. He argues that there should be no castes at all and the Constitution should not have recognised them by providing reservations. In the next breath he says those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be appointed as temple priests, etc. Now if there are no caste labels, how do we identify and appoint them. The same goes for scholarships. If you do not have caste identities there is no question of giving scholarships to those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unless you identify those who are socially discriminated, it is difficult to bring about their social uplift. On the other hand, if we go by the economic criteria, all those economically worse off can be given scholarships, etc. They can also be given some preference in general employment. In my humble opinion economic betterment and education will bring about the desired social change. Hence we must concentrate on removing poverty and illiteracy all around. Most of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present are economically poor and illiterates. Hence, they will benefit. Others in similar situation and the country will also benefit. Thanks.

Comments: No. 3 appears to be quite sharp and intelligent. Though he did not reveal it by external participation, he has been taking a keen interest in the group activities right from the beginning. He speaks fluently and presents his arguments effectively and convincingly. He displays intellectual integrity and originality of approach. A candidate with good potential who can acquit himself well. Selected and bracketed with No. 5 for the second position in the group.

No. 2: I wanted to speak against reservation but now that No. 4 has taken that stand, I am going to oppose him and show that he is wrong. I say we must definitely have reservations as otherwise who will help the unfortunate Harijans and Girijans. They have suffered for over 5,000 years and it is inhuman to make them suffer any further. We have to uplift them at any cost. The same goes for other backward communities. Those of forward communities have to pay the price for the acts of their forefathers. I say there should be reservation everywhere and anywhere. By reservations they will become high castes and the upper caste people after 100 or 200 years will become lower castes. They can then have reservations in their turn if they so want. That is the way to teach them a lesson.

Comments: No. 2 is vindictive, rigid and obstinate. Rejected.

No. 1: I support you all. No more to say. I agree with everyone. That is all.

Comments: A dull and insipid candidate lacking in ideas, dynamism and leadership. Rejected.

Indian National Movement

Home Rule Movement

The years 1911 to 1914 saw the alienation of the Indian Muslim community from the British Government due to the Balkan Wars against Turkey. So far as the Congress was concerned, it was following the usual constitutional policy. Though it did not feel satisfied with the Morley-Minto Reforms, it started working those reforms under the guidance of Ferozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Surendra Nath Banerjee and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

The extremist movement got a setback because of the repressive steps of the government. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested and deported. Aurobindo Ghosh left politics and turned to spiritualism

Lord Hardinge followed a moderate policy as compared to that of Lord Minto. He adopted an attitude of conciliation and expressed his sympathy for India's political demands. The Bengal partition had been annulled New provinces of Bengal and Bihar were created. The Bengali nationality was reunited It brought down the heat that the Bengal partition had generated in the political life of India.

World War I started in 1914. India participated with full force. It made valuable contribution in terms of men, money and material. The Indian soldier proved his worth in different theatres of war. Indians expected, in return, the fulfilment of their political aspirations. The demand for the application of the principle of 'self-determination', as enunciated by President Wilson of the U. S. A , became widespread. The Congress was too mild an organisation to provide sufficient outlet for political agitation. It was simply passing resolutions of loyalty at its every annual session. In 1915, it was presided over by Sir S. P. Sinha, who had just retired from the Executive Council of the Governor-General. The session had been graced by the Governor of Madras Presidency. The Congress attitude during this period was uttered by A. C. Majumdar who presided over the Lucknow session of the Congress in 1916. Sir S. P. Sinha said in 1915: "My first duty is again to lay at the feet of our august and beloved sovereign, our unswerving loyalty, our unshaken allegiance and our enthusiastic homage."

Dr. Annie Besant was one of the fire-brands of this period. She was known all over the world as one of the leaders of the Theosophical Movement. She adopted India as her country and worked for its social, educational and religious regeneration. She was active in the reunion of the Extremists and the Moderates in the Congress, but due to the rigid attitude of the Moderates, she could not succeed. All the same, she was disillusioned by the beseeching policy of the then leadership of the country. Like a true patriot, she wanted to do something tangible and concrete for the political liberation of India. It was under such circumstances that she organised the 'Home Rule Movement'.

Inspiration for the Home Rule Movement

Dr. Annie Besant was inspired by the Irish Home Rule Movement. At the Congress session of 1915, she proposed that a Home Rule Movement should be started in India. Bal Gangadhar Tilak wholeheartedly supported the move since both of them felt that the Congress organisation then was lifeless and that it should be replaced by a more vigorous and dynamic association to win over mass sympathy. The Congress did not approve their plan of action.

Towards the end of 1915, Dr. Annie Besant founded her Home Rule League in Madras which soon became popular in Madras Presidency. Lokmanya Tilak started his Home Rule League at Poona the same year and it became equally popular in the Bombay Presidency.

Dr. Annie Besant said that she was an Indian tom-tom waking up all the sleepers so that they may work for their motherland. She said: "India claims the right, as a nation, to justice among the people of the Empire. India asked this before the War not as a reward but as a right. On that there must be no mistake." It was an impassioned appeal for India's freedom. She defined the political aim as "complete self-government from village councils, through District and Municipal Boards and Provincial Legislative Assemblies to a National Parliament, equal in its powers to the legislative bodies of the self-governing colonies." She wanted India and Britain to come near each other. She advised Britain that it was "wisdom and prudence to keep India contented by granting Home Rule to her."

The Home Rule Movement spread all over India, particularly among the educated middle classes. Home Rule Leagues were established everywhere in the country. The movement reached its peak in 1917. The government was alarmed. Tilak and Besant were subjected to many restrictions by the government. Tilak was asked to furnish security. *New India* had to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 in 1916. It was confiscated and a fresh security of Rs. 10,000 had to be deposited. In 1917, the government prohibited students from attending the Home Rule meetings. Tilak's entry into Punjab and Delhi was banned. Besant, Arundale and Wadia were interned. Pandit Nehru, while commenting on these arrests, said that "the atmosphere became electric and most of the young men felt exhilarated and expected big things in the future". This made the Home Rule Movement more popular. All the provincial committees of the Congress elected Besant as the next President of the 1917 session. The movement could not go beyond because soon Mahatma Gandhi took the reins of the Congress in his own hands and after 1919 started the Gandhian Era in Indian politics.

Second Phase of Indian National Congress

The Congress entered the second phase of its history at the beginning of the 20th century and this continued till 1918 when Mahatma Gandhi assumed control of its leadership and continued to be its unquestioned leader till his death.

Rift in the Congress

The Congress politics began to be influenced by the defenders of militant nationalism and extremism in the beginning of the 20th century. There developed two sections within the Congress : one consisting of Moderates led by Ferozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Surendra Nath Banerjee and the other consisting of Extremists led by Lokmanya Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai. The conflict between the two groups came to the surface in the Congress session held in 1906. But the rift was averted by inviting Dadabhai Naoroji to preside over this annual session. A resolution regarding *Swaraj* was passed but the Moderates did not work wholeheartedly for the attainment of *Swaraj*. The Extremists were becoming impatient and restive. They wanted to start a vigorous movement through *Swadeshi*, boycott and national education for the attainment of *Swaraj*. Things came to a head in 1907. The quarrel started on the election of the President. The Tilak group wanted to capture the Congress. Lajpat Rai refused to accept the presidentship. The candidate of Moderates, Rash Behari Ghosh was elected as President. Chaos followed and the session had to be closed. It resulted in the split of the Congress. The Moderates met separately and adopted the constitution of the Congress and closed the doors of the party to those who did not believe in constitutional methods. The Extremists formed a separate party. The Congress remained in the hands of the Moderates.

Gandhian Thought—Hindu-Muslim Unity



Gandhiji was a great apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity. In fact, he lived and died for it. Before the dawn of freedom, he opposed tooth and nail the two-nation theory that Hindus and Muslims were separate nations. But when, due to machinations of the imperialist government, partition of the country became inevitable, he hoped to bring about unity of hearts between the two communities despite division of the country into two dominions — India and Pakistan. On August 15, 1947, when we attained independence and rejoiced over that great event, he was carrying on his peace mission between Hindus and Muslims in Noakhali. In fact, he gave his precious life at the altar of Hindu-Muslim unity when Nathu Ram Godse shot him dead on January 30, 1948.

The Hindu-Muslim unity, believed Gandhiji, "consists in our having a common purpose, a common goal, and common sorrows. It is best promoted by cooperating to reach the common goal by sharing one another's sorrows and by mutual toleration. A common goal we have, we wish this great country of ours to be greater and self-governing." He, however, refuted the common belief that inter-marriages and inter-dining between Hindus and Muslims would lead to unity between the two communities and invited our attention to the existence of discord and hatred between the Pandavas and Kauravas in *Mahabharata*, although they inter-dined and inter-married. Gandhiji, therefore, held that "the true beauty of Hindu-Mohammedan unity lies in each remaining true to his religion and yet being true to each other."

Gandhiji believed that the greatest menace to the Hindu-Muslim unity was the efforts for conversion and purification. He condemned the *modus operandi* of *Shuddhi* or *Tabligh* movements. He wished that public opinion should be created to ban inflammatory and scurrilous writings in the press and remove mutual distrust among leaders of both communities. He also advocated that employment opportunities under the national government should be opened to all on merit irrespective of their religion, sect or belief. Gandhi, however, did not believe that the British Government was causing disunity between the Hindus and the Muslims. "It has been suggested to me," he stated, "that the government is fomenting these dissensions. I should hope not. But assuming that they are, surely it is up to us to neutralise such efforts by ourselves acting truly and faithfully."

Congress : A Faithful Ally of British Empire

The Congress remained stuck to constitutional methods. It kept its faith in the goodwill of the English nation and demanded recognition of its services by the government. The Congress annual sessions in the last week of December every year were graced by Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. Its leaders were in direct contact with the Viceroy. In the words of Lajpat Rai, "the Congress failed to communicate high principles and lay down high ideals and it failed to create that spirit of self-sacrifice, that willingness to suffer, without which no national movement can grow, prosper and inspire."

The leaders of the Congress were elected to Legislative Councils under the Morley-Minto Reforms and were offering cooperation in the working of this new scheme of government. All the same, they served the cause of Indian nationalism by offering constructive criticism of the British policies in the Councils and making valuable suggestions and proposals for reforms. Surely, no government could remain unaffected and uninfluenced by the views of Gokhale and Malaviya or Mehta and Sapru. In fact, the Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced to conciliate the Congress and the Congress, by working them, proved that these were not adequate. The Congress began to think in terms of 'Self-Government', but according to Gokhale, the step towards the attainment of this goal was a long and weary step.

Reunion of the Congress

The Congress cooperated wholeheartedly with the British Government during World War I. But the year 1915 is really a landmark in the history of India, according to Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Dr. Annie Besant joined the Congress in 1914. She brought new ideals, new talents, new resources and altogether a new method of organisation and a new outlook. Mehta and Gokhale died in 1915. Wadia was failing in health. Surendra Nath Banerjee was not quite in tune with the new thought and aspiration. The Congress had no 'commander'. Lajpat Rai was disgusted and had gone overseas. Tilak was released in 1914 but had not yet entered the Congress.

In the absence of any top leader of repute, Sir S. N. Sinha presided over the 1915 session of the Congress held at Bombay. He had just retired from his membership of the Executive Council of the Governor-General. As Pattabhi Sitaramayya remarked, "Leadership was almost passing from the nation to the bureaucracy. Sir Sinha was a loyalist and out of tune with the political development of the country. He pleaded for loyalty to the British Government."

The Bombay session of 1915 was an important milestone in the history of the freedom movement. It passed many resolutions touching a variety of subjects. It passed a resolution on the term of Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, on admittance of Indians to commissions in the Army and Navy, without distinctions of race, class or creed, for repealing the Arms Act which was a slur on Indians, for separation of judiciary from executive, for establishment of an Executive Council for U.P., for establishment of High Courts in different provinces, for conceding to the Government of India full fiscal freedom with special reference to import, export and excise duties. It demanded a substantial measure of reforms towards 'self-government'. It demanded local self-government, provincial autonomy and abolition of India Council, among others. It further gave lead by instructing the AICC to confer with the Muslim League and frame a joint scheme of 'self-government'. Mahatma Gandhi was nominated by the President to the Subjects Committee. The constitution was suitably amended and Tilak announced his willingness to join the Congress.

In 1915, Dr. Annie Besant tried to bring about unity between the Moderates and the Extremists. Mehta and Gokhale were opposed to the amendment of the constitution to enable the Extremists to join the Congress. Gokhale thought Tilak's entry would revive the old controversy.

Congress-League Accord

The Lucknow session of the Congress held in 1916 was a historic session. It was presided over by A. C. Majumdar. The Muslim League session was also simultaneously held in Lucknow. An understanding was reached on the communal problems. Hindu-Muslim accord was accomplished; a united front for 'self-government' between the two organisations was formed. Dr. Annie Besant, Malaviya and Jinnah played an important role in this. The Lucknow Pact was signed. Congress leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal attended and addressed the League session and the League leaders addressed the Congress session.

Tilak joined the Congress. The Home Rule Leagues, formed by Tilak and Dr. Annie Besant, carried the Lucknow Pact to the masses through their organisations. In 1917, Dr. Annie Besant was elected unanimously President of the Congress session of that year.

Gandhi Enters Politics

The political agitation in India entered a new phase after 1917 when the Congress leadership passed into the hands of Mahatma Gandhi. The Liberals could no more adjust themselves to new trends, high aspirations and new outlook and methods that Mahatma Gandhi introduced in the Congress. They seceded from the Congress and formed the Liberal Party. The Congress entered the third phase of its history and became a mass movement, involving the middle classes, the peasants and the working classes. ❑

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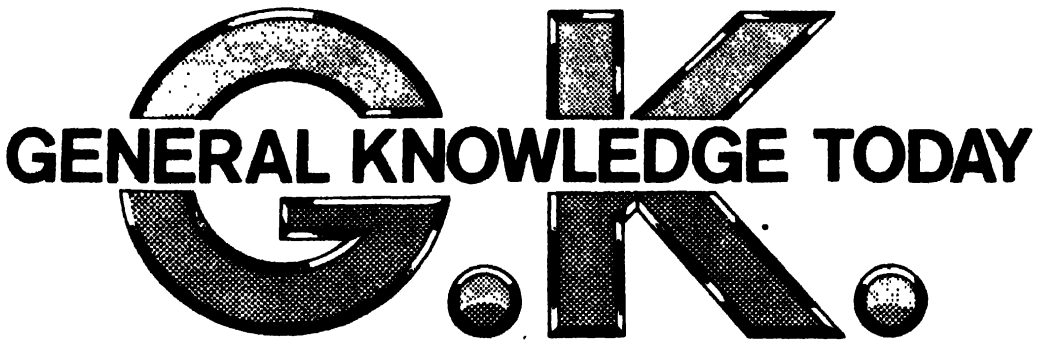
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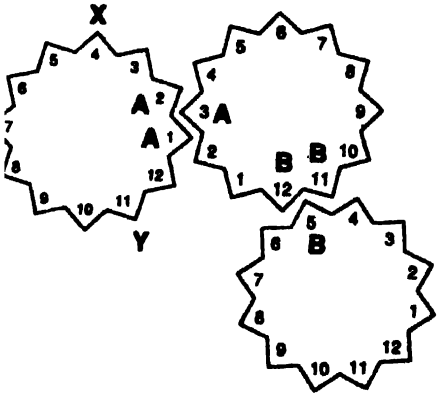
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Test No. 8

(Time Limit : 50 minutes)

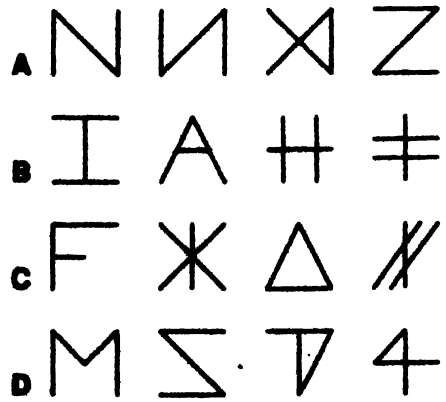
1. The total of the three teeth meshed at point A is 6 (3, 2 and 1). The three teeth meshed at B total 28 (5, 11 and 12). When X rotates anti-clockwise to Y, what will be the total of the six teeth meshed at A and B?



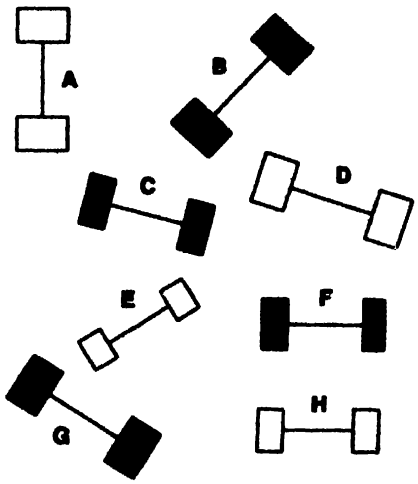
2. There are two points available here. Write words that have opposite meanings to the words in italics, and then take a letter from each word you have chosen to make a word meaning points out.

Although it was a *dark day*, he could see *over* the road. He saw a *poor* man *slowly running*, *giving light* steps, in spite of his *large* feet.

3. Which row is the odd one out?



4. Which two make a matching pair?



5. Taking one number from each column and using each number only once, how many groups of three that add up to 10 can you find?

1	8	1
6	5	3
9	4	1
3	1	3
5	1	2
2	0	1
4	7	0
7	4	2
0	0	2
8	9	1

6. A clock showed the exact time at midnight on December 31, 1987. If it gained two seconds every day, what time would it have shown at midnight on December 31, 1988? Give the exact time in hours, minutes and seconds.

7. Reading across, down or diagonally, how many parts of the body can you find here? You may use any letter more than once.

N	R	E	C	A	L
I	O	S	A	F	E
H	E	E	L	B	F
C	N	G	T	O	O
K	L	E	H	W	D
N	A	R	M	A	N

8. Which is the odd one out?

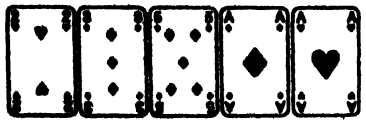
A. 9863147
B. 6153203
C. 4790182
D. 1672104
E. 3244286
F. 4673112
G. 7881194

9.

If  is F

and  is Q

what is

 ?

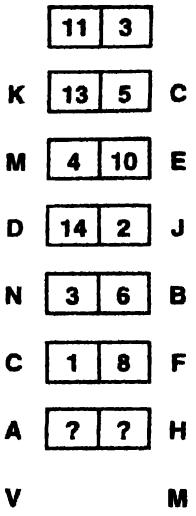
10. Here are three months represented by numbers:

1 2 3 4 5 6 4 7
8 4 9 4 5 6 4 7
10 4 6 7 11 12 7 13

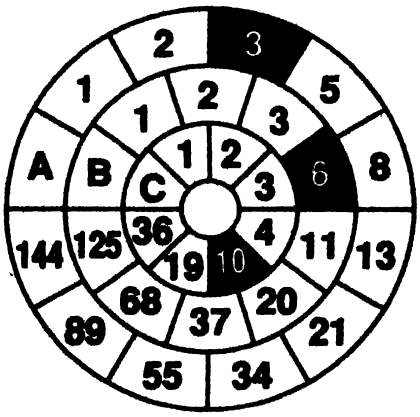
What words are these?

A. 4 1 9 11 5 6 7 12 1 9 4
B. 9 11 9 11 5 6 4 7

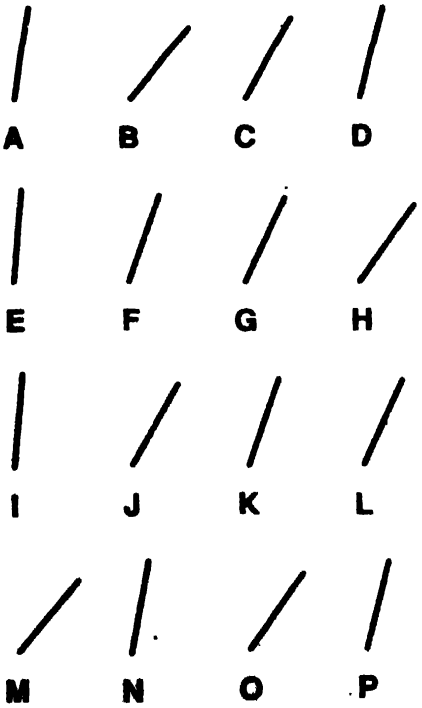
11. What goes into the empty rectangles at the bottom?



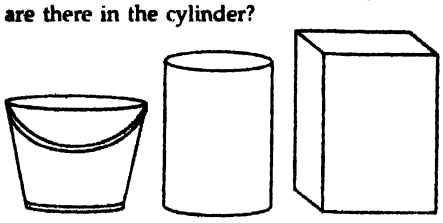
12. What are A, B and C? (There are three



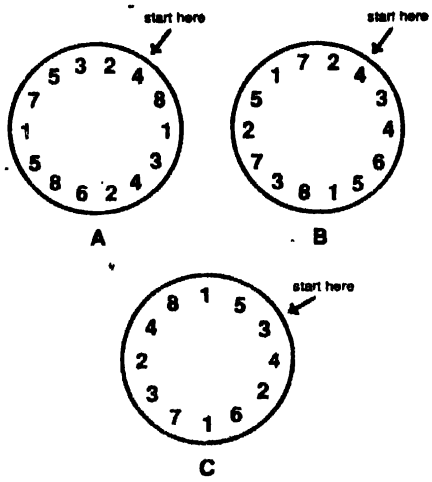
13. Match these strokes into 8 pairs.



14. If 54 balls are placed into the three receptacles, so that there are twice as many in the cylinder and bucket combined as there are in the box, and twice as many in the box as there are in the bucket, how many balls are there in the cylinder?



15. This problem is for mental solving only! Do not use a pencil and paper. Add the alternate numbers in A to the alternate numbers in B and divide the result by the sum of the alternate numbers



ANSWERS

1. 40 **(Score 1 point)**

2. light, night, under, rich, quickly, walking, taking, heavy and small **(Score 1 point if you have all these words)**

The word is INDICATES (Score 1 point extra)

3. D **(Score 1 point)**

M has four strokes: all the others have three strokes.

4. B and G **(Score 1 point)**

5. 10 **(Score 1 point if you have 10)**

181	901
253	370
541	442
613	802
712	091

6. 12 hours, 12 minutes, 12 seconds **(Score 1 point)**

7. Face, hand, arm, foot, calf, chin, nose, heel, leg, elbow, knee, ankle and ear **(Score 1 point if you found 11 or 12; Score 2 points if you found 13)**

8. F **(Score 1 point)**

In all the others the middle three digits add to 10.

9. OCEAN **(Score 1 point)**

The top card indicates that diamonds represent the letters from A to M (ace to king); the lower card indicates that hearts represent the letters from N to Z (ace to king).

10. A. ENCUMBRANCE, B. CUCUMBER **(Score 1 point if both correct)**

The months are November, December and February.

11. 22 13 **(Score 1 point)**

The numbers in the upper rectangles correspond with the alphabetical position of the numbers in the lower rectangles.

12. A = 233, B = 230 and C = 69 **(Score 1 point if all correct)**

The clues lie in the black sections, which indicate that, in the case of A, each number is the sum of the previous two numbers; in the case of B, each number is the sum of the previous three numbers; in the case of C, each number is the sum of the previous four numbers.

13. A—N, B—M, C—J, D—P, E—I, F—K, G—L and H—O **(Score 1 point if all correct)**

14. 27 **(Score 1 point)**

There are 9 balls in the bucket and 18 balls in the box.

15. 5 **(Score 1 point)**

Alternate numbers in A add to 30; alternate numbers in B add to 40; alternate numbers in C add to 14. 70 divided by 14 is 5. ❑

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● ***Which is the highest polling booth in India?***

—Gaurav Bose, Chandannagar (West Bengal)

Hikkim is the highest polling booth located at an altitude of 15,000 ft in tribal Lahaul Valley in Himachal Pradesh.

● ***What is the difference between vaccination and inoculation?***

—Madhumita D'Souza, Hazaribagh (Bihar)

Vaccination means introduction of dead germs of another disease in suspension called vaccine in the skin of a man. It is done generally by making a few scratches with a knife on the arm and then rubbing the vaccine with it, *e.g.*, BCG vaccine.

Inoculation means introduction of germs of the same disease below the skin, so as to produce the disease in a mild form and thus give immunity from a severe attack of the same disease, *e.g.*, plague and cholera.

● ***What is the time period up to which contact lenses can be worn with safety?***

—Susan M. George, Kollam (Kerala)

Contact lenses are anything but mere aids to beauty. Medical experience has revealed that contact lenses are actually more effective than glasses for many common eye problems, but they need to be used with scrupulous care.

While the period of eight hours is generally recommended, with practice and permission of the fitter, this can be extended from 12 to 14 hours. But it is advised that an interval of half to one hour's rest be given in between. Students should remove the lenses after 8-10 hours of wear and it is better to do late night studies wearing glasses This is the most hygienic schedule which is safest for the health of our eyes.

● ***Which is the largest port in the world?***

—Ramnek Godyal, Gurbarga (Karnataka)

The port of New York and New Jersey (U.S.A.) is the world's largest, with a navigable waterfront of 1,215 km (755 miles).

● ***What is a sextant?***

—Raminder Singh Bual, Jammu (J&K)

It is a reflecting instrument for measuring the angular distances of objects. It is of special importance in navigation and surveying, and contains 60 degrees described on a graduated arc. A small telescope is attached and there are also a couple of mirrors which reflect the distant objects so as to enable them to be accurately observed. The invention is attributed to John Hadley, and to Thomas Godfrey independently, around 1780 AD.

● ***Which is the first metro railway in India?***

—Randheer Kumar, Chandigarh

India's first underground mass rapid system, the Metro, was inaugurated on October 24, 1984 at Calcutta. The route length for the Metro is 16.3 km between Dum Dum and Tolleygunge. Of the total length, a one km stretch from Prince Anwar Shah Road Junction to Tolleygunge Station runs along the surface while the rest is underground. The Metro has 15 underground stations and two overground at an average distance of 1.02 km. The approximate carrying capacity of the Metro is 1.73 million passengers per day.

● ***Where is the highest motorable road located in the world?***

—Mohammad Jawed Mazhar, Bhopal (M.P.)

The highest motorable road in the world is at Khardunga La at an altitude of 5,602 m on the Leh-Manali road in India. It is open for only three months every year as during the winter the temperature drops to below 40 degrees below freezing point.

● ***Why is it easier to lift a heavy stone under water than in air?***

—Anjana Sahu, Sonepat (Haryana)

According to Archimedes' principle, when a body is immersed either wholly or partly in a fluid at rest it experiences an upward thrust and loses weight equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by its immersed part Thus when the stone is put under water it loses weight and hence is easier to lift.

● ***What are the destinations of Ispat Express and Steel Express?***

—Arvind Kumar, Bijnor (U.P.)

The Ispat Express runs between Howrah and Rourkela whereas the Steel Express runs between Howrah and Tatanagar.

● ***Where is the National Aeronautical Laboratory situated in India?***

—Neeta Vasudeva, Mumbai

In Bangalore.

● ***Who discovered hydrogen?***

—K Chandrun, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)

English chemist and physicist Henry Cavendish, a contemporary of Black, Priestley, Scheele and Lavoisier. He investigated into the nature of gases and discovered hydrogen and the chemical composition of water.

● ***Who evolved dry farming in India?***

—Shahnawaz Akhtar, Secunderabad (A.P.)

J. K. Basu (1901-1963), a former scientist of Central Soil Conservation Board, Delhi, evolved the famous dry farming method and also the technique of contour cropping for erosion control.

● ***What are isobars?***

—K. Naveen Chandra, Sambalpur (Orissa)

These are lines drawn on a map, joining places with the same atmospheric pressure at a given specific time. To obtain proper comparison of the pressure at different places the readings should be reduced to mean sea level.

● ***Why do meteors occur?***

—Amitabha Sengupta, c/o 56 APO

A meteor is a streak of light high up in the atmosphere. It occurs when a tiny solid object, smaller than a marble, plunges through the air at a speed of many kilometres per second. The body is burned up by friction, leaving a white-hot trail.

Before entering the Earth's atmosphere, these bodies are called 'meteoroids'. They orbit the Sun like planets, some on their own, others in long swarms. These swarms are probably formed by comets. If the Earth's orbit passes through one of these swarms, a meteor shower is seen. On rare occasions, hundreds of meteors have been seen in a single hour. A meteor shower occurs on the same date every year (the Perseids on August 12-13), when the Earth returns to the point on its orbit where it crosses the swarm. ❑

● ***What is the status of the Holy See or the Vatican City and the present Pope ?***

—Kumar Anand, Patna (Bihar)

The Holy See or the Vatican City is located entirely within the city of Rome occupying a mere 0.44 sq. km. with a population of just 821 people, according to 1994 estimates.

The Holy See includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum covering over 13 acres, the Vatican Gardens, the neighbouring buildings between Viale Vaticano and the Church. Thirteen buildings in Rome, outside the boundaries of the Holy See, enjoy extra-territorial rights; these buildings house congregations or officers necessary for the administration of the Holy See.



The present sovereign of the State of the Vatican City is the Supreme Pontiff, John Paul II, Karol Wojtyla, born in Wadowice, Poland, May 18, 1920, elected on October 16, 1978, and the first non-Italian to be elected Pope in 456 years.

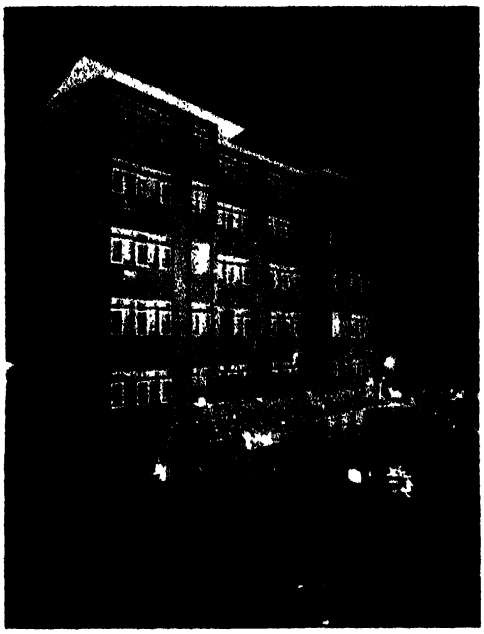
For many centuries, the Popes held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), comprising an area of some 16,000 sq. km, with a population in the 19th century of more than three million. This territory was later incorporated into the new Kingdom of Italy, the sovereignty of the Pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and a few other places by an Italian Law on May 13, 1871. Under the Treaty of Concilitation signed on February 11, 1929 by Cardinal Gasparri and Prime Minister Mussolini, the independence of the Vatican City was guaranteed and Catholic religion received a special status in Italy.

WHERE THE SMILING FACES AWAIT YOU! ....!







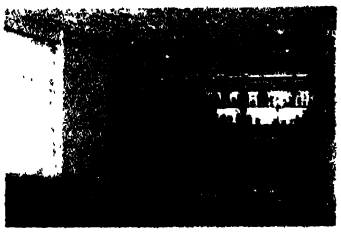


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Orchid - A garden restaurant serving international cuisine ranging from Continental, Chinese, Indian & Nepalese dishes. Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner in a peaceful setting.



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The Crystal Pool - An intimate and a refreshing pool to take a dip is a unique feature of the hotel, catering to the weary traveller.



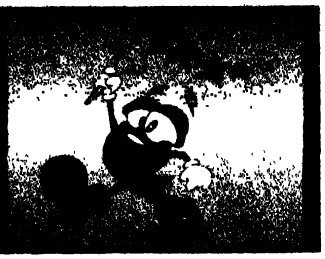
Nagarjun Terrace - Offers magnificent view of the valley and the surrounding Himalayas with a menu to match your palate and a place to sunbathe and relax.

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Dedication And Determination: Hallmarks Of Heroism



Leander Paes

The Centennial Olympics at Atlanta from July 19 to August 4, 1996 that kept billions of sports lovers under its thrall presented to the world a fascinating pageant of youth from different parts of the world who offered their best in terms of achievements of endurance, ability and excellence in sheer superlatives—achievements born out of meticulous planning and painstaking efforts, dogged will, dedication and perseverance of sportspersons.

Each Olympiad has been a giant leap ahead of the previous one and, beyond doubt, Atlanta was far ahead of Barcelona, and it is quite likely that Sydney will steal a march over all the past ones.

Atlanta offered its package of surprises for one and all, the countries and players alike, not excluding India, with yet another saga of heroic accomplishments and of what man can achieve if he is fired by indomitable will power, the irrepressible urge to excel and the bold resolve to win at any cost.

And what a sight it was to behold ! Carl Lewis jumped to his ninth Olympic gold at the age of 35. Canada's Donovan Bailey surprised everyone by overcoming a poor start to complete 100 metres in 9.84 seconds, earning the title of the fastest man ever. As expected, America's Gail Devers annexed the gold in the women's 100 metres.

COVER STORY

Michael Johnson of the USA bagged the 400 and the 200 metres events at amazing timings of 43.49 and 19.32 seconds respectively. A similar feat was repeated by Frenchwoman Mary Jose-Perec, who scored a rare double by winning the 400 and 200 metres and become the lady star of the 1996 Games.

China's Fu Mingxia also achieved a double by annexing both the springboard and platform diving events. Fu became the first woman since Ingrid Kramar of Germany in 1960 to win both the platform and the springboard titles. Akehido Kakhiaohvilic won two golds for Greece in weightlifting in the 99 kg, and then in the clean-and-jerk event.

Patuma Roba did Ethopia proud when she claimed the women's marathon gold at the Olympic Games. Another Ethiopian, Haile Gebrselassie, along with Paul Tergat of Kenya and Salah Hissou of Morocco, made the 10,000 metres an all African affair. The African continent was in the news again when a little known Nigerian, Chioma Ajunwa leaped 7.12 metres and won the long jump event, thus giving Nigeria its first ever Olympic gold.

The big surprises of the Olympics came when India and Pakistan were both shot out of hockey with Holland, Spain and Australia winning gold, silver and bronze respectively.

The pleasant surprise of the Games came when German discus thrower, Lars Reidl, who had blown away his chances at the 1992 Barcelona Games, went for the gold hunt all over again. This time he made sure his foot was in the right position and hurled the discus at a record 69.40 metres for the Olympic gold.

There were triumphs and tragedies and high expectations and great disappointments in the 1996 Olympics.

The hero of the Atlanta Olympics, which concluded on August 4, 1996, is certainly Carl Lewis. Though Lewis would have liked to make a third bid for the 100-metre Olympic gold, he failed to qualify for the star event. Finally, Lewis etched his name in gold by winning the long jump event. The record winner of nine gold medals in different events, Lewis first bagged the 100 metres title in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics where he also got a gold each in the 200 metres event, the long jump and the 4 x 100 metres relay. He followed up a 100 metres gold in 1988 in Seoul after Ben Johnson was disqualified for drugs. There he added the long jump gold to his kitty. In Barcelona, Lewis added two more golds to his name. With his ninth gold in Atlanta, Lewis equalled Finnish runner Paavo Nurmi's record of nine Olympic golds and also equalled American discus thrower Al Oerter's feat of winning golds in four successive Olympics.

In fact, day after day the track and field competition produced Olympic records



Donovan Bailey

marked with personal triumphs and surprises. In the 5,000 and 10,000 metres events, Ethiopian Haile Gebrselassie scored easily over his rivals and stunned sports lovers with his style and ease with which he breasted the tape.

Son of a farmer in the Assela village of Ethiopia, Gebrselassie, since his childhood, was a keen follower of Miruts Yifter, another great Ethiopian who won the 5,000 metres and the 10,000 metres in the 1980 Moscow Olympics. It was while listening to the feats of Yifter over the radio that the then 7-year-old Gebrselassie made up his mind to equal the feat and hold aloft the Ethiopian flag in the Olympics.

Like Gebrselassie, it was American Michael Johnson's dream to do a double in the Olympics. And he did that with dream runs both in the 400 metres and the 200 metres. Truly, Johnson is the brave new athlete in the brave world of sports. Just a shade over six feet, weighing roughly 80 kgs, muscled like some of Michaelangelo's most spectacular work, he is the epitome of sporting excellence fit to be idolised.

For sometime now he has been knocking on the gates of heaven. Earlier in the year, Johnson had also notched the 200-400 double in the U.S. Championships. Indeed he is in such tremendous form that athletic observers had all along been saying that he would be the most fancied star for both the events at the Olympics.

Unlike Johnson, another American superstar, Jackie Joyner Kersee couldn't repeat her Olympic triumph. Winner of two golds in the long jump and heptathlon in the 1988 Seoul Olympics and a gold at the Barcelona Games in the heptathlon, she had to withdraw from the competition in Atlanta after pulling a hamstring muscle. The queen of modern heptathlon is likely to retire from sports. Suffering from breathing problem, her health has been seriously affected by her hectic track and field career.

MEDAL TALLY
(Top Twenty Nations)

	G	S	B	Total
United States	44	32	25	101
Russia	26	21	16	63
Germany	20	18	27	65
China	16	22	12	50
France	15	7	15	37
Italy	13	10	12	35
Australia	9	9	23	41
Cuba	9	8	8	25
Ukraine	9	2	12	23
South Korea	7	15	5	27
Hungary	7	4	10	21
Poland	7	5	5	17
Spain	5	6	6	17
Romania	4	7	9	20
Netherlands	4	5	10	19
Greece	4	4	0	8
Czech Republic	4	3	4	11
Switzerland	4	3	0	7
Denmark	4	1	1	6
Turkey	4	1	1	6



Michael Johnson wins 200 metres and 400 metres double Gold

The gold for which Joyner Kersee was hankering went to 24-year-old Syrian, Ghada Shouaa, who was unbeatable in the heptathlon with 6780 points. After the victory she said, "I wanted to compete with Joyner Kersee. I was confident I could beat her. I was disappointed since she was injured."

In the case of the Ukrainian superstar pole vaulter Sergei Bubka, it is the crowd which was disappointed. Bubka who has set 35 world records in the pole vault and won the 1988 Olympic gold, didn't do it again. Sports fans waited with bated breath to see if Bubka would go for another Olympic or World record. But, to their dismay, he walked out of the Olympic Games before taking a jump in the qualifying rounds and the officials announced that he had withdrawn from the competition.

Like Bubka, China's Wang Junxia arrived in Atlanta with a tremendous reputation of being the fastest miler, but unlike Bubka she did not let her reputation take the better of her. She won the 5,000 metres with consummate ease in 14:59:88, the fastest time ever run by a woman in America.

Like most Olympics, the best surprises came to the fore in the swimming event. Hungary's Krisztina Egerszegi set the pool ablaze when she claimed a fifth gold and also became the only second woman ever to win a single individual event at three Olympics in the women's 200 metres backstroke.

Similarly, Russia's Alexander Popov became the first man ever to win the 50 and 100 metres golds in two successive Olympics. He also became the first swimmer since the legendary Johnny Weismuller to win the 100 metres event twice. But the ultimate glory was reserved for Brooke Bennet, the 16-year-old American, who won the 800 metres freestyle event defeating the triple Olympic gold medallist Janet Evans.

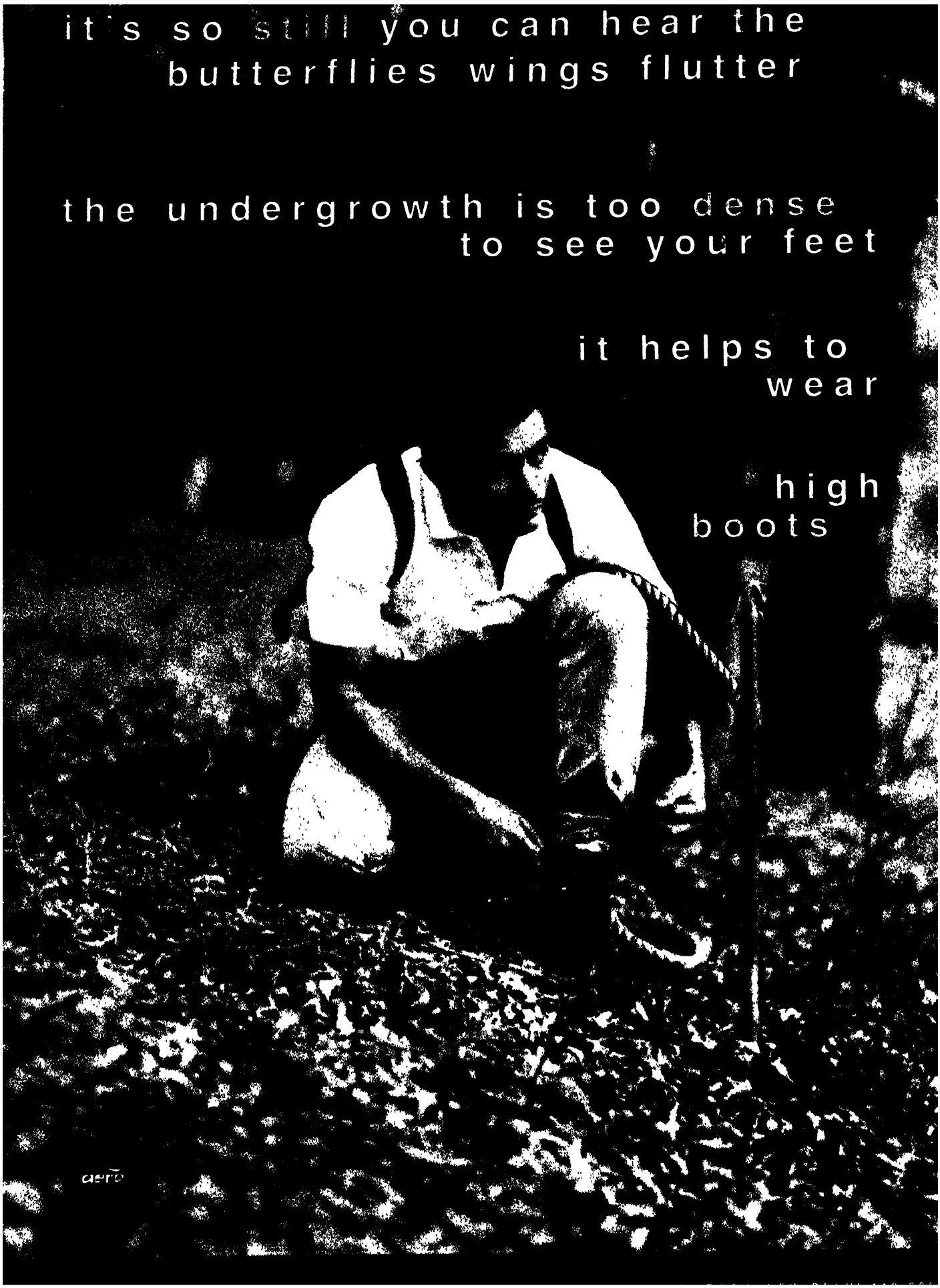
Even as youth triumphed in swimming, the weightlifting events were charged up by the feats of a diminutive Chinese, Zhan Xugang who, in a matter of a day, annexed three titles in snatch, clean and jerk. But the real hero was Naim Suleymanoglu, who became the first weightlifter in Olympic history to win three gold medals in the featherweight category.

Another muscleman, Alexander Karelin won his third successive Olympic gold medal in super heavyweight Greco-Roman wrestling. He, now, has every World and Olympic title since 1988. After the event, when asked what inspired him, he simply said, "I like the colour of gold !"

In gymnastics, it was the turn of the American women who enchanted the audience with grace and rhythm. Shannon Miller, Jaycie Phelps, Amy Chow, Dominique Dawes, Karri Strug and Dominque Moceenu won not just the gold but the hearts of spectators at the Grand Georgie Dome Hall specially constructed for indoor events.

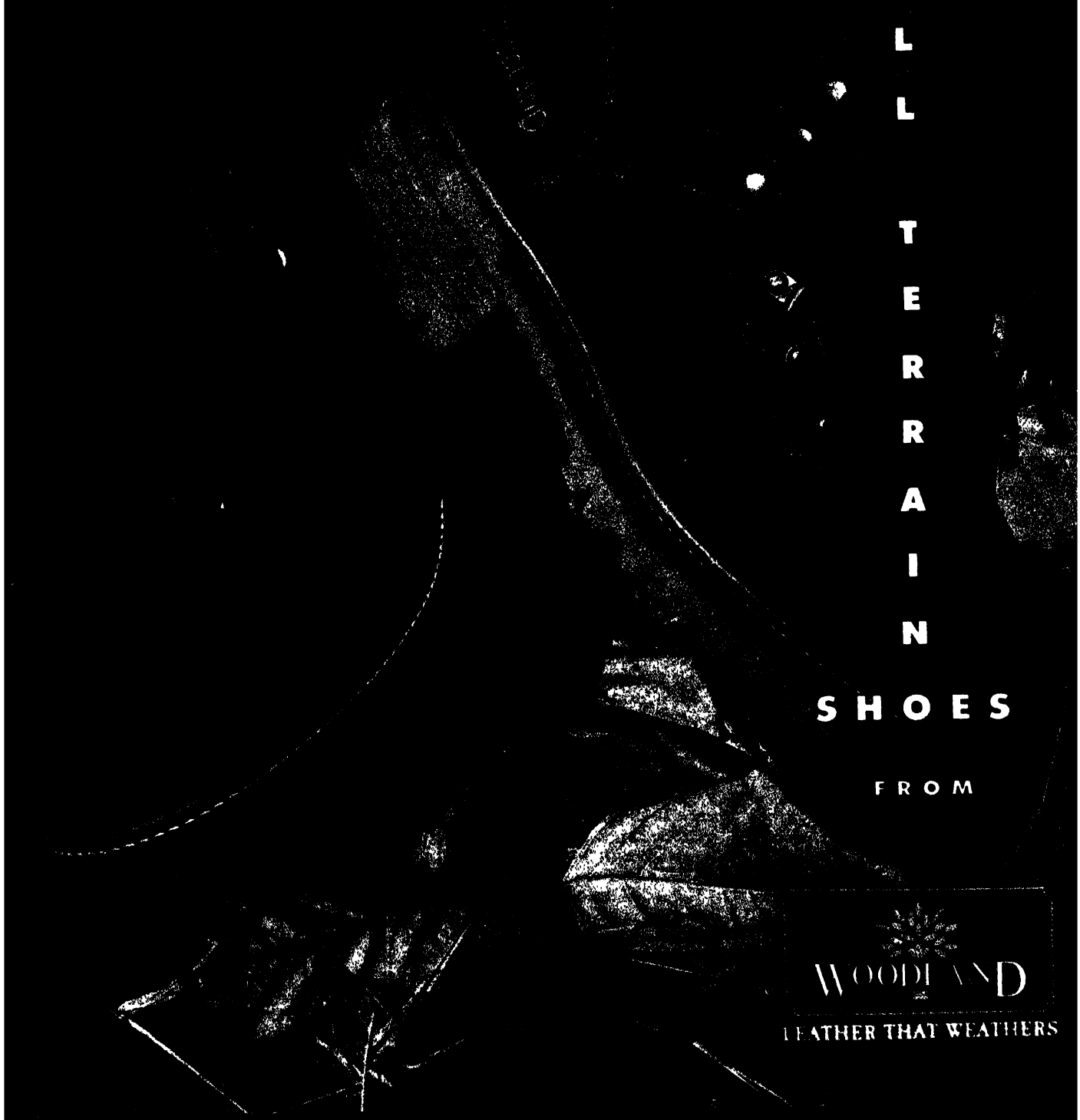
Some of the grittiest performances came from athletes who were considered over-the-hill. A shining example being Sweden's Ludmila Engquist, the 32-year-old sprint hurdler who played earlier for the erstwhile Soviet Union under the name of Ludmile Nerozhelenko. Released from a drug-related ban in December 1995, she won the 100 metres hurdles in a photo finish with Slovenian Brigeta Bukovec. American Gail Devers, the winner of the 100 metres, came fourth in this race.

The pressure of competing was felt by Ethiopia's Fatuma Roba who overcame the summer heat to claim the women's marathon gold at the Olympic Games.


it's so still you can hear the
butterflies wings flutter
the undergrowth is too dense
to see your feet
it helps to
wear
high
boots
aero

snakes

have a fondness for ankles



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Roba spurted ahead around the 15 km mark and ran alone the rest of the 42.195 km race. She won in 2 hr, 26 min. 5 sec. Valentina Egurove of Russia (2:28:05) won the silver and Yuko Arimori of Japan (2:28:39) the bronze.

Roba, who finished 19th in the World Championships last year, was in the third place and Valentina Yegorova (Russia), one of the medal favourites and the winner of the world half-marathon race last year, was fourth.

As per expectations, Fu Mingxia of China, the world's supreme women's highboard diver since she was 12, retained her Olympic 10 metre platform title outclassing all her rivals. Fu, now 17, won by an enormous margin of 42.36 points, leaving the rest of the 12-strong final field to scrap for silver and bronze.

Fu, who won her first world title in 1991 and retained it in 1994, has now accomplished the same double at the Olympics. But she was far from overwhelmed by her performance. "I think that I did okay—not particularly well, but no big mistakes either," she said.

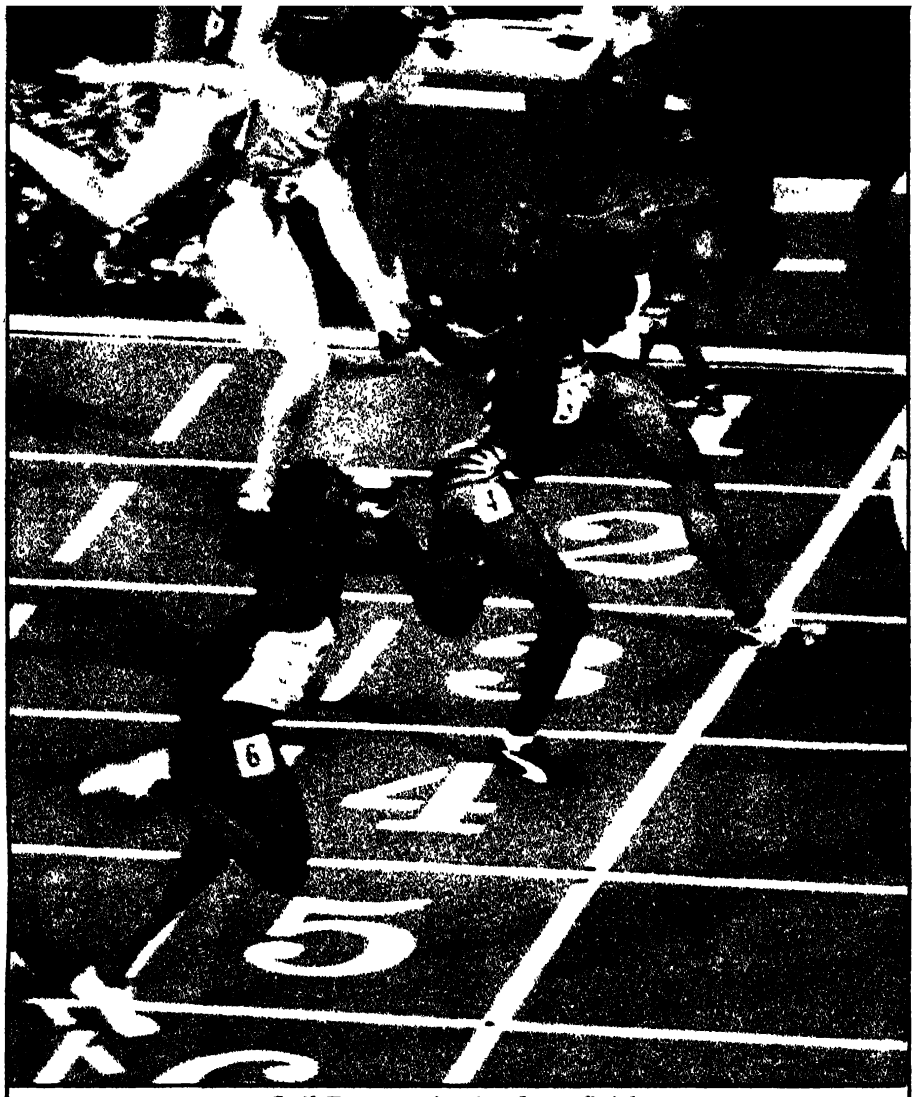
Fu piled up 521.58 points from a combination of the morning's four semi-finals compulsory dives and the late evening final's five optionals.

LEANDER WINS BRONZE

For a country like India that never confidently straddled the international tennis courts, young Leander Paes has come as a whiff of fresh air and hope. The winner of the junior men's single title at Wimbledon 1990, Paes has made a kind of history in India's dismal Olympic record by becoming the only second Indian ever to win an individual event.

Paes has also made doomsayers pause and think about India's future tennis prospects after his bronze-winning performance in the Centennial Olympics at Atlanta. A gritty performance considering the fact that Paes made it to the Olympics as a wild card entry. It is no secret that India has been for years been heaving itself from the bottom of the tennis heap. The Amrithraj brothers and Zeshan Ali did occasionally manage to pull a rabbit out of the hat, but where were true champions ?

Perhaps still in the making. One such young boy was Leander Paes who had all the right credentials as far as family goes. Father Vece Paes was member of the bronze winning hockey team in the 1972 Olympics and mother Jennifer was in the Indian baseball team. He was lucky to be spotted by Vijay Amrithraj who in the early eighties took the talented boy under his wing in the Britannia—Amrithraj Tennis(BAT) in Bangalore. Leander's win against Brazilian Fernando Melizeni, 3–6, 6–2, 6–4, which got him the bronze has now put him in line for the world's big titles.



Gail Devers wins in photo finish

Though bronze for some countries may be nothing to write home about, in India's perspective this is the only second bronze which a player has got in his or her individual capacity ever since Keshav Jadhav won a bronze in bantamweight freestyle wrestling in the 1952 Helsinki Olympics.

In fact even in the game he lost to Andre Agassi, Leander Paes showed that he was no pushover. In the semi-final, though Paes at world ranking No 127, knew that he was up against world No. 7 Andre Agassi, he did not lose his nerve. Instead he played a gritty game and there was a freshness about his second serve which made up for his none too fast first serve. He also showed the ability to fight back and counter Agassi's aggressive serve and volley.

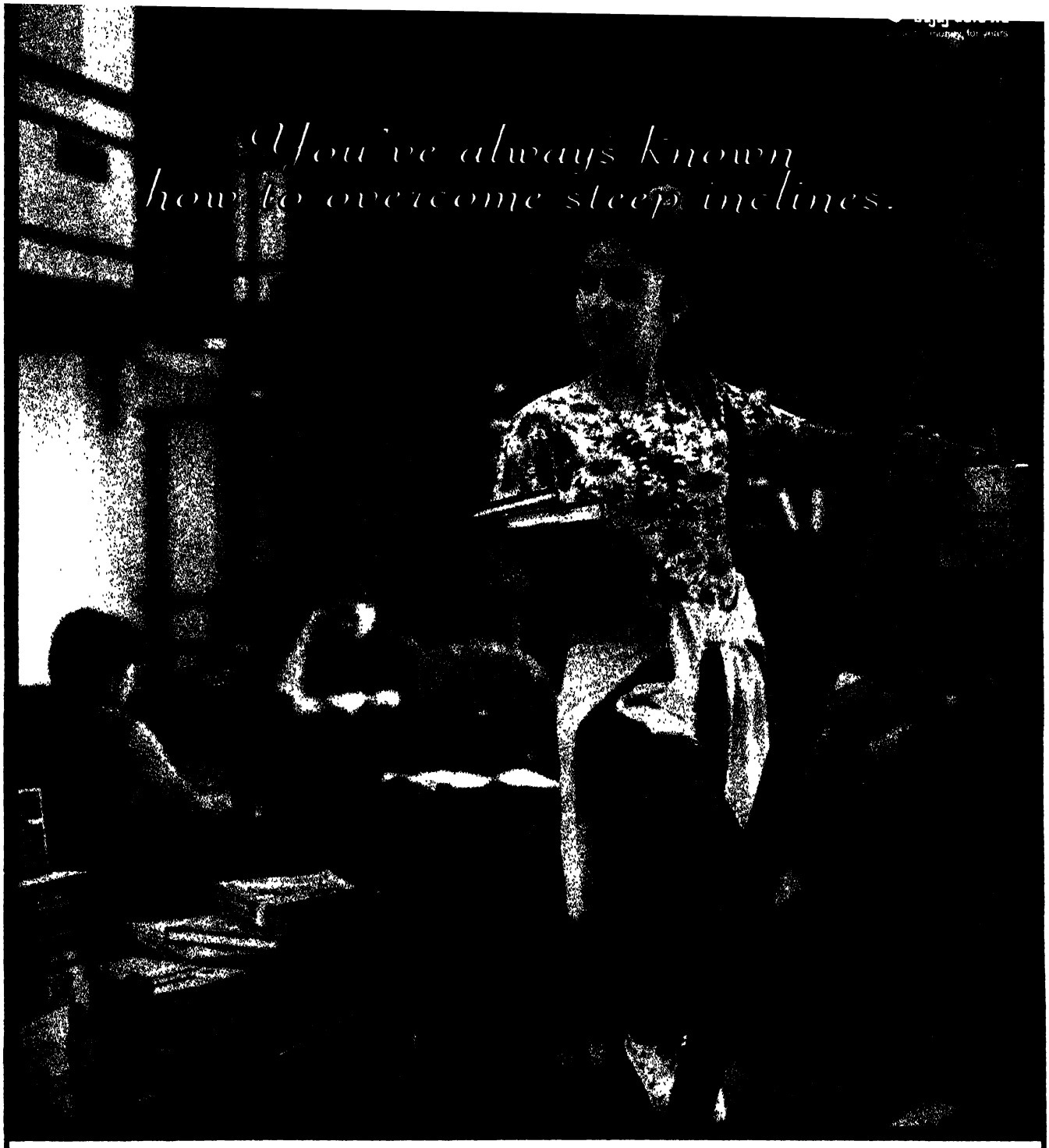
Gone was the flashiness and exuberance which had marked his earlier games. Instead, what the world saw was a cool and a matured player who had successfully curbed his impatience and aggressive instincts and was concentrating on his game like a true champion. Though Paes lost finally in straight sets at 7-6(5), 6-3, it wasn't at all a shameful showing against an openly partisan crowd which rooted for the former American No. 1.

It has been an amazing climb-up for Paes considering the fact that in 1991 he was ranked No. 750 and has in the last five years worked his way up to 127. Before the Olympics he had said, "I have moved up 623 places. I am not saying that is fantastic, but I am improving slowly. As long as my game progresses the results will take care of themselves."

With the bronze tucked in his pocket, Paes may rectify that lacuna and go for the Grand Slams like Wimbledon, French, US and Australian Opens.

After the Olympics, Paes' position in the world rankings is likely to move up. But what is more important is the fact that he has gained a new confidence and is ready to take on the best in the world.

While the rest of the world will resume its planning and training of its sportspersons in the light of the achievements and disappointments at Altanta, India should, as never before, make an agonising reappraisal of the sports scene in the country and take such steps as would help project a better image of the country in the world of sports. ❑



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and sometimes this gesture may only be several fingers over the mouth or even a closed fist, but its meaning remains the same.

The mouth guard is not to be confused with evaluation gestures, which will be covered later in this chapter.

Many people try to disguise the mouth guard gesture by giving a fake cough. When playing the role of a gangster or criminal, the late Humphrey Bogart often used this gesture when discussing criminal activities with other gangsters or when being interrogated by the police to show non-verbally that he was being dishonest.

If the person who is speaking uses this gesture, it indicates that he is telling a lie. If, however, he covers his mouth while you are speaking, it indicates that he feels *you* are lying! One of the most unsettling sights a public speaker can see is his audience all using this gesture whilst he is speaking. In small audience or a one-to-one situation, it is wise to stop the presentation or delivery and ask, 'Would someone care to comment on what I've just said?' This allows the audience's objections to be brought out into the open, giving you the opportunity to qualify your statements and to answer questions.

Nose Touching

In essence, the nose touch gesture is a sophisticated, disguised version of the mouth guard gesture. It may consist of several light dabs below the nose or it may be one quick, almost imperceptible touch. Some women perform this gesture with small discreet strokes to avoid smudging their make-up.



The nose touch

One explanation of the origin of the nose touch gesture is that, as the negative thought enters the mind, the subconscious instructs the hand to cover the mouth, but, at the last moment, in an attempt to appear less obvious, the hand pulls away from the face and a quick nose touch gesture is the result. Another explanation is that lying causes the delicate nerve endings in the nose to tingle, and the rubbing action takes place to satisfy this feeling. 'But what if the person only had an itchy nose?' is frequently asked. The itch in a person's nose is normally satisfied by a very deliberate rubbing or scratching action, as opposed to the light strokes of the nose touch gesture. Like the mouth guard gesture, it can be used both by the speaker to disguise his own deceit and by the listener who doubts the speaker's words.

The Eye Rub

'See no evil' says the wise monkey, and this gesture is the brain's attempt to block out the deceit, doubt or lie that it sees or to avoid having to look at the face of the person to whom he is telling the lie. Men usually rub their eyes vigorously and if the lie is a big one they will often look away, normally towards the floor. Women use a small, gentle rubbing motion just below the eye, either because they have been brought up to avoid making robust gestures, or to avoid smudging make-up. They also avoid a listener's gaze by looking at the ceiling.

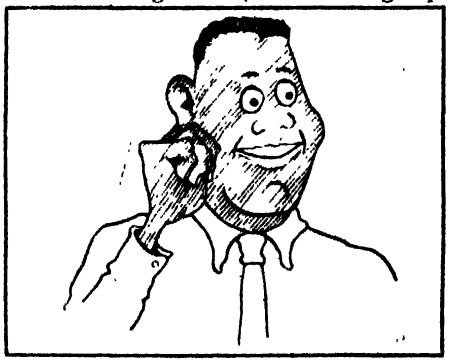


The eye rub

'Lying through your teeth' is a common phrase. It refers to a gesture cluster of clenched teeth and a false smile, combined with the eye rub gesture and an averted gaze. This gesture is used by movie actors to portray insincerity, but is rarely seen in real life.

The Ear Rub

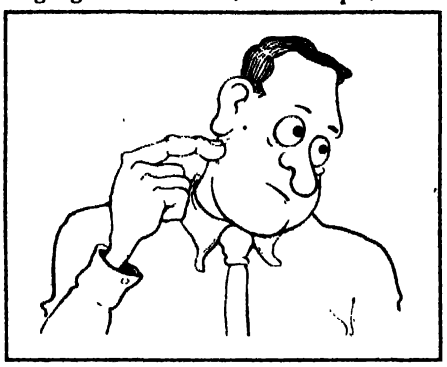
This is, in effect, an attempt by the listener to 'hear no evil' in trying to block the words by putting the hand around or over the ear. This is the sophisticated adult version of the hands-over-both-ears gesture used by the young child who wants to block out his parent's reprimands. Other variations of the ear rub gesture include rubbing the back of the ear, the finger drill (where the fingertip is screwed back and forth inside the ear), pulling at the earlobe or bending the entire ear forward to cover the earhole. This last gesture is a signal that the person had heard enough or may want to speak.



The ear rub

The Neck Scratch

In this case, the index finger of the writing hand scratches below the earlobe, or may even scratch the side of the neck. Our observation of this gesture reveals an interesting point: the person scratches about five times. Rarely is the number of scratches less than five and seldom more than five. This gesture is a signal of doubt or uncertainty and is characteristic of the person who says, 'I'm not sure I agree.' It is very noticeable when the verbal language contradicts it, for example, when

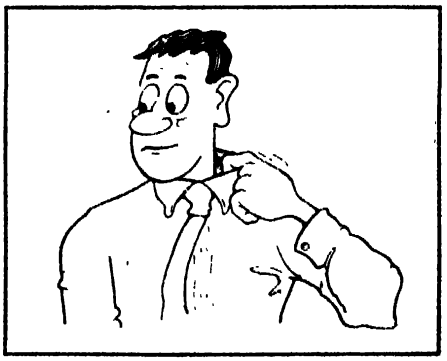


The neck scratch

the person says something like, 'I can understand how you feel.'

The Collar Pull

Desmond Morris noted that research into the gestures of those who tell lies revealed that the telling of a lie caused a tingling sensation in the delicate facial and neck tissues and a rub or scratch was required to satisfy it. This seems to be a reasonable explanation of why some people use the collar pull gesture when they tell a lie and suspect that they have been caught out. It is almost as if the lie causes a slight trickle of sweat to form on the neck when the deceiver feels that you suspect he is lying. It is also



The collar pull

used when a person is feeling angry or frustrated and needs to pull the collar away from his neck in an attempt to let the cool air circulate around it. When you see someone use this gesture, a question like, 'Would you repeat that, please?' or, 'Could you clarify that point, please?' can cause the would-be deceiver to give the game away.

(To be continued)

Expected Questions

Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.

The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Economics — Theory and General". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.



(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
(v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Geography" will be drawn.

ECONOMICS—THEORY AND GENERAL

Q. 1. Rate of interest on commercial borrowings of our country from abroad are reckoned with reference to LIBOR, and LIBOR denotes the
(a) Interest rate charged by the World Bank on its loans
(b) Interest rate charged by the International Monetary Fund
(c) Basic interest rate on interbank loans in London
(d) Minimum rate of discount given by the Bank of England

Q. 2. An equilibrium price of a good is that which
(a) Is equitable in the view of the government
(b) Is jointly determined by buyers and sellers
(c) Does not change unless there is a shift in demand or supply circumstances
(d) Does not exceed cost of production

Q. 3. 'Demonstration effect' of one country upon the other means that the latter
(a) Adopts advanced technology
(b) Increases its rate of saving and investment
(c) Tries to establish new industries
(d) Increases its general level of consumption

Q. 4. In the context of international trade, the term 'dumping' of a good refers to its
(a) Stockpiling near sale points
(b) Unloading at the port of origin
(c) Unloading at the port of destination
(d) Sale below cost price

Q. 5. Dunkel Agreement provides that
(a) Henceforth international trade would be regulated by a body of advanced industrialised countries
(b) Henceforth international trade would not be regulated by any international body.
(c) Existing General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs would continue in a modified form
(d) Existing General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs would be replaced by a new body called World Trade Organisation

Q. 6. Nationalisation of commercial banks in India was done with a view to making banks
1. Lend to sectors declared as 'priority sectors' by the government
2. Socially responsible
3. Cater more to the needs of the rural sector
4. Subject to control of deposit by government

Of the above statements,
(a) 2 and 3 are correct
(b) 1 and 2 are correct
(c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(d) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

Q. 7. Back door nationalisation refers to
(a) Take over of sick mills
(b) Nationalisation of steel industry
(c) Public sector owning enterprises
(d) Government financial institutions owning bulk of debt in industries

Q. 8. Who among the following is associated with the theory of laissez-faire ?
(a) Marshall (b) Adam Smith
(c) Keynes (d) Malthus

Q. 9. Economic holding means
(a) Average holding giving average income
(b) Holding having adequate water resources
(c) Holding which gives reasonable level of income to a reasonable size of the family
(d) Mechanised holding which economises the use of labour

Q. 10. The word 'PERIPHERY' in international economics refers to
(a) Areas situated on the boundaries of USA
(b) Developed countries of the world
(c) Areas near the developed countries of the world
(d) Less developed countries of the world

Q. 11. Which one of the following modes of privatisation is the most comprehensive and complete ?
(a) Transferring ownership and management to the workers
(b) Contracting out management of public enterprises to the private sector
(c) Introduction of private capital in public sector
(d) Transferring ownership and management to the private sector

Q. 12. What will happen if the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save are equal ?
(a) Income will not be at equilibrium
(b) Investment will be equal to half of total income
(c) The marginal propensity to consume will be equal to the marginal propensity to save
(d) None of these

Q. 13. In the foreign trade of a country, which of the following must always balance ?
(a) The balance of trade
(b) The balance of current account
(c) The balance on current account minus the balance on capital account
(d) The balance of payments

Q. 14. The difference between the total utility derived by a consumer from a product and the total outlay on it is a measure of the
(a) Consumers' surplus from the product
(b) Elasticity of demand for the product
(c) Elasticity of supply of the product
(d) Marginal utility of the product

Q. 15. If the equilibrium market price of a commodity is said to be unstable, this means that
(a) The commodity is an inferior good
(b) Consumers must be irrational or producers are not trying to make profits
(c) Deviations from equilibirum will not be self-restoring
(d) None of these

Q. 16. Globalisation of Indian economy means
(a) Giving up programmes of import substitution
(b) Stepping up external borrowings
(c) Establishing Indian business units abroad
(d) Having minimum possible restrictions on economic relations with other countries

Q. 17. When did the Government of India give for the first time a formal recognition to the workers' right to organise ?
(a) 1919 (b) 1920 (c) 1926 (d) 1929

Q. 18. When was the bonded labour system in India abolished ?
(a) 1970 (b) 1975 (c) 1980 (d) 1985

Q. 19. There are two commodities A and B. When the price of A rises the demand for B rises. A and B are said to be
(a) Inferior goods
(b) Complements to each other
(c) Perfectly elastic in demand
(d) Substitutes for each other

Q. 20. A uniform reduction of 15 per cent in the existing rates of which of the following Central Taxes would result in largest amount of loss in revenue of the Union Government ?
(a) Excise duties
(b) Customs duties
(c) Corporation tax
(d) Income tax and Wealth tax

Q. 21. Economies of large scale production exist because
(a) Large machines are more economical than small ones
(b) It is easier for a large firm to borrow money than for a small firm
(c) Managements can look after quite large enterprises
(d) All of these

Q. 22. Which of the following prints currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 100 ?
(a) The Indian Security Press, Nasik Road
(b) The Security Printing Press, Hyderabad
(c) The Bank Note Press, Dewas
(d) All of these

Q. 23. In a closed economy with a governmental (public) sector, if the level of aggregate demand is considered to be too low, the Government should
(a) Budget for a deficit
(b) Increase government expenditure by raising taxes
(c) Lower the taxes by reducing its expenditure
(d) None of these

Q. 24. When was the All India Trade Union Congress formed ?
(a) 1920 (b) 1923 (c) 1926 (d) 1929

Q. 25. If the Reserve Bank of India adopts an expansionist open market operations policy this means that it will
(a) Sell securities in the open market
(b) Offer the commercial banks more credit in the open market
(c) Buy securities from non-government holders
(d) Openly announce to the market that it intends to expand credit

Q. 26. A public company wishes to raise capital for expansion of its activities. Which of the following means can it adopt ?
(a) Make a public issue of its shares
(b) Plough back its previous profits
(c) Make a public issue of debentures
(d) All of these

Q. 27. What does the term 'bear' on the stock exchange denote ?
(a) A speculator who sells shares which he does not possess
(b) A dealer member of the stock exchange
(c) A speculator who buys shares in the hope that price will go up
(d) A speculator who applies for new issues in the hope that the price will go up.

Q. 28. Which of the following will tend to raise the market rate of interest in the long run ?
(a) An increase in the amount of saving by individuals
(b) A fall in the marginal productivity of capital
(c) A fall in consumer demand for present over future consumption
(d) A rise in personal consumption

Q. 29. One of the reasons why economists are unable to make as accurate predictions as some physical scientists do is because
(a) Human beings do not always behave as consistently as inanimate objects
(b) Experiments under controlled conditions are virtually impossible in the field of social sciences
(c) Economic events frequently have complicated causes
(d) Economic events are quite often influenced by non economic events.

Q. 30. For the existence of a market which of the following is indispensable ?
(a) Banks (b) Economic laws
(c) Prices (d) Trade unions

Q. 31. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : When the price of X rises the quantity demanded of Y increases.

Reason (R) : X and Y are substitutes.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?
(a) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct expanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 32. Which one of the following types of borrowings from the IMF has the softest servicing conditions ?
(a) ESAF (b) SAF
(c) Oil facility (d) Second tranche loan

Q. 33. When partial convertibility prevails, the exchange rate is
(a) A simple average
(b) Fully floating
(c) A weighted average
(d) Fully administered

Q. 34. The growth rate of which one of the following sectors has very low employment elasticity ?
(a) Construction (b) Financial Services
(c) Mixed farming (d) Manufacturing

Q. 35. Which one of the following sets of economists strongly favoured a market economy ?
(a) Adam Smith, Ricardo, J. K. Galbraith
(b) Adam Smith, Hayek, Friedman
(c) Adam Smith, Marx, Strumlin
(d) Adam Smith, Keynes, Hicks

Q. 36. Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) clause under GATT implies
(a) No favour to any country
(b) No favour to some countries
(c) Most favour to all countries
(d) Most favour to some countries

Q. 37. Which of the following are the main causes of slow rate of growth of per capita income in India ?
1. High rate of capital formation
2. High level of fiscal deficits
3. High rate of growth of population
4. High capital-output ratio

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
(a) 1, 2, 3 & 4 (b) 1, 2 & 3
(c) 3 & 4 (d) 2 & 4

Q. 38. Which of the following is the function of an Accepting Houses ?
(a) Discount Treasury Bills
(b) Accept Bills of Exchange for Treasury bills
(c) Provide premises where banks can discount Bills of Exchange
(d) Guarantee Bills of Exchange against the risk of default

Q. 39. The devolution of resources from the Union to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance of India. Which of the following plays the major role in this devolution ?
(a) Estimates Committee
(b) Finance Commission
(c) Public Accounts Committee
(d) Reserve Bank of India

Q. 40. Which of the following Mints undertakes refining of gold for licensed gold dealers and production of medals for defence services ?
(a) The Calcutta Mint (b) The Bombay Mint
(c) The Hyderabad Mint (d) All of these

Q. 41. Which of the following non-banking financial institutions is likely to feel the first impact of a change in bank rate ?
(a) Life Insurance Corporation of India
(b) House-building societies
(c) Discount houses
(d) Unit Trust of India

Q. 42. The primary concern of economics is with real
(a) Goods only (b) Goods and services
(c) Factors of production (d) All of these

Q. 43. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
(a) People choose to hold some of their wealth in money or other assets which have no necessary value other than what they can be exchanged for
(b) The commercial banks in India have complete autonomy in the matter of giving advances to the private sector of our economy
(c) The form of money—the most perfectly liquid asset—varies from time to time
(d) All of these statements are correct

Q. 44. When all the factors of production in a country are fully employed, total output can only be increased if
(a) The Government raises taxes
(b) The number of factory workers is raised
(c) The prices are allowed to rise
(d) The resources are used more efficiently

Q. 45. Normative statements in Economics relate to
(a) Economic events which are both desirable or not desirable
(b) Predictable economic events
(c) Economic events which are normally helpful to the country
(d) What is or will be as distinct from what ought to be

Q. 46. A zero rate of inflation obtains necessarily in a year where the annual rate of inflation
(a) Is falling in every week of the year
(b) Is both falling and rising in a year
(c) Is constant in every week of the year
(d) In every week of the year is zero

Q. 47. The budget deficit refers to the difference between all-revenue and expenditure of
(a) Capital account only
(b) Revenue account only
(c) Both revenue and capital accounts
(d) Increased Government expenditure

Q. 48. Which of the following is the main object of economic analysis ?
(a) To help government to reduce the burden of taxation
(b) To aid the understanding of the causes of economic events
(c) To enable workers and management to settle and arrive at most appropriate wages
(d) To assist individuals to spend their incomes prudently and wisely

Q. 49. Gross national product at factor cost plus taxes less subsidies on expenditure is equal to
(a) Net national product at market prices
(b) Net national income at factor cost
(c) Gross national income at market price
(d) None of these

Q. 50. What does the liquid asset ratio of commercial banks consist of
(a) Cash, money at call, and bills, divided by total deposits
(b) Cash and money at call, divided by current account deposits
(c) Cash, special deposits, bills and investments, divided by total deposits
(d) Cash divided by current account deposits

Q. 51. The numerical rate of the private sector companies and public sector companies is nearly
(a) 3 : 1 (b) 6 : 1 (c) 7 : 3 (d) 9 : 4.

Q. 52. Which of the following countries have the largest number of joint stock companies incorporated abroad but having a place of business in India ?
(a) Japan (b) France (c) U. K. (d) U.S.A.

Q. 53. Which of the following characteristics must money have ?
(a) Intrinsic value (b) Divisibility
(c) Durability (d) Acceptability

Q. 54. Gresham's law states that
(a) Forgery is a criminal offence
(b) If money can be easily counterfeited people will try to make their own
(c) If counterfeit money is in circulation, legal money will disappear
(d) 'Money is as money does'.

Q. 55. Which of the following describes the term 'legal tender'?
(a) Any object legally used as money in a country
(b) Money which cannot legally be refused in discharge of a debt
(c) Bank notes where they are in legal circulation
(d) Notes or coins other than the counterfeited ones

Q. 56. Which of the following assets held by an individual is most liquid ?
(a) An insurance policy
(b) A post office savings credit balance
(c) National savings certificates issued by Government through post office
(d) Credit standing in a current account in a bank

Q. 57. If an industry is subject to continuing economies of large-scale production
(a) A better distribution of resources is likely to follow if competition is introduced
(b) The industry is likely to become a natural monopoly and is therefore a possible candidate for nationalisation
(c) Government intervention will improve the distribution of resources
(d) The industry is likely to be competitive and should therefore be left alone

Q. 58. A tax on a good will not affect its market price if the elasticity of
(a) Demand is zero (b) Demand is unity
(c) Supply is zero (d) Supply is infinite

Q. 59. Which of the following would help to make a profit maximising monopolist produce the same output as if the industry were competitive ?
(a) A unit subsidy (b) A lump-sum tax
(c) An *'ad valorem'* tax (d) A profit tax

Q. 60. The special paper required for printing of currency notes by the security presses in the country is manufactured at
(a) Dewas (b) Calcutta
(c) Hoshangabad (d) Hyderabad

Q. 61. If a firm is in perfect competition employing labour up to the point where the marginal revenue product of labour is greater than the wage, then
(a) The firm is not maximising profits
(b) The marginal product of labour must be rising
(c) The labour is being exploited
(d) The average product of labour must be greater than the marginal product

Q. 62. Which of the following is most likely to happen if boys in general follow the occupations of their fathers ?
(a) Elasticity of demand for labour will be raised
(b) Mobility of labour will be reduced
(c) General level of wage rates will be lowered
(d) None of these

Q. 63. Which of the following factors is likely to affect least the size of the national labour force in a population of given size ?
(a) Age distribution of the population
(b) General level of wages
(c) Location of industry
(d) Normal age of retirement

Q. 64. Which of the following is most likely to affect both the supply and demand for labour ?
(a) The marginal revenue product of labour
(b) The size of the population
(c) The non-pecuniary advantages of different occupations
(d) The degree of mobility of labour

Q. 65. A rise in the rate of interest will usually cause
(a) A fall in business borrowing
(b) A rise in private savings
(c) A fall in personal consumption
(d) All of these

Q. 66. What will be the result if the community intends to save more than it intends to invest ?
(a) Income will tend to rise
(b) Consumption will tend to rise
(c) Savings will tend to increase
(d) Incomes will tend to fall

Q. 67. Which of the following is not a method by which a joint stock company may raise funds for expansion ?
(a) Issue shares to the general public
(b) Withhold dividends from equity holders
(c) Plough back previous profits
(d) Withhold interest from debenture holders

Q. 68. Some financial assets are classed as 'near money' which can speedily and safely be cashed. Which of the following is not an example of such assets ?
(a) Shares of joint-stock companies
(b) Savings bank accounts
(c) Current accounts in banks
(d) I.O.Us

Q. 69. Which of the following is not an asset held by commercial banks ?
(a) Bills of Exchange
(b) Credit balances with the Reserve Bank
(c) Current account deposits
(d) Money lent at short notice

Q. 70. Which of the following is not a function of money ?
(a) It serves as a unit of account
(b) It brings about the double coincidence of wants
(c) It acts as a standard for deferred payments
(d) It assists exchange and specialisation

Q. 71. If the Government introduces a tax per unit on a good and the market does not rise, this implies that
(a) The elasticity of demand is equal to zero
(b) The elasticity of demand is equal to (–) 1
(c) The elasticity of supply is equal to zero
(d) The elasticity of supply is equal to 1

Q. 72. The all-India working class consumer price index (base 1949 = 100) was replaced by a new series of consumer price index numbers for industrial workers (base 1960 = 100) in
(a) 1962 (b) 1965 (c) 1968 (d) 1971

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Q. 73. Which of the following is most likely to cause an increase in the size of the national debt ?
(a) An increase in taxation
(b) A rise in long-term Government borrowings
(c) An increase in national income
(d) A reduction in Government expenditure

Q. 74. Which of the following is the most important source of revenue of the States in India ?
(a) Excise duties (b) Land revenue
(c) Sales tax (d) Professional tax

Q. 75. In the equilibrium position of a profit maximising monopolist which of the following will be true ?
(a) The difference between average total cost and average total revenue will be at a maximum
(b) The difference between marginal revenue and marginal cost will be at a maximum
(c) The average total cost will be at a minimum
(d) The monopolist will be making more than normal profit

Q. 76. When average cost is falling marginal cost
(a) Must be falling faster than average cost
(b) Must be less than average cost
(c) Cannot be falling
(c) Must be greater than average cost

Q. 77. A firm raises its price and thereby its total revenue also rises. From this situation it knows that
(a) It should immediately restore price to the original level
(b) It should lower its price even below the previous level
(c) The elasticity of demand for its product must be less than unity
(d) The elasticity of demand for its product may be greater than unity

Q. 78. When, for the first time, was a beginning in social security in the shape of providing for the payment of compensation of individual workers on account of accidents/injury etc. made in India ?
(a) 1923 (b) 1929
(c) 1945 (d) 1948

Q. 79. The average propensity to save is defined as
(a) Total saving as a proportion of total consumption
(b) The amount by which saving will change if income changes
(c) The proportion of any given level of income which is not consumed
(d) The general desire of the community to save part of its income

Q. 80. In the short-run, which of the following is the main determinant of changes in aggregate saving ?
(a) Rate of interest (b) Income
(c) Size of the population (d) Thrift

Q. 81. Which of the following institutions is not concerned with the economic development of under-developed countries ?
(a) World Bank
(b) International Development Association
(c) International Finance Corporation.
(d) International Monetary Fund

Q. 82. Which of the following group of three countries account for India's largest trade turnover (imports and exports) ?
(a) Australia, U.K. and U.S.A.
(b) Federal Republic of Germany, France and U.K.
(c) Japan, U.S.A. and Russia
(d) Saudi Arabia, Russia and U.K.

Q. 83. The terms of trade is the name given to
(a) The relationship between the price of imports and the price of exports
(b) The difference between the value of exports and the value of imports
(c) The conditions under which trade is carried on
(d) The proportion of a country's national income that is spent on imports

Q. 84. When was general insurance business in India nationalised ?
(a) 1956 (b) 1962 (c) 1969 (d) 1973

Q. 85. A capital gains tax is one which is levied on
(a) The value of stocks and shares owned by an individual
(b) The value of the capital assets owned by a business
(c) The selling price less the purchase price of assets
(d) All of these

Q. 86. Which of the following methods is most appropriate for a Government to take recourse to if there is a danger of a depression ?
(a) Budget for a surplus
(b) Raise income tax
(c) Reduce agricultural subsidies
(d) Redistribute income from rich to poor

Q. 87. A tax is known as an automatic stabiliser if the
(a) Yield of the tax varies positively with income
(b) Total revenue from the tax varies inversely with income
(c) Yield of the tax is automatically kept constant
(d) Rate of tax changes automatically as the price level changes

Q. 88. The period of which of the following Plans recorded the lowest annual growth rate of national income ?
(a) Second Plan (b) Third Plan
(c) Fifth Plan (d) Sixth Plan

Q. 89. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, which of the following heads of Development accounts for the largest outlay of funds ?
(a) Energy
(b) Rural Development and Agriculture
(c) Social Service (Education, Health and Family Planning, Housing and Urban Development)
(d) Transport

Q. 90. Which of the following is true of the quantity theory of money ?
(a) The rate of interest is determined by supply of and demand for money
(b) The quantity of money that is in existence determines its supply
(c) The price level is determined by the supply of and demand for money
(d) None of these

Q. 91. Which of the following financial institutions in India hold the largest assets ?
(a) General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries
(b) Life Insurance Corporation
(c) Unit Trust of India
(d) Discount houses

Q. 92. Which of the following assets of a commercial bank has the least liquidity ?
(a) Special deposits
(b) Securities
(c) Loans made on overdraft
(d) Treasury Bills

Q. 93. Inflation benefits most
(a) Fixed income groups
(b) Heavy creditors
(c) Debtors
(d) Landlords

Q. 94. Inflationary pressure cannot exist if
(a) Prices do not increase
(b) The economy is not at full employment
(c) Inflation is caused by demand pull
(d) None of these

Q. 95. A family spends 60 per cent of its income on food and 40 per cent on clothing. The price of food goes up by 20 per cent and that of clothing by 5 per cent. How much does the weighted average price index rise ?
(a) $12\frac{1}{2}$ % (b) 14 % (c) 15 % (d) 25 %

Q. 96. Which of the following tend most to break the link between international prices ?
(a) Devaluation (b) Import duties
(c) Import quotas (d) Export subsidies

Q. 97. The margin of propensity to import is
(a) The relationship between a change in income and the consequent change in imports
(b) The tendency for imports to rise when their price falls
(c) The relationship between the price of imports and the price of exports
(d) None of these

Q. 98. 'Balanced growth' is the expression used to describe the situation when
(a) Agricultural sector and industrial sector grow at a similar rate
(b) All the sectors of the economy grow simultaneously
(c) Agricultural sector and industrial sector grow simultaneously
(d) All the sectors of the economy grow at a similar rate

Q. 99. Devaluation of a country's currency will be more fruitful if
(a) Prices of imports do not rise
(b) Prices of exports rise proportionately
(c) Prices of exports do not rise
(d) Prices of imports rise proportionately

Q. 100. A fit case of privatisation exists
(a) Where basic resources of the country like land, forest, water ecology and science & technology are to be exploited
(b) Where commodities and services are produced for protecting the interests of the poorest
(c) Where commodities and services are produced and distributed on the principle of market
(d) Where investment is of infrastructural nature in areas like transport, communications and irrigation

(Answers on page 81)

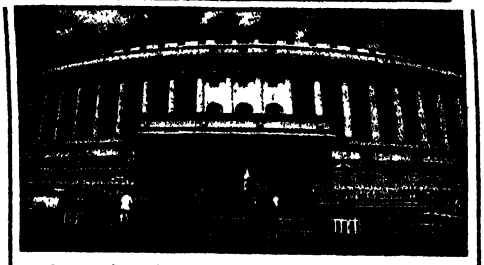
Constitution Of India

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Fundamental Rights

Right to Equality (Article 14)



Article 14 declares that "the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the law within the territory of India." The phrase "equality before the law" occurs in almost all written constitutions that guarantee fundamental rights. Equality before the law is an expression of English Common Law while "equal protection of laws" owes its origin to the American Constitution. Both the phrases aim to establish what is called the "equality of status and of opportunity" as embodied in the Preamble of the Constitution. While equality before the law is a somewhat negative concept implying the absence of any special privilege in favour of any individual and the equal subjection of all classes to the ordinary law, equal protection of law is a more positive concept implying equality of treatment under equal circumstances. Thus, Article 14 stands for the establishment of a situation under which there is complete absence of any arbitrary discrimination by the laws themselves or in their administration.

Interpreting the scope of the Article, the Supreme Court of India held that: (a) equal protection means equal protection under equal circumstances; (b) the State can make reasonable classification for purposes of legislation; (c) presumption of reasonableness is in favour of the legislation; and (d) the burden of proof is on those who challenge the legislation. Explaining the scope of reasonable classification, the Court held that "even one corporation or a group of persons can be taken to be a class by itself for the purpose of legislation, provided there is sufficient basis or reason for it. The onus of proving that there were also other companies similarly situated and this company alone has been discriminated against, was on the petitioner."

In its struggle for social and political freedom mankind has always tried to move towards the ideal of equality for all. The urge for equality and liberty has been the motive force of many revolutions. The Charter of the United Nations records the determination of the member nations to reaffirm their faith in the equal rights of men and women. Indeed, real and effective democracy cannot be achieved unless equality in all spheres is realised in full measure.

However, complete equality among men and women in all spheres of life is a distant ideal to be realised only by the march of humanity along the long and difficult path of economic, social and political progress. The constitution and the laws of country can at best assure to its citizens only a limited measure of equality. The framers of the Indian Constitution were fully conscious of this. This is why while they gave political and legal equality the status of a fundamental right, economic and social equality was largely left within the scope of Directive Principles of State Policy.

The Right to Equality affords protection not only against discriminatory laws passed by legislatures but also prevents arbitrary discretion being vested in the executive. In the modern State, the executive is armed with vast powers, in the matter of enforcing by laws, rules and regulations as well as in the performance of a number of other functions. The equality clause prevents such power from being exercised in the discriminatory manner. For example, the issue of licences regulating various traders and business activities cannot be left to the unqualified discretion of the licensing authority. The law regulating such activities should lay down the principles under which the licensing authority has to act in the grant of these licences.

Prohibition of Discrimination on Certain Grounds (Article 15)

Not content with a mere general declaration of the right to equality and fully conscious of the types of discrimination prevalent in the country, the framers went a step further in Article 15, which is more illustrative in character than introducing anything substantially new. Yet, there is one striking feature in it which brings within its scope, although in a limited way, the actions of private individuals. According to the Article, "the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Further, on the basis of any of these grounds a citizen cannot be denied access to shops, public restaurants or the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public."

Interpreting the scope of the Article, the Supreme Court held out that "it is plain that the fundamental right conferred by Article 15(1) is conferred on a citizen as an individual and is a guarantee against his being subjected to discrimination in the matter of rights, privileges and immunities pertaining to him as a citizen generally." In another decision the Court rejected the plea that residence in the State was equivalent to place of birth and held that these are two distinct conceptions with different connotations both in law and in fact, and when Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination based on the place of birth, it cannot be read as prohibiting discrimination based on residence. Residence as a qualification for certain purposes such as employment may not be classed with discrimination based on caste and place of birth.

The significance of the Article is that it is a guarantee against every form of discrimination by the State on the basis of religion, race, caste or sex. It also strikes at the root of provincialism by prohibiting discrimination based upon one's place of birth. It also goes well with the ideal of a single citizenship which the Constitution establishes for the entire country. By including within its scope certain discriminatory actions of private individuals, the Article anticipates Article 17 which abolishes untouchability and facilitates the removal of discriminatory practices indulged in by the higher castes against the lower castes and helps in a substantial measure the progress of social equality.

Article 15 has, however, two notable exceptions in its application. The first of

these permits the State to make special provision for the benefit of women and children. The second allows the State to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The special treatment meted out to women and children is in the larger and the long range interest of the community itself. It also recognises the social customs and background of the country as a whole. The second exception was not in the original Constitution but was later on added to it as a result of the First Amendment of the Constitution in 1951

Equality of Opportunity in Matters of Public Employment (Article 16)

Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. In the first part of the Article, the general rule is laid down that there shall be equal opportunity for all citizens, wherever they are living, in matters of employment under the State, thereby the universality of Indian citizenship is emphasised. In the next section, the general principle is explained in detail. According to this, the State is prohibited from showing any discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, caste, race, sex, descent, place of birth or residence.

The next clauses are in the nature of exceptions. According to the first, residence qualifications may be made necessary in the case of appointments under the State for particular positions. But instead of leaving it to individual States to make any rules they like in this regard, the power is vested in Parliament to prescribe the requirements as to residence within the State. This is intended to make the qualifying test uniform throughout India. The second exception is in favour of reservation of positions in public employment for any backward class of citizens. This is meant to help those who have had very little share so far in public employment. The determination of a backward community is a matter that is left to each State Government. The third exception seeks to take out of the scope of the general principle the management of the affairs of any religious or denominational institution under any special law providing for the same.

The Central Government has been taking several measures to translate the ideal embodied in Article 16 into practice. It convenes, on a regular basis, a conference of State Ministers of Backward Classes with a view to assessing the measures already taken and suggesting necessary modifications to existing practices in order to produce better results. It also advises the State Governments from time to time on specific actions, such as the deletion of references to caste from official records and application forms for admission to educational institutions and issuing warning against the practice of untouchability to all government servants, etc.

The States are also advised to adopt economic criteria for the determination of the backwardness of a particular class. But the Governments in the States which are really concerned with the implementation of these proposals have yet to change their attitudes. Most of them are still so much influenced by caste and communal considerations that it seems unrealistic to expect much from them in the near future. Rapid industrialisation and the availability of plenty of new jobs along with a simultaneous expansion of educational opportunities for the backward sections of the community as well as a change in the outlook and attitude of those classes and groups which held a traditional monopoly in public services will gradually facilitate the realisation of the ultimate goal of equal opportunity in public services.

Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17)

Article 17 abolishes "Untouchability" and its practice in any form is made an offence punishable under the law. No article in the Constitution was adopted with such unanimity and so great an acclamation and enthusiasm as this article. It was the only one which had the special distinction of having been adopted with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai".

Some critics of the Constitution ask the question: "What is the right that is created by this article?" It is true that it does not create any special privilege for any one. Yet, it is a great fundamental right, a charter of deliverance to one-sixth of the Indian population from perpetual subjugation and despair, from perpetual humiliation and disgrace. We have already seen, while discussing the nature of fundamental rights, that a right is a remedy against a disability. The abolition of untouchability becomes a right in that sense. The custom of untouchability had not only thrown millions of Indians into abysmal gloom and despair, shame and disgrace, but it had also eaten into the very vitals of the nation. There could be no better sign of the determination to eradicate the evil than incorporating this Article into the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution.

It may not be inappropriate in this context to recall what Gandhiji feelingly said on one occasion on this subject. "I do not want to be reborn; but if I am reborn, I wish that I would be reborn as a Harijan, as an untouchable, so that I may lead a continuous struggle against the oppression and indignities that have been heaped upon these classes of people," he said. Again, it may not be inappropriate to recall here that it was an irony of fate that a section of the people were driven from one school to another, were forced to take lessons outside the class room and were thrown out of hotels in the dead of night, all because they were untouchables. B. R. Ambedkar was entrusted with the task of framing the Constitution which embodies this Article and which dealt the death blow to this pernicious social custom.

The Untouchability Offences Act came into force in June 1955. In one sense it may be said to be an expansion of Article 15 of the Constitution. The Act intended to make the enforcement of any disability against the Scheduled Castes illegal. It provided that when the victim is a member of a Scheduled Caste, the commission of the forbidden act should be presumed to have been done on this ground of untouchability. It has laid down that whatever is open to the general public or to Hindus generally should be equally open to members of the Scheduled Castes also. Thus, for example, no shop can refuse to render any service to any person on the ground of untouchability. Every person is entitled to such services on the terms on which they may be obtained in the ordinary course of business by any other person. Any refusal on that ground entails cancellation of any licence required in respect of such profession. Any act which interferes in any manner with the exercise of such rights by any person was made an offence punishable with imprisonment for six months or a fine up to Rs. 500 or both. A subsequent offence is punishable with both imprisonment and fine. All offences under the Act are cognisable and may be compounded with leave of the Court.

The Untouchability Offences Act was amended in 1976 making its penal clauses more stringent. The Act has been also renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act. One significant new provision of the Act is that a person convicted of an untouchability offence will be disqualified for contesting the elections. It was for the first time that such a provision became law in the history of elections in India.

In spite of the constitutional provisions, the operation of the Untouchability Offences Act and judicial pronouncements, India cannot yet claim to have rooted out the evil of untouchability completely. In the fight against social evils, legislation is only one of many weapons. To adopt an article in the Constitution against untouchability and make it a fundamental right, or pass an Act of Parliament making its practice an offence, and then expect overnight to have a society devoid of this centuries-old evil, would be too optimistic. There is no room for complacency in spite of the existence of these enactments. Legislation is a poor remedy for prejudices. The battle against every form of untouchability and social discrimination has to be carried to the hearts and minds of prejudiced people through mass contact, the mustering of public opinion and social action. Simultaneously, there must be a vigilant watch over offences with a view to punishing every aggressive manifestation of caste discrimination.

(To be continued)

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Success and Happiness

Becoming a leader, in the ultimate analysis, is only a means to an end and not an end in itself. You want to attain success by becoming a leader. If you have become a leader and continue to remain a leader, you have certainly attained success and the attainment of success or accomplishment of the cherished goal gives you the sense of satisfaction or sense of fulfilment and it makes you feel happy. In other words, you should remember that your efforts to become a leader are finally linked up with the ultimate goal of attaining success and finding happiness. A successful knowledgeable leader ensures that he attains happiness not only as a goal but also during the period when he makes the necessary efforts to attain success. In other words, you should feel happy not only when you have gained your goal but also during the period when you have been working for your goal. In other words, you must enjoy happiness while you work and you must also enjoy it when you gather the fruits of your labour and rejoice in your victory.

What is Success ?

Success in life, when you analyse in depth, is simply getting or gaining what you want. It is simply the realisation of your goal and the fulfilment of your want or desire. The correct answer to the question 'who is a successful person?' would be the individual who secures what he sets out according to his plans and programmes. The plans and programmes are important because there is no point in gaining something either when it is too late or at too much cost. Success will, therefore, have different connotations for different individuals. It depends on what each individual wants and at what cost. Success may also mean different things to the same individual at different times. The important thing is that you must get what you want, when you want it, as you want it. It may be earning millions of rupees a month or marrying the most popular film star or getting oneself elected as the Prime Minister of the country. Different people want different things and at different times. Success and happiness are, therefore, directly linked to what you want at any given time and at what cost.

Knowing What One Really Wants

The first requirement for leadership is, therefore, knowing well as to what precisely one wants. It is often possible that one may have several wants simultaneously. Further as one want is met, one hundred new wants may spring up in its place. Therefore, the leader aspirant should think clearly, determine his long-term and short-term goals and fix the order of priority for his different wants. One should also be careful not to develop wants which are in conflict with each other. If you wish to get promotion in your office, it is not advisable to take on part-time jobs elsewhere to augment your income. If you want to excel in studies, it is advisable to restrict the time that you would like to spend on recreation, particularly seeing films and the like. Knowing what exactly you want and thinking about your goal in clear-cut and definite terms help you to concentrate your mental and physical energies and efforts. Such concentration is very essential for success.

Secrets of Success

The study of the lives of the famous, self-made successful men all over the world and all through the ages highlights one very important leadership attribute. They all knew very well and were experts in the art of getting along with people. They knew admirably how to sell themselves to strangers and friends, their bosses, colleagues and subordinates, to their neighbours and to their family members, in fact, to everyone with whom they come into contact in their daily life both during business hours and during non-business hours. They had abundant knowledge as to how to kindle the interest and arouse the desire of the people, whether young or old, men or women, educated or uneducated, simple or otherwise. The significant fact is that your leadership is in terms of the other people with whom you have to deal directly or indirectly and they have to help you attain your goals or gain your wants. The greater their cooperation and help, the sooner will be your success and the larger your happiness.

If you cannot sell yourself to others, you will find it extremely difficult to accomplish your goals and realise your wants. All the other strong points which you might possess are no doubt important but without the ability to influence and motivate other people, you will find them going waste. In short, if you cannot sell yourself to others, you cannot win and lead. Since you have also to depend on other people to help you and cooperate with you so that you could lead, succeed, attain your goals and reap happiness, what you have alone and what you can do all by yourself, are not sufficient. Success, then, depends, to a great extent, on what you say and what you do with your ideas, talents and gifts. Invariably it is not merely what you know but what you do with your knowledge that determines your success.

You must market and sell your talents effectively so that people buy them willingly. The public will buy a mediocre product that is properly advertised than the perfect one which remains under cover. What you have, that is, the basic qualities and soundness of the product itself are certainly important, but they will not suffice. Your ability to influence others and motivate them to buy the product is more important. The secret of success, therefore, is the art of influencing people and winning their cooperation, goodwill, sympathy and help, willingly, voluntarily and continuously. This secret you must learn well and practise well.

Secret of Influencing and Motivating Others

What we have considered so far is primarily related to motivating ourselves and goading us into positive and determined action. In all probability you already know quite well that your success is dependent on your ability to sell yourself and your ideas to others. What you are most interested in is how to do it, how to accomplish this magic, how exactly to motivate and influence other human beings? To know the answer to this question, stop for a moment and ask yourself what makes you listen to some particular individual accept his propositions? Why do you allow yourself to be influenced by one person and not by the other? Why do you read this article and what makes you to spend your time reading these lines and not a sexy thriller? You must dispassionately and objectively think and analyse the facts and determine the true reasons. In the ultimate analysis, you will find that this article is serving your interests, it is meeting your wants, it talks about your requirements, it is concerned about your leadership, success and happiness. Anything that concerns you, vitally affects you, appears to benefit you and contributes to your happiness.

You are only too willing to be interested in what applies to you and what applies to all other normal human beings. All of us are basically interested in ourselves. All of us have several needs or wants. We are eager and keen to satisfy our wants or needs. We eagerly listen to and do the things which, we are sincerely convinced, will help us in realising our needs and happiness. Therefore, when all you want in the world is the satisfaction and fulfilment of your wants and needs, to gain, you have first to think in terms of the other person's interests, wants, needs, desires, aspirations, ambitions, feelings, emotions, beliefs, faiths, opinions, views, psycho-personality characteristics and so on. It may appear contradictory and confusing on the face of it. If you want your wants to be met and goals to be achieved, why you waste your time thinking about other people, their interests, wants and goals ? The answer is simple. You depend on others for your leadership and success. You have to motivate them and get their active, willing and eager cooperation. Hence you have to think in terms of their wants and needs first. The correct understanding of this basic principle is the first step in motivating and influencing people.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great American statesman and his son were once trying to force a calf to leave the barn. But the calf was not interested in moving and that was that. The father shouted and the son yelled, there was quite a bit of commotion, but the calf did not even budge an inch. Just then their maidservant, attracted by the noises, arrived on the scene and saw what was happening. She put her thumb in the calf's mouth and sucking her thumb it followed her out of the barn willingly and happily. It appeared it would have followed her to the end of the earth in that fashion. This incident narrated by Emerson in his writings proves the important principle of psychology for influencing and motivating others. You can make others do what you want if you stop to reflect and first understand what their needs are.

Arousing Interest

The right way to get people do things the way you want is not to compel them, drive them, push them or pull them, or for that matter even beg them or entreat them. It is the most difficult thing in the world to make an individual do anything against his will. The sure way to antagonise an individual is to give him the impression that you are out to force or compel him to do something. Even young, innocent children resent, being 'made' to do things. The correct way is, therefore, to arouse a want in them and make them do, whether you want them to do willingly, happily and eagerly. We all know that we can take a horse to the water's edge but cannot yet make the horse to drink the water. The only way to make it drink is to ensure that it is first made thirsty. When it gets thirsty, it will, of its own accord, be eager and keen to drink. You don't have to lead it to the water. It would be quite willing to go in search of the water itself. The secret of motivation, therefore, lies in your ability to arouse the right kind of want or thirst in the other people.

The secret of getting what you want, therefore, lies in arousing a keen and intense desire on the part of the other persons involved to do what we are suggesting. To do this we must know as much as possible about what the other individual wants, what makes him thirsty, what makes him hungry, what makes him enthusiastic, what makes him get interested and involved. In other words, to accomplish your 'wants', you must tactfully convert them into their wants. For instance, Indira Gandhi wanted her party to be elected with over two-thirds majority to the Lok Sabha and herself chosen as the Prime Minister. However, she did not tell the voters that they should elect her simply because she wanted. Instead, she told the voters that their poverty should be eradicated. They should have social justice and economic prosperity. Their country should be made strong to deal effectively with the threat to its integrity. The voter should be properly employed and provided with necessary social amenities. In other words, she talked all the time about the wants, desires, requirements and interests of the voters. In order to get what he wanted, the voter backed Indira Gandhi and elected her party with nearly three-fourths majority to the Lok Sabha.

Hence, to get what you want, you must take an active, keen and sincere interest in the person. Study him, pay attention to him, speak to him, listen to him, help him and understand him. Think in terms of his hopes, ambitions, desires, aspirations, wishes, wants, fears, problems, day-dreams and so on. It is human nature that each individual first thinks of his own needs and problems. He is first interested in himself before he could think about others. Knowledge of this human nature and psychology should help you and make you to play down your 'wants'. Do not talk about 'I' but talk about 'You' always. You must play the game their way in order to get what you want. There is no other way. To lead and win, you must put the emphasis on how the other party will benefit, what he will receive and not on what you will get. The very first thing that the other person wants to know about any proposition you make is, "What I will get out of it?" Therefore, you must approach him from the 'You' angle and not from the 'I' angle. Always stress and magnify the 'You' and play down and black out the 'I'.

Telling the other person of your wants will not make him hungry, thirsty, interested, keen or enthusiastic. The common man or the voter who was exercising his franchise and casting his vote, was not interested in Indira Gandhi becoming the Prime Minister unless it was bound up with his own interests, welfare, happiness and well-being. All those with whom you have to deal either at the office, college, department or outside, may not be interested in your becoming a leader unless it will mean something to them in gaining what they intensely want. To repeat, you must take sincere, keen and genuine interest in others, learn what they want and convince them that you could deliver the goods and you will find them selecting you and making you their leader, without yourself even mentioning it. The art of arousing this want on the part of others is called by different ways; some call it motivation, others as selling yourself and yet others as influencing people and winning them over to your way of thinking. All these means just this. You must talk and act in terms of the other man's interests.

Ever Present Human Need

Every human being, whether rich or poor, high or low, educated or illiterate, leader or follower, is always and ever hungry and thirsty for one thing. That is the need to feel important. He wants someone to show interest in him and in what he does. He craves to be recognised and appreciated genuinely and sincerely. He wants affection, warmth and friendship. He desires for appreciation and understanding. He likes to be heard. He at once reacts favourably when someone displays a keen, sincere and genuine interest in him. This is a standing, continuing, insatiable, perennial or ever present hunger on the part of all human beings. It is not a seasonal demand. Forever and always, from birth to death, all through the day and the year, people crave for importance, recognition, appreciation and love. There are no exceptions to this natural inborn human hunger and you and I share this nagging hunger. To become a successful leader, you must master the art of catering to the perennial hunger in the most effective way. You must satisfy this hunger and thirst fully to attain success and happiness by becoming a leader and gain your objectives. You must then start by taking genuine interest in other human beings. Learn to harmonise your needs with the wishes and wants of the other people. Think and talk of the other individual's interests. You will then certainly go places. You will win. You will lead in a very big way. You will be crowned with success, glory and happiness. ❑

Choose The Correct Word

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

1. When Arun left after the cocktail party, he was as _____ as a judge.
(A) Sober (B) Drunk
(C) Wise (D) Brave

2. Sunil's speech was so interesting that I was all _____.
(A) Up (B) Listening
(C) Ears (D) Tense

3. Dipika was so badly injured that she needed _____ care in the hospital.
(A) Extensive (B) Little
(C) Deep (D) Intensive

4. When the right moment came, he tried to get _____ with his enemy.
(A) Along (B) Killed
(C) Equal (D) Even

5. It is impossible for the overworked mother to _____ with so many yelling children.
(A) Live (B) Cope
(C) Deal (D) Continue

6. Viswanathan was so badly injured that doctors warned his wife that it was a case of _____ and go.
(A) Now (B) Touch
(C) Hope (D) Leave

7. We had to pay more taxi fare because the driver brought us by a _____ route.
(A) Circular (B) Longest
(C) Circuitous (D) Circumscribed

8. The judge used his _____ powers and let off the accused with a reprimand.
(A) Special (B) Legal
(C) Discretionary (D) Absolute

9. It was a _____ moment for Rahul when he finally gathered up his courage and told Meena that he loved her.
(A) Single (B) Pulsating
(C) Distressing (D) Easy

10. This month salaries could not be _____ to the staff because the Managing Director had not signed the cheques.
(A) Disbursed (B) Made
(C) Distributed (D) Paid

11. Between the clouds, the stars _____ and everything looked peaceful.
(A) Shined (B) Beamed
(C) Twinkled (D) Winked

12. Few could understand Vaijayanthi's mental _____ when her husband died.
(A) Health (B) Feelings
(C) Thought (D) Balance

13. There could have been a war over it, but in the end reason _____.
(A) Counted (B) Survived
(C) Prevailed (D) Persisted

14. Many _____ decisions were taken at the meeting.
(A) Hectic (B) Historic
(C) Historical (D) Histrionic

15. The office clock is not as _____ as it should be; it is usually five minutes fast.
(A) Accurate (B) Certain
(C) Strict (D) True

16. I have often _____ why he went to live abroad.
(A) Thought (B) Wondered
(C) Surprised (D) Puzzled

17. If our friends are not able to take us in their car, we must make _____ arrangements to go to the airport.
(A) Alternate (B) Another
(C) Alternative (D) Possible

18. The Government's economic policy includes certain projects for _____ the living conditions of the poor.
(A) Harmonising (B) Bettering
(C) Manipulating (D) Doing away with

19. There are forty teachers _____ the staff of this college.
(A) On (B) In (C) At (D) Around

20. One man's _____ is another man's poison.
(A) Food (B) Drink
(C) Meat (D) Beverage

21. I am glad to hear of my mother's recovery _____ long illness.
(A) In (B) At (C) To (D) From

22. In a _____ move, the Chief Minister today dropped two Ministers from his Council of Ministers.
(A) Secret (B) Consistent
(C) Delicate (D) Surprise

23. He was one of the _____ spirits behind the successful agitation of the citizens for keeping the city clean.
(A) Revolving (B) Evolving
(C) Moving (D) Rising

24. Modern science began _____ the influence of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo and Newton.
(A) By (B) Under
(C) From (D) With

25. His experience in business has been narrow, but he has _____ experience in administration.
(A) Interesting (B) Unrestricted
(C) Wide (D) Long

26. He is under the _____ of alcohol.
(A) Influence (B) Impact
(C) Effect (D) Power

27. I asked him many questions to _____ what had happened.
(A) Elicit (B) Illicit
(C) Elide (D) Extract

28. The happiness of a country consists _____ the freedom of its citizens.
(A) With (B) Of
(C) In (D) Upon

29. Ramesh said that it was all that he _____ collect from Mohan.
(A) Shall (B) Could
(C) Will (D) May

30. A servant is expected to _____ orders of his master.
(A) Carry on (B) Get carried
(C) Carry for (D) Carry out

ANSWERS

1. (A) Sober
2. (C) Ears
3. (D) Intensive
4. (D) Even
5. (B) Cope
6. (B) Touch
7. (C) Circuitous
8. (C) Discretionary
9. (B) Pulsating
10. (A) Disbursed
11. (C) Twinkled
12. (D) Balance
13. (C) Prevailed
14. (D) Historic
15. (A) Accurate
16. (B) Wondered
17. (C) Alternative
18. (B) Bettering
19. (A) On
20. (C) Meat
21. (D) From
22. (D) Surprise
23. (C) Moving
24. (B) Under
25. (C) Wide
26. (A) Influence
27. (A) Elicit
28. (C) In
29. (B) Could
30. (D) Carry out

Expected Questions
Objective General Knowledge

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (d)
5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (b)
9. (c)	10. (d)	11. (d)	12. (b)
13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (c)	16. (d)
17. (c)	18. (b)	19. (d)	20. (a)
21. (d)	22. (c)	23. (a)	24. (a)
25. (c)	26. (d)	27. (a)	28. (c)
29. (a)	30. (c)	31. (b)	32. (a)
33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (c)
37. (c)	38. (d)	39. (b)	40. (b)
41. (c)	42. (d)	43. (b)	44. (d)
45. (a)	46. (b)	47. (a)	48. (b)
49. (c)	50. (a)	51. (b)	52. (c)
53. (d)	54. (c)	55. (b)	56. (d)
57. (b)	58. (c)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (a)	62. (b)	63. (c)	64. (d)
65. (d)	66. (d)	67. (d)	68. (a)
69. (c)	70. (b)	71. (c)	72. (c)
73. (b)	74. (c)	75. (a)	76. (b)
77. (c)	78. (a)	79. (c)	80. (b)
81. (d)	82. (c)	83. (a)	84. (d)
85. (c)	86. (d)	87. (a)	88. (b)
89. (a)	90. (c)	91. (b)	92. (a)
93. (c)	94. (d)	95. (b)	96. (d)
97. (a)	98. (b)	99. (c)	100. (c)

(Continued from page 44)

and avarice and he has only himself to blame for it. This greed has destroyed the pinch of humanity left in him.

Unfolding the Hidden Secrets

If we have to assess the importance of knowledge in helping man reach the comfortable position in which he finds himself today, we would have to attempt an introspection into the various facets of science & technology which man, through his knowledge and intellect, has refined and polished to precision. What would have been the thrill in man's life if all he did was to move his hand from food to mouth and so forth? He would have joined the ranks of his brother creatures in the jungle. But man came to realise that he has been bestowed with such special characters as the brain and modified body features, not for remaining idle, but to use them properly; to be something unique in the race of animals which he did succeed in doing. So it is quite clear that man is on earth with a purpose and, that is, to unfold the secrets hidden in nature and to try and harness its powers.

Man has one tremendous capability under his belt, and that is the power to reason. He can distinguish between the good and the bad and also between what is right and what is wrong. He has also the capacity to learn from his past follies. There is a common saying amongst the folks, "To err is human, to forgive divine". So man too is susceptible to make mistakes, but the difference is he can pick out his mistakes, analyse them and also make sure that he doesn't repeat them. So that is why man is quite eager to study his own history and gain from it the clues regarding his ancestors, especially of popular kings and personages, the way they ruled and reasons for their downfall. He then makes a critical analysis of the reasons and then seeks to link them with the present day conditions. He knows he is not impeccable and so with the knowledge of the past, he tries to make his future a bright and prosperous one.

The importance of science can be deduced from innumerable fields man has involved himself in. Agriculture has been considered the primary occupation of man since he had forgone the nomadic way of life. In the beginning there was enough food to meet the needs of everybody. But had he allowed the same system to continue he would have found himself in a tight spot, what with the growing pressure on land for constructional as well as recreational purposes coupled with the geometric multiplication of population. It is owing to research in the fields of genetics and evolution of high yielding varieties that man has been able to augment the food needs of his brethren. He has been constantly plagued by pests and diseases which he has overcome to a certain extent.

Scaling New Heights

Right from the beginning man has been affected by one disease or the other. Old literature has brought to light the fact that even in ancient times, the wise and learned men had found herbal cures for the ailments in human society at those times. Today medical technology has scaled new heights and detection of complicated diseases can be done in a matter of seconds, and simpler treatments for complicated cases are being worked out. Effective and powerful medicines with minimum side effects are being painstakingly prepared in ultra-modern laboratories all around the globe to ensure a good healthy living.

The mysteries of space have baffled and intrigued man from time immemorial and he had earlier made several futile attempts to explore it. It was this incessant quest to know more that led initially to the discovery of the telescope and then to that of the rocket engine. Man conquered space and set foot on the moon. But his thirst to know more was not satiated and he is still in the process of exploring further possibilities. He has already succeeded in devising unmanned rockets which are capable of reaching earth's other sister planets and of sending their observations as photographs taken through telescopic cameras installed on them. He has also succeeded in collecting samples of rocks and other objects of scientific interest from these satellites and planets. We couldn't have dreamt of these feats half a century ago.

It would be futile talking about man's scientific gains without mentioning about computers. As is popularly known, we are supposed to be in the era of computers, the Computer Age. The inventions and discoveries of man may look simple as it is, but the efforts behind them are immense. Today science is getting more and more complex and various branches of it are to be correlated and interlinked to achieve specified results. Such a huge mass of information cannot be stored and processed by the human mind and so the same clever brain thought up the computer. Now computer education has become the need as well as the fashion of society and there is no field that it has left untouched. From consumer stores to modern guided missiles and from video games to space technology, it has a role to play everywhere. In this context the concept of cyberspace has helped in linking the interrelated computer networks and unifying their potential for a progressive cause. Though this technology of Internet is at present a costly affair and has been popularised only in the higher strata of society, research is being done to commercialise it in such a way that even the not-so-fortunate-ones of today can have a go at it. There is an ever increasing surge of software in the computer market which are proving exceedingly consumer-friendly. This mad craze for computers is here to last as it is one of the marvellous creations with multi-faceted uses.

Science and Day-to-Day Life

Let alone these complicated issues, science has also had a major impact on man's day to day life. Singing of the kettle, swinging of the pendulum and many such seemingly paltry conundrums baffle the mind and each man in his own way tries to find a solution to these little mysteries. This joy of self-assessment has to be experienced to be relished and without man's greed for knowledge all these mysteries would have remained as such.

All these are but just a trifling of the many achievements of the human brain. To mention all of these would require an era of intricate studies from the beginning of human civilisation to date. Whatever we see around us, whether it be the means of education or the means of entertainment, all have been the consequences of the exuberant obsession of man to know more. It is man's inherent character never to remain complacent, but to regard one success as the stepping stone for another one. He has never had the time to revel in the glory of his achievements. Nothing can be commensurate with his keenness to know more and at his deathbed he is still a wretched, unsatiated creature whose soul can never rest in peace owing to his many an unfulfilled dream.

So it can be safely said that whatever be the drawbacks and negative effects of science, it should be realised that it is not the knowledge of it, but the mentality of the user to pervert it for destructive causes that is to be blamed. On the whole, knowledge has helped man attain great heights and it would not be a burlesque to claim that man is a genius of his own making. Long live man with his quest for a scientific revolution ! ❑

Objective General Knowledge

Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, June 1996

Q. 51. According to ancient Indian cosmogonic ideas, the sequential order of the cycle of four aeons (*Yugas*) is
(a) Dvapara, Krita, Treta and Kali
(b) Krita, Dvapara, Treta and Kali
(c) Krita, Treta, Dvapara and Kali
(d) Treta, Dvapara, Kali and Krita

Q. 52. Which one of the following rivers thrice forks into two streams and reunites a few miles farther on, thus forming the islands of Srirangappattanam, Sivasamudram and Srirangam?
(a) Cauvery (b) Tungabhadra
(c) Krishna (d) Godavari

Q. 53. Of the four landmarks in medical history given below, which one was the first to take place?
(a) Organ transplant (b) Bypass surgery
(c) Test tube baby (d) Plastic surgery

Q. 54. If the number of seats allocated to a State in the Lok Sabha is 42, then the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in that State will be
(a) 21 (b) 14 (c) 7 (d) 6

Q. 55. In the Indian context the term 'De-notified Tribes' refers to
(a) tribes which are aboriginals
(b) nomadic tribes
(c) tribes practising shifting cultivation
(d) tribes which were earlier classified as criminal tribes

Q. 56. Which one of the following is correct regarding stabilisation and structural adjustment as two components of the new economic policy adopted in India?
(a) Stabilisation is a gradual, multi-step process while structural adjustment is a quick adaptation process
(b) Structural adjustment is a gradual, multi-step process, while stabilisation is a quick adaptation process
(c) Stabilisation and structural adjustment are very similar and complementary policies. It is difficult to separate one from the other
(d) Stabilisation mainly deals with a set of policies which are to be implemented by the Central Government while structural adjustment is to be set in motion by the State Governments.

Q. 57. When an air bubble at the bottom of a lake rises to the top, it will
(a) increase in size
(b) decrease in size
(c) maintain its size
(d) flatten into a dishlike shape

Q. 58. The river most mentioned in early Vedic literature is
(a) Sindhu (b) Sutudri
(c) Sarasvati (d) Ganga

Q. 59. Of the four forms of political protests mentioned below, which one is derived from the name of the person who used it as a political weapon for the first time?
(a) Boycott (b) Gherao (c) Bandh (d) Hartal

Q. 60. According to the World Health Organisation, the disease which causes the death of the largest number of people today is
(a) AIDS (b) tuberculosis
(c) malaria (d) ebola

Q. 61. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A):
An important policy instrument of economic liberalisation is reduction in import duties on capital goods.
Reason (R):
Reduction in import duties would help the local entrepreneurs to improve technology to face the global markets.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is *not* a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 62. When a mirror is rotated by an angle θ, the reflected ray will rotate by
(a) 0° (b) θ/2 (c) θ (d) 2θ

Q. 63. Which one of the following is *not* a part of early Jaina literature?
(a) Therigatha (b) Acarangasutra
(c) Sutrakritanga (d) Brihatkalpasutra

Q. 64. The nutritional deficiency condition that needs to be given top priority for remedial action in India today is
(a) Scurvy (b) Rickets
(c) Xerophthalmia (d) Pellagra

Q. 65. The Sarabandi (no-tax) campaign of 1922 was led by
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Chittaranjan Das
(c) Rajaguru
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Q. 66. One of the important goals of the economic liberalisation policy is to achieve full convertibility of the Indian rupee. This is being advocated because
(a) convertibility of the rupee will stabilise its exchange value against major currencies of the world
(b) it will attract more foreign capital inflow in India
(c) it will help promote exports
(d) it will help India secure loans from the world financial markets at attractive terms

Q. 67. Which of the following were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?
1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment
2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
3. Denial of efficacy of rituals
4. Non-injury to animal life

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Codes:
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2

Q. 68. The emerging trading blocs in the world, such as NAFTA, ASEAN and the like, are expected to
(a) act as constrictions in free trade across the world
(b) promote free trade on the lines laid down by the WTO
(c) permit transfer of technology between member countries
(d) promote trade in agricultural commodities between countries of the North and South

Q. 69. A truck, a car and a motor cycle have equal kinetic energies. If equal stopping forces are applied and they stop after travelling a distance of X, Y and Z respectively, then
(a) X > Y > Z (b) X < Y < Z
(c) X = Y = Z (d) X = 4Y = 8Z

Q. 70. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I	*List II*
A. Governor-General of Presidency of Fort William in Bengal (under Regulating Act, 1773)	1. Archibald Percival Wavell, Viscount and Earl Wavell
B. Governor-General of India (under Charter Act, 1833)	2. James Andrew Broun-Ramsay Earl and Marquess of Dalhousie
C. Governor-General and Viceroy of India (under Indian Councils Act, 1858)	3. Charles Cornwallis, Second Earl and First Marquess of Cornwallis
D. Governor-General and Crown Representative (under Government of India Act, 1935)	4. Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Minto
	5. Louis Mountbatten, Earl Mountbatten of Burma

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	3	4	1	5
(c)	2	3	4	5
(d)	4	2	3	1

Q. 71. Which one of the following regions of India is now regarded as an 'ecological hot spot'?
(a) Western Himalayas
(b) Eastern Himalayas
(c) Western Ghats
(d) Eastern Ghats

Q. 72. Which of the following were the aims behind the setting up of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) ?

1. Promotion of free trade and resource flows across countries.
2. Protection of intellectual property rights.
3. Managing balanced trade between different countries.
4. Promotion of trade between the former East Bloc countries and the Western world.

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below :

Codes :

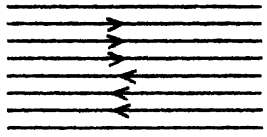
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4

Q. 73. A liquid is flowing in a streamlined manner through a cylindrical pipe. Along a section containing the axis of the pipe, the flow profile will be

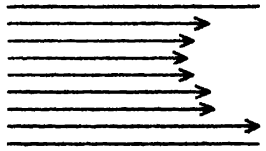
(a)



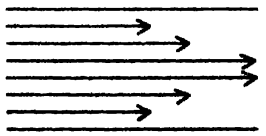
(b)



(c)



(d)



Q. 74. In the context of ancient Indian society, which one of the following terms does ***not*** belong to the category of the other three ?

(a) *Kula* (b) *Vamsa*
(c) *Kosa* (d) *Gotra*

Q. 75. Living organisms require at least 27 elements of which 15 are metals. Among these required in major quantities include

(a) potassium, manganese, molybdenum and calcium
(b) potassium, molybdenum, copper and calcium
(c) potassium, sodium, magnesium and calcium
(d) sodium, magnesium, copper and manganese

Q. 76. Which one of the following first mooted the idea of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for India ?

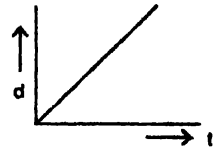
(a) Swaraj Party in 1934
(b) Congress Party in 1936
(c) Muslim League in 1942
(d) All Parties Conference in 1946

Q. 77. The variation of displacement (d) with time (t) in the case of a particle falling freely under gravity from rest is correctly shown in

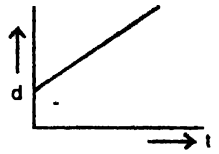
(a)



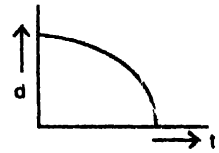
(b)



(c)



(d)



Q. 78. *Nastaliq* was

(a) a Persian script used in medieval India
(b) a *raga* composed by Tansen
(c) a cess levied by the Mughal rulers
(d) a manual of code of conduct for the *Ulemas*

Q. 79. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) :

The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

Reason (R) :

The British sovereign appointed the last Governor-General of free India.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is ***not*** a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 80. Total internal reflection can take place when light travels from

(a) diamond to glass (b) water to glass
(c) air to water (d) air to glass

Q. 81. Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period ?

(a) Saumilla (b) Sudraka
(c) Shaunaka (d) Susrutha

Q. 82. 'Saddle peak', the highest peak of Andaman and Nicobar islands is located in

(a) Great Nicobar (b) Middle Andaman
(c) Little Andaman (d) North Andaman

Q. 83. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A) :

Mangroves are very specialised forest ecosystems of tropical and sub-tropical regions bordering certain sea coasts.

Reason (R) :

They stabilise the shoreline and act as bulwark against encroachments by sea.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is *not* a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 84. When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to

(a) the writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court
(b) special control exercised by the Chief Justice of India
(c) discretionary powers of the Governor of the State
(d) special powers provided to the Chief Minister in this regard

Q. 85. Which one of the following sculptures invariably used green schist as the medium ?

(a) Maurya sculptures
(b) Mathura sculptures
(c) Bharhut sculptures
(d) Gandhara sculptures

Q. 86. According to the Constitution of India, the term 'District Judge' shall ***not*** include

(a) Chief Presidency Magistrate
(b) Sessions Judge
(c) Tribunal Judge
(d) Chief Judge of a Small Cause Court

Q. 87. The Eighth Five Year Plan is different from the earlier ones. The critical diference lies in the fact that

(a) it has a considerably larger outlay compared to the earlier plans
(b) it has a major thrust on agricultural and rural development
(c) considerable emphasis is placed on infrastructure growth
(d) industrial licensing has been abolished

Q. 88. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A) :

Transformer is useful for stepping up or stepping down voltages.

Reason (R) :

Transformer is a device used in D. C. circuits.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is ***not*** a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 89. The *sufi* saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was

(a) Muin-ud-din Chishti
(b) Baba Farid
(c) Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz
(d) Shah Alam Bukhari

Q. 90. Physico-chemical characteristics of water in water sources undergo changes due to

(a) aquatic macrophytes (b) aquatic fungi
(c) effluents (d) evapotranspiration

Q. 91. The alpha particle carries two positive charges. Its mass is very nearly equal to that of

(a) two protons
(b) an atom of helium
(c) sum of masses of two positrons and two neutrons
(d) two positrons as each positron carries a single positive charge

Q. 92. When the frequency distribution is normal,
(a) median, mode and mean are all different from one another
(b) mean, mode and median are identical
(c) mean is greater than mode
(d) mean is greater than median

Q. 93. Mughal painting reached its zenith under
(a) Humayun (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan

Q. 94. Which one of the following is an important crop of the Barak Valley ?
(a) Jute (b) Tea
(c) Sugarcane (d) Cotton

Q. 95. Consider the following programmes:
1. Afforestation and development of wastelands
2. Reforestation and replantation in existing forests
3. Encouraging the wood substitutes and supplying other types of fuel
4. Promotion of wide use of insecticides and pesticides to restrict the loss of forest area from degradation caused by pests and insects

The National Forest Policy of 1988 includes
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. 96. Consider the following statements :
No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since
1. it will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
2. it will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Conscience and Practice and Propagation of Religion.
3 there is no legal provision obliging any one to sing the National Anthem.

Of these statements,
(a) 1 and 2 are correct
(b) 2 and 3 are correct
(c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(d) none is correct

Q. 97. In India, rural incomes are generally lower than the urban incomes. Which of the following reasons account for this ?
1. A large number of farmers are illiterate and know little about scientific agriculture.
2. Prices of primary products are lower than those of manufactured products.
3. Investment in agriculture has been low when compared to investment in industry.

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
Codes :
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

Q. 98. Domestic electrical wiring is basically a
(a) series connection
(b) parallel connection
(c) combination of series and parallel connections
(d) series connection within each room and parallel connection elsewhere

Q. 99. The term 'apabhramsa' was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote
(a) outcastes among the Rajputs
(b) deviations from *Vedic* rituals
(c) early forms of some of the modern Indian languages
(d) non-Sanskrit verse metres

Q. 100. Consider the following statements:
At the present level of technology available in India, solar energy can be conveniently used to
1. supply hot water to residential buildings.
2. supply water for minor irrigation projects.
3. provide street lighting
4. electrify a cluster of villages and small towns.

Of these statements,
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(b) 2 and 4 are correct
(c) 1 and 3 are correct
(d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Q. 101. A simple machine helps a person in doing
(a) less work
(b) the same amount of work with lesser force
(c) the same amount of work slowly
(d) the same amount of work much faster

Q. 102. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) :
Though India's national income has gone up several fold since 1947, there has been no marked improvement in the per capita income level.
Reason (R) :
Sizeable proportion of the population of India is still living below the poverty line.
In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct ?
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is *not* a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 103. Which one of the following was a Saiva sect in ancient India ?
(a) Ajivika
(b) Mattamayura
(c) Mayamata
(d) Isanasivagurudevapaddhati

Q. 104. Local supply of coal is *not* available to
(a) TISCO, Jamshedpur (b) VSL, Bhadravati
(c) HSL, Durgapur (d) HSL, Bhilai

Q. 105. Which one of the following elements is alloyed with iron to produce steel which can resist high temperatures and also have high hardness and abrasion resistance ?
(a) Aluminium (b) Chromium
(c) Nickel (d) Tungsten

Q. 106. His 'principal forte was social and religious reform. He relied upon legislation to do away with social ills and worked unceasingly for the eradication of child marriage, the purdah system ... To encourage consideration of social problems on a national scale, he inaugurated the Indian National Social Conference, which for many years met for its annual sessions alongside the Indian National Congress.' The reference in this passage is to
(a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(b) Behramji Merwanji Malabari
(c) Mahadev Govind Ranade
(d) B. R. Ambedkar

Q. 107. Who among the following leaders did *not* believe in the drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji ?
(a) B. G. Tilak (b) R. C. Dutt
(c) M. G. Ranade (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Q. 108. Which one of the following has legalised euthanasia ?
(a) Texas in the USA
(b) Northern Territory in Australia
(c) Quebec in Canada
(d) Maharashtra in India

Q. 109. B. R Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from
(a) West Bengal (b) the then Bombay Presidency
(c) the then Madhya Bharat (d) Punjab

Q. 110. "You might see a few curious Danes around, but that is because ... used to be Danish outpost. This quaint town with its fort and a beautiful church, the New Jerusalem, empty streets and deserted breachfront is a quaint gem." The place referred to in this quotation lies on the
(a) Tamil Nadu coast (b) Kerala coast
(c) Karnataka coast (d) Goa coast

Q. 111. Consider the following statements :
A person in a spaceship located half way between the earth and the sun will notice that the
1. sky is jet black
2. stars do not twinkle.
3. temperature outside the spaceship is much higher than that on the surface of the earth.

Of these statements,
(a) 3 alone is correct
(b) 1 and 2 are correct
(c) 1 and 3 are correct
(d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Q. 112. Which one of the following texts of ancient India allows divorce to a wife deserted by her husband ?
(a) Kamasutra (b) Manavadharmashastra
(c) Sukra Nitisara (d) Arthashastra

Q. 113. "They are fantastically diverse. They speak hundreds of languages and dialects. They comprise scores of ethnic groups. They include highly industrialised economies and up-and-coming economies. They span half the surface of the earth and are home to two-fifths of the world's population." The group of countries referred to here belongs to
(a) SAPTA (b) APEC (c) EC (d) CIS

Q. 114. The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act (1919) was popularly known as the
(a) Rowlatt Act (b) Pitt's India Act
(c) Indian Arms Act (d) Ilbert Bill

Q. 115. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) :
The word 'minority' is not defined in the Constitution of India.
Reason (R) :
The Minorities Commission is not a constitutional body.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is *not* a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

Q. 116. Biologists have so far known, found and identified a large number of species in the plant and animal kingdoms. In terms of numbers, the largest found and identified so far is from among the
(a) fungi (b) plants
(c) insects (d) bacteria

Q. 117. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
(a) Naqqual ..... Bihar
(b) Tamasha ..... Orissa
(c) Ankia Nat ..... Assam
(d) Baha ..... Punjab

Q. 118. The Palk Bay lies between
(a) Gulf of Kachchh and Gulf of Khambhat
(b) Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal
(c) Lakshadweep and Maldive Islands
(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Q. 119. It is possible to produce seedless tomato fruits by
(a) applying trace elements in tomato fields
(b) spraying mineral solution on plants
(c) spraying hormones on flowers
(d) applying fertilizers containing radioactive elements

Q. 120. Which one of the following countries has more or less evolved a two-party system ?
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh
(c) Pakistan (d) Myanmar

Q. 121. Diamond Ring is a phenomenon observed
(a) at the start of a total solar eclipse
(b) at the end of a total solar eclipse
(c) only along the peripheral regions of the totality trail
(d) only in the central regions of the totality trail

Q. 122. In medieval India, Mansabdari system was introduced mainly for
(a) making recruitment to the army
(b) facilitating revenue collection
(c) ensuring religious harmony
(d) effecting clean administration

Q. 123. Which one of the following sets of commodities are exported to India by arid and semi-arid countries in the Middle-East ?
(a) Raw wool and carpets
(b) Fruits and palm oil
(c) Precious stones and pearls
(d) Perfume and coffee

Q. 124. Which one of the following satellites is to be launched from India in 1996 ?
(a) IRS-P2 (b) IRS-P3
(c) IRS-EN (d) IRS-1D

Q. 125. Consider the following statements :
Most international agencies which fund development programmes in India on inter-governmental bilateral agreements, mainly provide
1. Technical assistance
2. Soft loans which are required to be paid back with interest
3. Grants, not required to be paid back
4. Food assistance to alleviate poverty

Of these statements,
(a) 2 and 4 are correct
(b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
(d) 3 and 4 are correct

Q. 126. Consider the following statements :
Towards the close of 1995, the fortunes of Indian Hockey were believed to be on the upswing because
1. India had won the Azlan Shah Cup in '95.
2. India beat Pakistan in South Asian Federation Games final.
3. India had by then qualified for the Atlanta Olympics.

Of these statements,
(a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(b) 1 and 2 are correct
(c) 1 and 3 are correct
(d) 2 and 3 are correct

Q. 127. Two packs of cards are thoroughly mixed and shuffled and two cards are drawn at random, one after the other. What is the probability that both of them are Jacks ?
(a) 1/13 (b) 2/13 (c) 7/1339 (d) 1/169

Q. 128. The following advertisement

THE MARVEL OF THE CENTURY
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD
LIVING PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES
IN
LIFE-SIZED REPRODUCTIONS
BY
MESSERS LUMIERE BROTHERS
CINEMATOGRAPHIE
A FEW EXHIBITIONS WILL BE GIVEN
AT
WATSON'S HOTEL
TONIGHT

appeared in *The Times of India* dated 7th August,
(a) 1931 (b) 1929 (c) 1921 (d) 1896

Q. 129. Which of the following would lead to 'malnutrition'?
1. Overnutrition 2. Undernutrition
3. Imbalanced nutrition

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
Codes:
(a) 2 alone (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. 130. Consider the following items imported by India :
1. Capital goods 2. Petroleum
3. Pearls and precious stones 4. Chemicals
5. Iron and steel

The correct sequence of the ***decreasing*** order of these items (as per 94-95 figures), in terms of value, is
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5
(c) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5 (d) 2, 1, 4, 5, 3

Q. 131. Consider the following rivers :
1. Kishenganga 2. Ganga
3. Wainganga 4. Penganga

The correct sequence of these rivers when arranged in the north-south direction is
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

Q. 132. Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquiring territories ?
(a) Clive (b) Dupleix
(c) Albuquerque (d) Warren Hastings

Q. 133. Besides proteins and carbohydrates, other elements of nutritional value found in milk include
(a) calcium, potassium and iron
(b) calcium and potassium
(c) potassium and iron
(d) calcium and iron

Q. 134. The meeting of Indian and British political leaders during 1930-32 in London has often been referred to as the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences. It would be incorrect to refer to them as such because
(a) the Indian National Congress did not take part in two of them
(b) Indian parties other than the Indian National Congress participating in the Conference represented sectional interests and not the whole of India
(c) the British Labour Party had withdrawn from the conference thereby making the proceedings of the conference partisan
(d) it was an instance of a conference held in three sessions and not that of three separate conferences

Q. 135. A redistribution of income in a country can be best brought about through
(a) progressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure
(b) progressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
(c) regressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
(d) regressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure

Q. 136. Who among the following was a prominent leader of the Congress Socialist Party ?
(a) M. N. Roy
(b) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(c) Pattom Thanu Pillai
(d) Acharya Narendra Dev

Q. 137. Consider the following landmarks in Indian education :
1. Hindu College, Calcutta
2. University of Calcutta
3. Adam's Report
4. Wood's Despatch

The correct chronological order of these landmarks is
(a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 1, 4, 3, 2
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1

Q. 138. *Prem Vatika*, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by
(a) Bihari (b) Surdas
(c) Raskhan (d) Kabir

Q. 139. As per the 1991 Census, the average size of households in terms of number of persons per household in respect of the given States follows the sequence (highest first, lowest last)
(a) Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
(b) Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala
(c) Gujarat, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
(d) Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala

Q. 140. Which one of the following works has recently been made into a full length feature film ?
(a) R. K. Narayan's *Malgudi Days*
(b) Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*
(c) Vikram Seth's *A Suitable Boy*
(d) Upamanyu Chatterjee's *English August*

Q. 141. Match List I with List II and select

the correct answers by using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
A. Surendranath Bannerjee	1. Hind Swaraj
B. M. K. Gandhi	2. The Indian Struggle
C. Subhash Chandra Bose	3. Autobiographical Writings
D. Lajpat Rai	4. A Nation in Making

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2
(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	4	1	2	3

Q. 142. Consider the following statements about Jawaharlal Nehru :

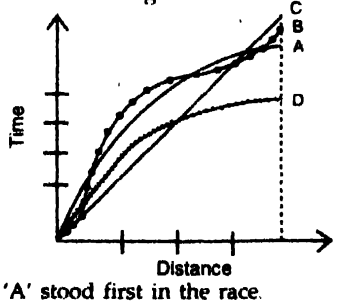
1. He was the President of the Congress Party in 1947
2. He presided over the Constitutent Assembly
3. He formed the first Congress Ministry in United Province before India's independence

Of these statements,
(a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(b) 1 and 3 are correct
(c) 1 and 2 are correct
(d) none is corect

Q. 143. Which one of the following is *not* correct about the Cabinet Mission Plan ?
(a) Provincial grouping
(b) Interim Cabinet of Indians
(c) Acceptance of Pakistan
(d) Constitution framing right

Q. 144. Two important characteristics of a hypothesis are that it should be testable and that it should be stated in a manner that it can be refuted. Which one of the following hypotheses, fulfills these characteristics ?
(a) Intelligent persons have good memory
(b) Some birds are animals
(c) Some businessmen are dishonest
(d) All men are mortal

Q. 145. Distance-time graph in respect of a race among four persons is shown in the given figure. Consider the following statements in this regard :



1. 'A' stood first in the race.
2. 'C' led all the way.
3. 'D' ran faster than others in the later part of the race.

Of these statements,
(a) 1 and 3 are false and 2 is true
(b) 1 and 2 are false and 3 is true
(c) 1 and 3 are true and 2 is false
(d) 1 is true and 2 and 3 are false

Q. 146. Consider the following statements:
The Non-Cooperation Movement led to the
1. Congress becoming a mass movement for the first time.
2. growth of Hindu-Muslim unity.
3. removal of fear of the British 'might' from the minds of the people.
4. British Government's willingness to grant political concessions to Indians.

Of these statements,
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(b) 2 and 3 are correct
(c) 1 and 3 are correct
(d) 3 and 4 are correct

Q. 147. Which one of the following is an important historical novel written during the latter half of the nineteenth century ?
(a) Rast Goftar (b) Durgesh Nandini
(c) Maharatha (d) Nibandhamala

Q. 148. Which of the following professional(s) are more likely to run the risk of a permanent change in their cell's DNA ?
1. Researchers using carbon-14 isotope
2. X-ray technician
3. Coal miner
4. Dyer and painter

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
Codes :
(a) 2 alone (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

Q. 149. Who among the following suggested the winding up of the Indian National Congress after India attained independence ?
(a) C. Rajagopalachari
(b) Acharya Kripalani
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Jayaprakash Narain

Q. 150. If $A = x^2 - y^2$
$B = 20$ and
$x + y = 10$, then
(a) A is greater than B
(b) B is greater than A
(c) A is equal to B
(d) it is not possible to compare A and B as the data provided is inadequate

ANSWERS

51. (c) **52.** (a) **53.** (d)

54. (c): As per Article 330 of the constitution — the number of seats reserved in any State or U.T. for SC/ST shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State or U.T. in the House of People as the population of SC in the State or U.T. or part of the State or U.T., as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State or U.T.

∴ the best answer seems to be (c).

55. (d)	56. (c)	57. (a)	58. (a)
59. (a)	60. (b)	61. (a)	62. (d)
63. (a)	64. (c)	65. (d)	66. (c)
67. (b)	68. (a)	69. (c)	70. (a)
71. (c)	72. (b)	73. (d)	74. (c)
75. (c)	76. (a)	77. (a)	78. (a)
79. (d)	80. (a)	81. (d)	82. (a)
83. (a)	84. (b)	85. (d)	86. (c)
87. (c)	88. (c)	89. (a)	90. (c)
91. (b)	92. (b)	93. (c)	94. (a)
95. (d)	96. (c)	97. (a)	98. (b)
99. (c)	100. (a)	101. (b)	102. (b)
103. (c)	104. (b)	105. (b)	106. (c)
107. (d)	108. (a)	109. (b)	110. (c)
111. (d)	112. (d)	113. (b)	114. (a)
115. (b)	116. (b)	117. (c)	118. (b)
119. (c)	120. (b)	121. (c)	122. (a)
123. (b)	124. (b)	125. (b)	126. (a)
127. (c)	128. (d)	129. (b)	130. (b)
131. (c)	132. (b)	133. (b)	134. (d)
135. (a)	136. (d)	137. (a)	138. (c)
139. (b)	140. (d)	141. (d)	142. (d)
143. (c)	144. (a)	145. (b)	146. (c)
147. (b)	148. (a)	149. (c)	150. (d)

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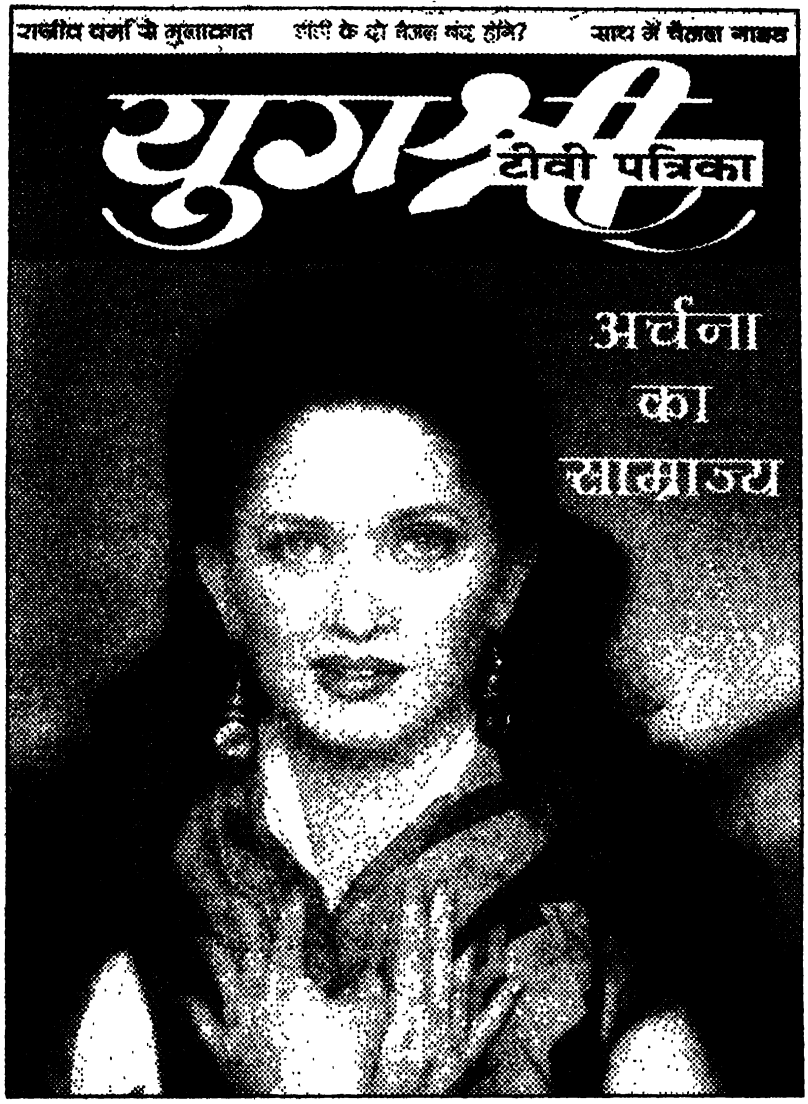
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अब नये अनोखे रूप में

आज ही लाइए
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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Shifting Cultivation

Shifting cultivation is a crude form of farming still practised by many communities in tribal India. Under this, available vegetation and bushes are slashed and then set on fire or exposed to the sun, and on the tract of land, thus cleared, is grown a variety of mixed crops for a few years. When the yield from the land becomes meagre, the tribals abandon the cleared forest land and move on to new areas for taking to the same type of farming. What thus came to be known as shifting cultivation is still being practised by the tribal populations in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and partly in the tribal belts of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Shifting cultivation is also practised in a few pockets in some countries in East Asia like Borneo, Sumatra, Myanmar, the Philippines and south-west China, parts of Africa and the Amazon basin.

The outmoded method of farming has taken different names such as 'jhuming' in north-western India and 'Podu' in Andhra Pradesh. Also known as 'fire farming' and 'slash and burn' farming, this kind of farming causes large-scale soil erosion, siltation of reservoirs, loss of fertility and productivity. To control shifting cultivation, the Government of Assam has introduced plantation crops like rubber, coffee, black pepper and cashewnut. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has introduced what is called the "mode land use system" as an alternative to 'jhum' cultivation—a system that blends agriculture with livestock-based farming in the lower hill regions.

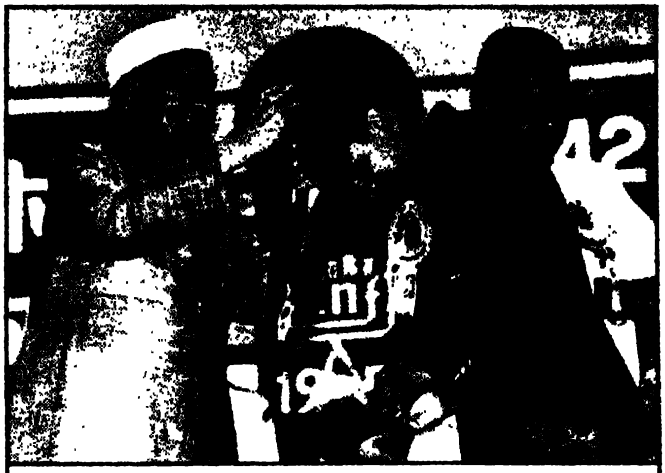
A Task Force on Shifting Cultivation set up a few years ago by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, found that around 9.95 million hectares of land in the tribal and hilly areas of the country are under shifting cultivation affecting all the 225 development blocks in 62 districts in sixteen States.

Children's Film Movement or National Centre of Films for Children and Young People

The Children's Film Movement has taken deep roots in a span of more than four decades, with script-writers, producers and the government agencies taking profound interest in making films exclusively for children. The annual event of child artists getting awards during the National Film Awards ceremony has focused on the children in the mass media, particularly the film medium.

The nodal Government agency in popularising children's films is the National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (N'CYP), earlier known as the Children's Film Society of India (CFSI), established in 1955 as an autonomous body to provide children and young people with clean and healthy entertainment. The Centre is engaged in the production, acquisition, distribution and exhibition of children's films.

Since its inception, N'CYP has produced/acquired and distributed more than 275 feature films, featurettes, short animation and puppet films. Apart from the regular method of distributing/exhibiting its films through cinema theatres and the national TV network, the N'CYP has taken up over the last ten years the novel method of organising week-long Children's Film Festivals in different districts when as many as eight to ten children's films are screened. During 1993-94, 58 such festivals were organised with a total viewership of 28 lakh.



Master Vijaya Raghvendra receiving the Best Actor Award

The National Centre also organises every two years an International Film Festival on children's films in India and participates in Film Festivals abroad. The first International Children's Film Festival was held in Bombay in 1979, the second in Madras in 1981, the third in Calcutta in 1983, the fourth in Bangalore in 1985, the fifth in Bhubaneswar in 1987, the sixth in Delhi in 1989, the seventh in Trivandrum in 1991, the eighth in Udaipur in 1993 and the last or the ninth in Hyderabad in November 1995. The Indian International Children's Film Festival has been accorded 'A' category status by the International Centre of Films for Children and Young People (ICFCYP).

The ninth festival held in Hyderabad was a resounding success in that it had the best collection of films in terms of number and quality with a good attendance by so many film makers from all over the world.

To stimulate interest in animation films, N'CYP has been periodically conducting Animation Workshops for children. Yet another remarkable feature has been the Centre's endeavour in tapping the writing talent of youngsters by organising Workshops on Script Writing for Narrative Films for Children.

The National Centre has also been producing/procuring programmes for Children to telecast through the national network of Doordarshan. Two popular classic serials telecast have been the *Jungle Book* and *Alice's Adventures in the Wonderland.*

Radiation Medicine

A decade after the discovery of X-rays by Wilhelm von Roentgen (discovered in 1895), radiology added a new dimension to clinical examinations by making it possible to study hidden anatomical lesions in live patients. The growth of medical applications of X-rays and natural ionising radiation have encouraged further advances in medicine. Early diagnosis of cancers, often by X-ray examinations, led to more successful treatments, again involving X-rays in massive amounts to destroy the cancer cells. During the First World War doctors in the battlefield relied on X-ray studies to diagnose fractures sustained by soldiers. In the process, many clinicians became reliant on the X-ray specialist—radiologist—for diagnostic help with other problems such as pneumonia, skeletal malformations and a few problems of the nervous system.

Refinements in equipment, higher energy X-ray therapy sources, radium applicators for cancer and improved clinical techniques made steady progress during and after the Second World War. X-ray studies have improved with the advent of photo-timing for sharper images. Improved techniques became useful in such areas as the



A surgical intervention carried out under X-ray control

detection of breast cancer through the process called *mammography.* In the early 60's ultrasound devices proved useful to detect fatal abnormalities in pregnant women.

The computer age has made a dramatic impact on radiology in the early 70s. First, computerised tomography (the use of X-rays to photograph a selected plane of a human body with other planes eliminated)—for which G. N. Hounsfield was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1979—allowed cross-sectional studies, combining thousands of bits of information to form clear images which provided valuable clue/data to radiologists and physicians. A decade later, another cross-sectional imaging technique, magnetic resonance, used intensive artificial magnetic fields to generate radio signals from patients' bodies. Again, computers analysed the information to create a sophisticated image.

Diagnostic imaging is involved in many crucial medical decisions, but only about one-third of the world's population has access to even the most essential services and where available the quality is questionable. Radiation therapy services focus on cancer patients; the therapy alone, or in conjunction with surgery or chemotherapy, is required for more than half of all cancer patients. WHO and IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) have initiated a number of activities for improving cancer care, touching on such vital areas as the improvement in the accuracy on radiation dosage as well as training courses in radiotherapy.

It is universally acknowledged that radiation protection concepts have to be incorporated in the planning of medical diagnostic and therapeutic services, just to see the so-called remedy is not counter-productive.

All the same, medical imaging promises expanding vistas; the promise of computer-assistance for obtaining, storing and transmitting images and for the planning of radiation therapy could not have been imagined two decades ago. Telematics opens a new door to teleprocessing of images and telemedicine. The day is not far off when any physician, in any part of the world, will be able to seek on-line advice from the greatest specialists for the interpretation of a difficult image.

Jute Industry : New Vistas

Jute occupies a key place in the Indian economy providing employment to several lakh families and earning for the country precious foreign exchange. It is a convenient cash crop to the farmers since it does not interfere with their two crops of rice production. Around two-and-a-half lakh families are involved in processing jute into a variety of jute products. The labour-friendly jute is also eco-friendly since there is hardly any kind of pollution during the entire process of manufacture. Jute is a substitute for packaging and helps spare our precious forest wealth.

In terms of price, jute is one of the cheapest of all fibres, its price even lower than that of waste cotton and far lower than practically all other fibres. No wonder non-traditional jute products like jute blends in household textiles such as poor man's linen, blanket and carpet have shown enormous growth potential.

Jute cultivation occupies about 9,49,000 hectares of land area around 73 jute mills in the country producing 12,95,000 tonnes of jute goods every year. The entire industry employs around 2,50,000 workers directly and provides support to about four million farmer families. About 2,33,000 tonnes of jute products are exported to 129 countries, earning nearly Rs. 2500 million per annum.

A number of schemes for the modernisation and diversification have been worked out to improve the quality and specifications of the traditional jute products. With the gradual upgradation of jute machinery in various mills, the quality of the Indian yarn and finished products is undergoing a sea change tailored to meet the strict quality control demands in the export market.

The Jute Corporation of India Ltd. has entered the field of marketing of non-traditional jute products in collaboration with the Jute Manufacturers Development Council. Jute products like carpets, matting, furnishing fabrics, doormats, blankets, wall coverings and hangings, shoes and chappals, brief cases and travel bags, gift items and other household items are now available in the market. Indian jute products are known for their better quality in the world market and are regarded as superior to those from the neighbouring Bangladesh.

The Indian jute industry is also working on technical improvements for developing fabrics of lighter weight, appropriate breaking strength and denser weave and blending of other fibres with jute, etc. In recognition of the importance of providing reasonable prices to the jute growers—56.4 per cent of whom are small and marginal—the Government of India have been fixing minimum prices for different varieties and grades of jute. ❑

Artificial Intelligence Is Not Only A Science Of Intelligence



Deepali Aggarwal
Director
IEC School of Art & Fashion

Human inventions have changed mankind and also the environment which, in turn, have effected further changes in humans themselves. Man has always had the goal somewhere in the back of his mind to create new humans by means other than natural procreation, as it has emerged audaciously in myths and legends throughout history.

During the Second World War, scientists and researchers started working on the concept of infusing artificial intelligence into machines. However, it is not a new concept of human imagination. Many technologies have already figured in fiction. In the earliest times, myth was a useful vehicle for aspiring technologists. In more recent times, fictional treatment of artificial intelligence can be found in graphic art, animation, tales, theatres and films.

The term "artificial intelligence" is very commonly used in all branches of engineering, sciences and humanities. However, artificial intelligence has become one of the most important research topics in recent years in Computer Science, Psychology, Philosophy, Linguistics and Physiology. A report entitled "Promotion of Research and Development on Electronics and Information Systems That May Complement or Substitute for Human Intelligence", requested by the Japanese Ministry of Science and Technology in January 1983, was submitted in March 1985. It proposed an interdisciplinary research programme on the nature of human intelligence involving Physiology, Psychology, Linguistics, Logic and Computer Science.

Philosophy (Logic)

The formulation of the principles behind valid logical arguments probably started with the Greeks and still continues on the Western thought. The basic idea is that all human behaviour is governed by logic. Aristotle codified logic in the fourth century B.C. For logicians, then, the digital computer has this virtue. The great practical success of logic in the twentieth century is the computer, which is entirely based on one of the simplest forms of logic–Boolean logic.

Symbolic logic has become the foundation of computerised mathematics. But to reach this end, logic has to be condensed to become concrete. This is an astonishing development in the modern history of ideas. Its impact has not been fully appreciated, perhaps because symbolic logic in its pre-electronic form was not available to the intellectual community at large. Now, however, the most esoteric branch of Philosophy is being put to a practical use, and the most practical of people, engineers, are studying the rudiments of symbolic logic.

Psychology (Cognitive Model of the Human Mind)

The cognitive model of the human mind is based on the idea of information processing. It is assumed that every human being is equipped with the same basic information processing system, and that all mental processes can, in principle, be explained in terms of the operation of this system.

The cognitive approach is important to artificial intelligence since it provides a model that is the characteristic of existing computer systems. Progress in Computer Science has been the key factor encouraging researchers to develop an information processing model for psychological phenomena. Thus it is clear that the success of cognitive interpretations of human psychology will, to a large extent, define the scope of artificial intelligence. If, for example, we can give an information processing explanation of emotion, it may be possible to structure emotion into artificial systems. Systems are already being built that can learn, remember and reason. It may not be too fanciful to suggest that in the near future we will be able to construct artefacts that are capable of imagination, intuition and emotional sensitivity.

Researchers on brain have found that different parts of the brain are responsible for different activities, abilities and functions. After a series of researches, it has been found that the right brain does much better than the left in "pattern-matching" tasks, or in recognising faces, or in other kinds of spatial-perceptual tasks. The left hemisphere is superior for language, for rhythmic perception, for temporal-order judgements, for mathematical thinking. It has also been found experimentally that the left hemisphere is not superior for processing all sounds but only for those which are linguistic in nature.

Nature of Language

An introduction to the nature of language is important to anyone interested in its practical applications. Accurate machine translation can hardly be programmed without a reasonably sophisticated knowledge of language on the part of the programmer.

As speakers of a language, we are capable of stringing words together to form novel sentences that express our thoughts. We can isolate three aspects of linguistic structure; to describe a language, we have to talk about the meaning of words, about the sound sequences that are paired with these meanings, and about the ways in which words combine with one another to form sentences. Accordingly, we speak of a language as involving a semantic system and a syntactic system.

Natural language understanding has become one of the important topics for artificial intelligence researchers. Until and unless we have a thorough theoretical background of the mechanism of language, it is not possible to codify it into a machine.

Computer Science or Technology

The conventional computer (i.e., Von-Neumann Architecture) may become inadequate as social and economic structures change and as non-specialists become major users. For an information society, computer must be developed with intelligent abilities: intuitive recognition of situations; inductive reference; knowledge acquisition; learning; and improved human–computer interface.

New kinds of machines based on reasoning have to be devised rather than traditional "number crunching" machines. Most of the world's work is non-mathematical in nature. Almost all the thinking that professionals do is done by reasoning, and not calculation.

One goal of computer scientists working in the field of artificial intelligence is to produce programs that imitate intelligent behaviour in human beings. To enhance a programmer's productivity, a type of problem-oriented languages, called declarative languages, have been developed and widely applied in artificial intelligence programming. Functional Porgramming and Logic Programming are the major programming paradigms of declarative languages. Logic programming in the form of Prolog has recently received considerable attention because of its choice by the Japanese as the core computer language for the Fifth Generation Computer System project. An ideal artificial intelligence programming style should combine the features of both languages and may be called "assertional programming".

Presently artificial inelligence is a part of Computer Science, not an autonomous discipline. Other disciplines, such as Psychology, Linguistics, Physiology and Philosophy share a concern with the mystery of mind and intelligence. For the moment, artificial intelligence and computer science combine basic science and applied science in one disciplinary matrix rather than separating them out. In the near future, artificial intelligence will be treated as a single and self-consistent discipline, a science of intelligence or science of information. ❑

Quantitative Aptitude Test

Q. 1. The average age of 5 boys is 18 years and a new boy joins them by which average becomes 19 years. Then the age of the new comer is

(A) 20 years (B) 22 years
(C) 24 years (D) 30 years

Q. 2. What per cent of 40 is 8 ?

(A) 5% (B) 10%
(C) 155% (D) 20%

Q. 3. A fruit-seller purchased 100 oranges for Rs. 80. If 20 of them are rotten, then at what price should he sell the rest of the oranges to have 25% profit ?

(A) Re. 1.00 per orange
(B) Rs. 1.20 per orange
(C) Rs. 1.25 per orange
(D) Rs. 1.50 per orange

Q. 4. A certain sum of money is invested at 5% interest, compounded annually for 3 years. If the interest computes to Rs. 2522, then the principal is

(A) Rs. 10,000 (B) Rs. 13,000
(C) Rs. 16,000 (D) Rs. 15,762.50

Q. 5. Two numbers are in the ratio of 5 : 8. If 12 be added to each, then they are in the ratio of 3 : 4. The value of the first number is

(A) 15 (B) 10
(C) 5 (D) None of these

Q. 6. Divide Rs. 81 in X, Y, Z such that $\frac{1}{2}$ of X's share, $\frac{1}{3}$ of Y's share and $\frac{1}{4}$ of Z's share are equal. Then X's share is

(A) Rs. 10 (B) Rs. 15
(C) Rs. 18 (D) None of these

Q. 7. A bag contains rupee-coins, 50-paise coins and 25-paise coins in the ratio 2 : 3 : 10 and their total value is Rs. 72. Then the total number of coins is

(A) 100 (B) 120
(C) 180 (D) None of these

Q. 8. Ram can do a piece of work in 5 days and Shyam can finish the same work in 10 days. In how many days, both working together will finish the same work ?

(A) $3\frac{1}{3}$ days (B) $2\frac{1}{3}$ days
(C) $4\frac{1}{3}$ days (D) None of these

Q. 9. A circle with 10 cm radius has its radius decreased by 4 cm. Then the percentage decrease in area is

(A) 36% (B) 40%
(C) 64% (D) None of these

Q. 10. A computer was hired by Atul, Harish and Vinay, and they used it for 5, 6 and 9 days respectively. Its total rent was Rs. 24,000. The amount paid by Harish is

(A) Rs. 6000 (B) Rs. 7200
(C) Rs. 10,800 (D) Rs. 1080

Direction (Q. 11 to 15): **Read the table and answer the questions that follow:**

Subjects	Hindi		English		Maths		Civics		Economics	
Year	No.	% passed	No.	% passed	No.	% passed	No.	% passed	No.	% passed
1990	120	45	121	51	117	40	135	40	113	63
1991	96	50	113	53	193	47	139	52	119	64
1992	115	64	150	67	107	40	145	45	160	40
1993	119	60	180	65	145	65	141	55	121	51
1994	121	63	77	60	120	60	147	53	145	60
1995	124	57	111	65	173	61	161	54	177	65

Q. 11. In how many years, is the percentage of students passed in all the subjects more than 50 ?

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 1

Q. 12. What is the percentage decrease in the students passed in Mathematics from 1993 to 1994 ?

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

Q. 13. What is the difference in the number of students passed in Economics in 1992 and 1994 ?

(A) 21 (B) 23 (C) 27 (D) 33

Q. 14. In which year is the number of students passed in Hindi exactly equal to the number of students passed in Civics ?

(A) 1990 (B) 1992 (C) 1993 (D) 1994

Q. 15. What is the percentage increase in the number of students passed in English from 1992 to 1993 ?

(A) 22 (B) 20 (C) 17 (D) 30

ANSWERS

1. (C): $6 \times 19 - 5 \times 18 = 114 - 90 = 24$

2. (D): K% of 40 = 8

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{8 \times 100}{40} = 20$$

3. (C): C. P. of 80 oranges = Rs. 80
(∵ 20 oranges are rotten)

4. (C): Let the sum be Rs. P

$$\therefore P\left(1+\frac{5}{100}\right)^3 - P = 2522$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left[\frac{21}{20}\times\frac{21}{20}\times\frac{21}{20} - 1\right] = 2522$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{2522 \times 8000}{1261} = 16000$$

5. (A): Let the two numbers be x any y.

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{5}{8}, \quad \frac{x+12}{y+12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{8x}{5}, \; 4x - 3y = -12$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - \frac{24x}{5} = -12 \; (\because y = \frac{8x}{5})$$

$$\Rightarrow -4x = -60 \Rightarrow x = 15$$

6. (C): Let x, y and z be the shares of X, Y and Z respectively.

$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{3}y = \frac{1}{4}z$$

i.e. $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{y}{z} = \frac{3}{4}$

∴ Rs. 81 are to be divided among x, y and z in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4.

$$\therefore \text{x's share} = \frac{2}{9} \times 81 = \text{Rs. } 18$$

7. (C): Let x, y, z be the number of one-rupee, 50-paise and 25 paise coins respectively.

∴ x : y : z = 2 : 3 : 10
i.e. x = 2k, y = 3k, z = 10k
⇒ 2k + ·50 × 3k + ·25 × 10k = 72
⇒ 2k + 1·50k + 2·50k = 72
⇒ 6k = 72 ⇒ k = 12
∴ x = 24, y = 36, z = 120
⇒ x + y + z = 180
= Total number of coins

8. (A): Ram and Shyam can finish $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$ of the work in 1 day.

∴ both of them together can finish the work in $\frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}$ days.

9. (C): Original area = $\pi \times (10)^2 = 100\pi$
New area = $\pi \times (6)^2 = 36\pi$
∴ Decrease in area = 64π
∴ per cent decrease in area

$$= \frac{64\pi}{100\pi} \times 100 = 64$$

10. (A): Rent for 20 days = Rs. 24000
Harish used the computer for 5 days.

$$\therefore \text{Harish paid Rs } \frac{24000}{20} \times 5$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 6000$$

11. (B): In 1993, 1994 and 1995.

12. (C): Percentage decrease by 5% from 65% in 1993 to 60% in 1994.

13. (B): Number of students passed in 1992
= 40% of 160 = 64
Number of students passed in 1994
= 60% of 145 = 87

14. (A): Number of students passed in Hindi in
1990 = 45% of 120 = 54
1992 = 64% of 115 = 73.6
1993 = 60% of 119 = 71.4
1994 = 63% of 121 = 76.23
Number of students passed in Civics in
1990 = 40% of 135 = 54
1992 = 45% of 145 = 65.25
1993 = 55% of 141 = 77.55
1994 = 53% of 147 = 77.91

15. (C): Number of students passed in 1992
= 67% of 150 = 100.50
Number of students passed in 1993
= 65% of 180 = 117 ❑

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12 **Ms. Intellectual Of The Month**

Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

12 **Mr. Intellectual Of The Month**

Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Prizes And Surprises For Others

For the first time in India and probably in the world, the Super Brains Contest has been launched by *Competition Success Review*. This mega event has been initiated to find the best young brains of India. As is widely accepted, some of the best brains in the world are from India.

Competition Success Review is proud to announce this search for our best brains, the persons who are going to lead in various areas in future. The ability to think and write concisely, logically and effectively, general awareness, personality and intelligence will be recognised in this contest.

This contest is open to all Indians in the age group of 21-35. It consists of two stages. The first stage comprises an All India Essay Contest for a period of 12 months whereby 12 women and 12 men will receive the title of Ms. and Mr. Intellectuals Of The Month. All the 24 winners will be sent a general knowledge paper and on the basis of this 6 women and 6 men will be selected for the second stage. As part of stage II of the contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to Delhi for the Gala Final. The following four events will be held: a Short Essay Writing Contest, Personality Assessment, General Knowledge Round and Extempore Speech. The last two events would take place in front of a large audience comprising the distinguished panel of judges and invited guests.

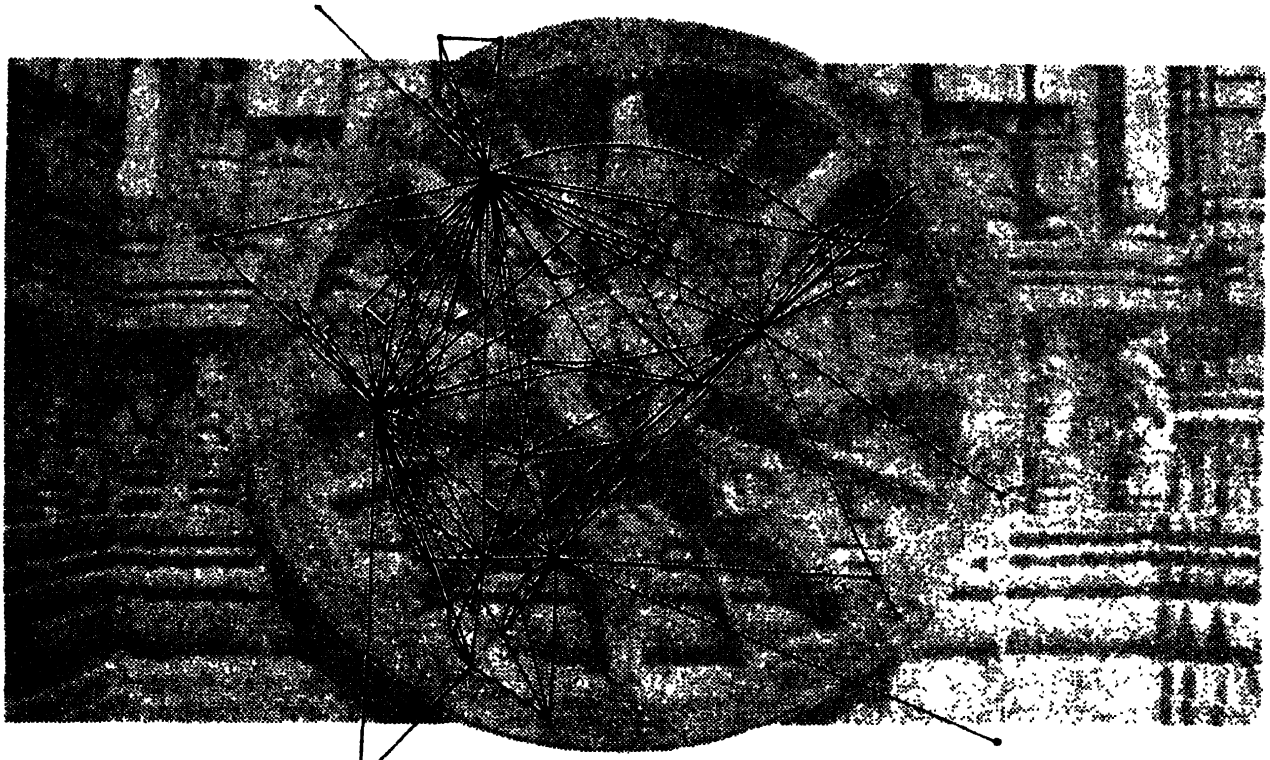
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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

CRR : Cash Reserve Ratio

In a series of wide-ranging measures aimed at liberalising the financial system, the Reserve Bank of India has on July 1, 1996 cut the cash reserve ratio by one percentage point to 12 per cent.

ICF : International Court of Justice

Also known as the World Court, with headquarters at the Hague, the International Court of Justice has on July 9, 1996 rejected the justification for the use of nuclear weapons. The pronouncement is a landmark in the post Cold War global endeavours for genuine nuclear disarmament.

MAT : Minimum Alternate Tax

Formerly styled minimum book profit tax, the Minimum Alternate Tax has been introduced for companies in the Union Budget for 1996-97. When the total income of a company, as computed under the Income Tax Act after availing all eligible deductions is less than 30 per cent of the book profits, the total income of such a company shall be deemed to be 30 per cent of the book profit and shall be charged tax accordingly.

NFC : Nuclear Fuel Complex

It was set up in 1971-72 to manufacture nuclear reactor fuel and other reactor core components and is at present making about 300 tonnes of uranium dioxide (UO_2) pellets. Three plants that constitute the expansion project of the NFC will be commissioned progressively from December 1996 to June 1997 doubling its capacity from 300 tonnes to 600 tonnes

SAI : Sports Authority of India

Established by the Government of India in January 1984 as a registered society, SAI is now the nodal agency for broadbased sports and for training of sportspersons to achieve excellence in national and international fields.

OAU : Organisation of African Unity

The OAU held its 32nd annual summit of Heads of State and Government at Yaounde, capital of Cameroon, in July 1996.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Tilak's Birth Anniversary : Tributes were paid to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak on his 140th birth anniversary on August 1, 1996.

Id Milad-un-Nabi : The birthday of Prophet Mohammad was observed on July 29, 1996.

World Population Day : The World Population Day was observed on July 11, 1996. The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, released a five-rupee commemorative coin on the occasion.

The world population had crossed five-billion mark on July 11, 1988 and to create a better awareness on the global demographic scenario, it was decided to observe July 11 as the World Population Day every year.

Centenary of Indian cinema : The Indian cinema completed 100 years on July 7, 1996. A colourful procession of thespians, vintage cars, buggies and traditional folk arts was organised in Mumbai to mark the arrival of cinema in India exactly a century ago.

Jagjivan Ram's Death Anniversary : Tributes were paid to the former Union Minister, Babu Jagjivan Ram, on his 10th death anniversary on July 6, 1996.

Dalai Lama's Birth Anniversary : Tibetans gathered in Dharamsala to celebrate the 61st birthday of the Dalai Lama on July 6, 1996.

Appointments

Planning Commission Deputy Chairman : Prof. Madhu Dandavate, former Finance Minister, was on August 1, 1996 appointed Deputy Chairman of the 13-member Planning Commission. The Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, heads the Commission.

Cabinet Secretary : Mr. T. S. R. Subramanian, Textile Secretary, was on July 31, 1996 appointed as Cabinet Secretary. Mr. Subramanian is an IAS Officer of the 1961 batch.

CBDT Chief : Mr. G. K. Mishra has been appointed the new Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, succeeding Mr. N. Rangachari who retired on July 31, 1996.

CBEC Chief : Mr. B. C. Rastogi has been appointed the new Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, succeeding Mr. Tarun Roy who retired on July 31, 1996.

CBI Chief : Mr. Joginder Singh, an IPS officer, has been appointed the new Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation, succeeding Mr. K. Vijaya Rama Rao who retired on July 31, 1996.

U.P. Governor : The Governor of Goa, Mr. Romesh Bhandari, has been appointed as the new Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Goa Governor : The Maharashtra Governor, Mr. P. C. Alexander, was on July 19, 1996 sworn in as Governor of Goa. He will hold additional charge of Goa.

Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker : Mr. Suraj Bhan, the BJP Member of Parliament from Ambala, was on July 12, 1996 unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Lok Sabha Secretary-General : Mr. S. Gopalan, IAS, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha with the rank and status of a Cabinet Secretary.

World Bank ED : The Union Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Surendra Singh, has been appointed as the Executive Director of the World Bank for a period of three years from August 1, 1996. He took up his new assignment after retirement on July 31, 1996.

IMF ED : Mr. M. R. Sivaraman, Revenue Secretary, has been appointed as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for three years from August 1, 1996.

Attorney General : Mr. Ashok H. Desai, a noted lawyer, has been appointed as the Attorney General of India for a period of three years. He has succeeded Mr. Milon K. Banerjee.

USI Chief : Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Satish Nambiar, who was the first force commander and head of mission of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in former Yugoslavia, has been appointed the new Director of the prestigious United Services Institution.

CRPF Chief : Mr. Arun Bhagat, Director General of the Border Security Force, took over the additional charge of Director General of the Central Reserve Police Force on July 5, 1996.

PoK Premier : Mr. Sultan Mahmood, the State unit leader of the Pakistan People's Party, was on July 30, 1996 sworn in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

Bangla President : Mr. Shahabuddin Ahmed, former Chief Justice, was on July 23, 1996 elected unopposed as the new President of Bangladesh. The term of the incumbent President, Mr. Abdur Rahman Biswas, expires on October 9, 1996.

Mongolian Premier : Mongolia's Parliament, the Great Hural, on July 19, 1996 elected Mr. M. Enkhasaikhan as Prime Minister of the North Asian country. He is the leader of the Democratic Union Coalition which gave a stunning defeat to the formerly communist Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party in the June 1996 parliamentary elections.

Niger President : Gen. Ibrahim Mainassara, the Niger military ruler who seized power in a January coup, was on July 10, 1996 declared President.

Ukrainian Premier : The Ukrainian Parliament has on July 10, 1996 approved Mr. Pavlo Lazarenko as the new Prime Minister.

Books And Authors

A Psychoanalysis of the Prophets : Written by Abdullah Kamal, a journalist for the liberal magazine *Rose El-Youssef*, the book has been seized for giving incorrect descriptions of the characters of religious prophets. The book has been criticised as blasphemous by Muslim clerics.

Unlimited Access: An FBI Agent Inside the Clinton White House : Written by Gary W. Aldrich, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent who retired from the FBI last year after 30 years of service, the book reveals an allegation that the U.S. President, Mr. Bill Clinton unescorted by body-guard, was regularly smuggled from the White House under a rug into a waiting car and taken to the nearby Marriott Hotel for romantic trysts with women celebrities

Economic Scene

Significant Growth in GDP : The gross domestic product (GDP) for the year 1996-97 at factor cost at constant (1980-81) prices is expected to show a growth rate of 6.6 per cent. The corresponding likely growth rates in broad sectors of the economy, viz., "agriculture, forestry and fishing", "mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction" and "services sector" are 2.3 per cent, 8.5 per cent and 8.1 per cent, respectively.

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has forecast the advance GDP for 1996-97—the final year of the Eighth Plan (1992-97)—on the basis of a normal monsoon and the past growth trend of the economy. The statistical body in its estimate calculations also took into account the structure of relationships among the broad sectors of the economy.

The advance estimates of GDP for 1995-96, released in February this year, have now been revised incorporating latest estimates of agricultural production and the index of industrial production.

The GDP for 1995-96 at factor cost at constant (1980-81) prices is now estimated at Rs. 2,68,671 crore, representing a 7 per cent jump over previous year. On the basis of quick estimates, the GDP growth was estimated at 6.2 per cent.

Per Capita Debt Burden : The per capita internal and external debts of the Government worked out to Rs. 3,272 and Rs. 1,601, respectively, in 1995-96, the Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, told the Lok Sabha on July 12, 1996.

He added that total interest payment on internal and external debt was estimated at Rs. 27,166 crore in 1995-96.

Internal loan of the Government at the end of 1995-96 was estimated at Rs. 3,03,359 crore, while the external debt stood at Rs. 3,18,319 crore by September 1995 end.

Trade Deficit : India's trade deficit for the current financial year has gone up to $ 771.54 million during April-May 1996 as compared to $ 275.51 million during the corresponding period last year, the Rajya Sabha was informed on July 15, 1996.

Honours and Awards

Dada Sahib Phalke Award : The veteran Kannada actor, Dr. Raj Kumar, has been selected for the prestigious Dada Sahib Phalke Award for 1995 for his outstanding contribution to Indian Cinema. The award carries a Swarna Kamal and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh.

'Honest Man of the Year' Award : The former Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, was on July 27, 1996 conferred the Sulabh International's "Honest Man of the Year" award by the former Prime Minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, in New Delhi.

The former Union Minister was selected for the award—consisting of a plaque, a gold medal and a citation—for his distinguished services to the people and in recognition of his simplicity and honesty in public life.

The Sulabh International, a social service organisation, instituted the award in 1995 and the first recipient was the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T. N. Seshan.

G. M. Modi Award : The chief architect of the Indian guided missile programme, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, has been selected for this year's Gujar Mal Modi Science Award.

The award carrying a prize money of Rs. 1,01,000, a silver shield and a scroll of honour was presented to Dr. Kalam on August 9, 1996, the birth anniversary of late Rai Bahadur Gujal Mal Modi, for outstanding research and providing excellent leadership in the development and promotion of science and technology in the country.

Magsaysay Awards : The following have been selected for the 1996 Ramon Magsaysay awards which will be given in Manila on August 31, 1996:

International Understanding—The Japanese Christian missionary, Rev. Toshihiro Takami, for his work in promoting community leadership in 50 countries.

Literature—The Filipino novelist, playwright and journalist, Mr. Nick Joaquin, for "exploring the mysteries of the Filipino body and soul."

Community Leadership—The Indian reformer, Mr. Pandurang Shastri Athavale, leader of a spiritual movement which accepts



Pandurang Shastri Athavale, recipient of the Magasaysay Award for Community Leadership

followers of all castes and religions for "tapping the ancient wellsprings of Hindu civilisation to inspire spiritual renewal and social transformation in modern India."

Public Service –The South Korean Catholic priest, Mr. John Oh Woong-Jin, founder of a home for Korea's poor, disabled and elderly "for arousing in modern Korea a compassion for the poor by personifying the scriptural injunction to 'love thy neighbour'.

Government Service—The Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. T. N. Seshan, for "successfully presiding over India's recent Lok Sabha polls, dubbed the most peaceful, clean and orderly so far, in the world's largest democracy."

The award, the Asian equivalent of Nobel Prize, named after the former Philippines President, Ramon Magsaysay, killed in a plane crash in 1957, is given out yearly to outstanding Asians. The winners of the award get a medallion, a certificate and a cash prize of $ 50,000.

Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavana Award : The former Assam Chief Minister, Mr. Hiteswar Saikia, was posthumously conferred the Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavana Award for 1995.

The noted social worker, Ms. Subhadra Joshi, also got the award for her outstanding contribution in the field.

The awards, given for outstanding contribution towards promoting peace, communal harmony and against violence and terrorism, carry a citation and Rs. 2.5 lakh in cash.

International Vikram Sarabhai Award : Prof. U. R. Rao, Member, Space Commission and former Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation, was presented the International Vikram Sarabhai Award for 1996 in Birmingham (U.K.) on July 15, 1996.

The award, instituted by the ISRO and the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions, carries a gold medal and a citation. It is given for outstanding contribution to space research in developing countries.

Prof. Rao is the first Indian to get the award.

Legislation

COFEPOSA Bill : The Lok Sabha on July 26, 1996 approved the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities [Amendment] (COFEPOSA) Bill. The Bill seeks to continue the provision of detaining smugglers for three years beyond July 31 this year.

Depositories Bill : The Parliament has on July 23, 1996 approved the Depositories Bill, 1996 thereby paving the way for safe and speedy transfer of securities and avoiding delay in settlement, which had in the past led to bad delivery, theft and forgery.

The Bill seeks to make trading in securities not only paperless but also more investor-friendly.

The Bill is basically a framework Bill and seeks to empower the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to make regulations for the form in which record is to be maintained by the depository. It also aims at empowering SEBI to regulate the form in which certificate of commencement of business would be issued by the SEBI.

Judges' Allowances Bill : The Lok Sabha unanimously passed on July 19, 1996 a Bill seeking to increase sumptuary allowances and conveyance facilities for judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.

The monthly petrol allowance of the judges has been hiked from 150 litres, fixed in 1986, to 200 litres (of petrol or any other fuel). The monthly sumptuary allowance for the Chief Justice of India has been raised from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 4,000. The sumptuary allowance of Supreme Court judges and Chief Justices of High Courts has been increased to Rs. 3,000 from Rs. 750 and Rs. 500, respectively.

Miscellany

Chennai is New Name for Madras : The city of Madras will henceforth be called Chennai. Making the announcement, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, said the name Madras traced its origin to "some other language". The rechristening of the city was part of the steps

announced for the "growth of Tamil in various fields."

"Madraspatnam" to the English and "Chennapatnam" to the Indians. This was how Madras used to be called just after the East India Company started operations from Fort St. George in 1639. And over time, the city has been called "Madras" in English and "Chennai" in Tamil.

'Nabakalevar' *Rath Yatra* : The pilgrim city of Puri in Orissa woke up to the noise of clashing cymbals and shouts of *"Haribol"* and *"Jai Jagannath"* as the century's last Nabakalevar *Rath Yatra* of the deities of the 12th century Sri Jagannath temple got under way.

What has distinguished this *rath yatra* from those held during the last 18 years is that the three deities—Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra—have shed their earlier images for new ones which is known as "Nabakalevar". Temple scholars, however, describe it as the re-embodiment of the deities.

The last Nabakalevar was held in 1977, as it is observed in years having twin "Ashadh", which comes every 12 or 19 years.

New Passport Renewal System : The Government has abolished the requirement of renewal of passports every 10 years to avoid harassment to the public and save unnecessary paper work, the External Affairs Minister, Mr. I. K. Gujral, announced in the Rajya Sabha on July 17, 1996.

The passports would be issued henceforth in two sizes—60 pages and 100 pages—to facilitate visa stamps in view of more international travel being undertaken by the people.

India is World's Top Milk Producer : India has emerged as the world's top dairy nation with milk production crossing 70 million tonnes in 1995-96 (April-March). The U.S. was the top milk producer with an output of about 68 million tonnes. India's milk production last year was 63.5 million tonnes.

World's Longest Ash Conveying Pipeline: The world's longest pneumatic coal ash conveying pipeline from the Guru Gobind Singh super thermal plant to the Gujarat Ambuja cement factory started functioning from July 21, 1996.

The length of the pipeline is 2 km. It has two phases. The first phase has 400 m long pipeline, while the next phase has 1.6 km long pipeline which is the longest pneumatic coal ash conveying pipeline in one go in the world. It is said that the earlier record in one go is of about 800 metres.

Rules for Refund on Unused Railway Tickets Liberalised : The Railways have liberalised refund rules on unused tickets and cancellation.

For night trains leaving after 2100 hours, refunds can now be obtained from the station within the first two hours after opening of the reservation office on the following morning also.

Refund could be obtained during working hours and before preparation of reservation chart from any station or reservation office in the country which is linked to the ticket issuing station by computer.

Charges for issuing duplicate ticket in lieu of the lost, misplaced, torn or mutilated reserved tickets of over 500 km have been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent subject to a minimum recovery of 25 per cent charges for 50 km fares.

If reservation for some persons in a group or family ticket is confirmed while others are on waiting list and the entire ticket is cancelled, full refund has been allowed for confirmed passengers also (less clerkage charges) provided that the ticket for the party or family is surrendered at the journey commencing station within four hours before scheduled departure and up to three hours after actual departure of the train.

Ranbir Sena : A private army, which was banned by the State Government a few years ago, was responsible for the massacre of 21 persons in Bhojpur district of Bihar on July 11, 1996.

ORGANISATIONS

Ramesh Chandra Committee : The Ramesh Chandra Committee inquiry report on the charges of use of violence and intimidatory tactics against Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) MLAs by supporters of the Union Defence Minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, in June 1995, has pointed an accusing finger at Mr. Yadav who was then trying to save his Ministry in Uttar Pradesh after the withdrawal of support by the BSP. The report says that some activists and MLAs of the Samajwadi Party forcibly took away some BSP legislators from the Government guest house in Lucknow and brought them to Mr. Yadav. According to the report, the BSP MLAs were assaulted and intimidated with the knowledge of Mr. Yadav. The State police also came in for unfavourable mention. Ms. Mayawati, after coming to power in the State, had appointed Mr. Ramesh Chandra, a senior civil servant of the State, to conduct an inquiry into the matter. The report was submitted to her when she was Chief Minister but she had not taken any action on it.

The matter has come to the fore now after a lapse of one year. Extracts from the 89-page report were released to the press on July 25, 1996 by Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, Leader of the Opposition, who had earlier in the day "tabled" an authenticated copy of the report in the Lok Sabha. Mr. Vajpayee has demanded the resignation of Mr. Yadav. Mr. Yadav, on the other hand, has seen a political motive in the raking up of the matter at a time when the elections to the State Assembly are being held soon.

Disinvestment Panel : The Union Cabinet has approved the setting-up of a Disinvestment Commission to advise on matters relating to public sector equity. It is expected to provide a measure of transparency in the disinvestment process which has been a controversial issue.

PROJECTS

Sardar Sarovar Dam : The Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, has on July 16, 1996 brought round the four Narmada river basin States—Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan—to an understanding which has broken the stalemate on the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam. The decision to raise the height of the dam to 436 ft, and not to aim for the proposed 455 feet for the moment, appears to have struck the desired golden mean.

The agreement also stipulates that hydrological studies would be conducted over the next five years to decide whether the controversial structure should be further raised to 455 feet.

The anomalies that beset the project from its inception were to a great extent caused by interventions by the Chief Ministers of the basin States.

Disagreements among the basin States have been as responsible in stalling progress of the project as the movement launched by Ms. Medha Patkar. The suspect State is Gujarat, which has lobbied for the height recommended by the tribunal, its professed aim being to bring water to the drought prone areas of Kutch and Saurashtra. The Gujarat Government fielded an ambitious scheme of distributaries and canals. This has raised the bogey of water hijacking—that it would ultimately succeed in drawing in more than its share. Should that happen, Madhya Pradesh would be the most affected, particularly as it may not be able to utilise the whole of its share by the time the tribunal meets for a review.

Cogentrix Power Project : It is the fast-track 100 MW power project at Nandikur in Dakshina Kannada of Karnataka proposed by the U.S.-based multinational, Congentrix. It has passed through various stages of clearance but is now awaiting approval from the Central Government.

A power deal is executed this way: A foreign corporation approaches the Government for a power project. It is passed on to the Central Electricity Authority which studies the project and agrees or disagrees with it. If it finds that need for the project exists, it agrees in principle. The State Government has to accept the project and environmental and other clearances at a State level are necessary. Then the Centre has to issue environmental clearance. The power purchase agreement, signed with the State, has to be approved by the Centre. Next, the Central Electricity Authority has to issue a final clearance. Right at the end comes the question of counter-guarantees, to be issued by the Centre, often the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

Centre Approves Enron Project : The Union Government has on July 9, 1996 approved a counter-guarantee for the U.S. multinational Enron's Dabhol power project for the third time, although the need for such a step has been in question for quite some time.

The most prestigious of the eight fast-track power projects, the Enron project in Maharashtra's Ratnagiri district received its first counter-guarantee by the Centre on September 15, 1994 by the Narasimha Rao Government which invited foreign investment in the power sector; the second on May 27 this year by the Vajpayee Government, and the third now by the Deve Gowda Government.

The counter-guarantee for the Dabhol project pertains to its first phase, the

generation capacity of which has been revised from 695 MW to 740 MW. The total capacity of the project is over 2,400 MW.

Science And Technology

Mobile Phones of the Future : A system is being developed to allow all mobile phones to communciate with each other, regardless of their technology. Users are so impressed with their first taste of mobile communications that they have not got round to complaining about its drawbacks.

A switch has now been developed by Laucent Technologies of the U.S., the world's most powerful telecommunications equipment company, which will handle wireless, wiredlines, cellular communications and their "inter-operability". The system's ability to "move" between different technologies, it is claimed, will be achieved in a matter of next few months. Achieving this is well within the developer's technical grasp.

Cellular phones will soon start coming in a variety of forms. The phone in the car will be very light linked by radio to a remote unit in, say the car's glovebox. Likewise, another version would use a small ear plug connected by infrared to a small unit in a person's pocket.

Mobile phones could have pagers incorporated in the handset. Phones receiving digital data and voice have already arrived. Models capable of receiving full motion video will be here within the life time of many of us. Soon, one will be able to telephone the office and check a file and get voice, video and graphics from it.

New Timekeepers : The ultimate clock for the next century will be a series of pulsars, emitting radio waves far out in space. 'Millisecond pulsars' are superb timekeepers. They are neutron stars that rotate at tremendous speed. They are less than 10 km across but they have the mass of our Sun.

Although pulsars gradually slow down, the rate can be predicted because their behaviour is in line with the General Theory of Relativity. They should improve the accuracy of timekeeping by a factor of ten. But their bursts of radio noise may be distorted as they travel to Earth. So a new time standard can be established only by comparing the signals from several millisecond pulsars to eliminate such interference. Pulsars can provide a long term stable reference for timekeeping independent of human intervention.

Sounds from the Earth's Depths : Scientists from the Institute of Seismology, part of Schmidt's Associated Institute of the Earth's Physics, Russia, have created devices which help measure sound waves generated in the depths of the earth prior to an earthquake, according to *RIA Novesti*. The tests proved the efficiency of the devices, which can help make short-term forecasts of earthquake shocks.

Prior to a shaking of the Earth's crust, strange sounds from its depth can usually be heard on the surface. Noticed by the public at large, these booming sounds, however, cannot be measured effectively by existing equipment commonly used to record earthquakes.

Space Research

NASA Prepares to Return to Mars

Twenty years after sending probes to Mars, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States is preparing a return to the red planet, but if life exists there, they do not expect to see malevolent, tentacled aliens like those depicted in the smash hit movie "Independence Day".

The first of two Viking probes touched down 20 years ago but failed to conclusively answer if life existed on Mars. The U.S. space agency is preparing to despatch a small armada of spacecraft to learn more about the planet and perhaps shed some light on the question of life.

Life would face a struggle on the surface of Mars, where surface temperatures average —81° F (—63° C) and liquid water would evaporate in the planet's low air pressure.

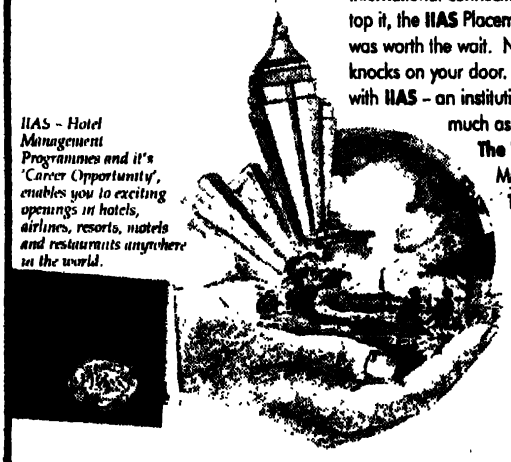
Things were different about a billion years ago, as pictures have revealed channels cut into the planet's surface by torrents of running water. What happened to that water remains a mystery.

NASA's explorations of Mars suffered a devastating blow in 1993 when the $ 1-billion Mars Observer, the first spacecraft sent to Mars since the 1976 Vikings, was lost days before it was due to arrive at the planet. The disaster and budget cutbacks led NASA to take a different tack to Mars exploration this time. □

For everybody out there who missed the bus in June

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Test Of English Language

J.E.E. For Admission To 3-Year Diploma Course In Hotel Management, March 1996

Direction (Qs. 1 to 6) : **In each of the following sentences a blank has been given. From amongst the four alternatives given under it you have to find the one which best fits into the blank. That is your answer. Mark it on the answer-sheet as instructed.**

Q. 1. She ..... her grandfather; she has blue eyes.
(1) takes on (2) takes after
(3) takes to (4) takes in

Q. 2. Will you ..... my dog while I am on tour ?
(1) look on (2) look after
(3) look up (4) look out

Q. 3. I object ..... waiting. You are always late for appointments.
(1) to keep (2) to keeping
(3) to being kept (4) to

Q. 4. I did ..... I could which wasn't much.
(1) what (2) which (3) that (4) how much

Q. 5. I have lived in Delhi .....
(1) for five years (2) since five years
(3) five years ago (4) for five years ago

Q. 6. No sooner did he go in ..... he came out.
(1) and (2) then (3) when (4) than

Direction (Qs. 7 to 11) : **Read each of the following sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error. The error, if any, will be in one of the parts (1), (2) or (3) as marked in the sentence. If that be so, then that part is your answer. Otherwise, the answer is (4). Mark your answer on the answer-sheet as instructed.**

Q. 7. Myself and Gopalan (1)/ will take care of (2)/ the function on Sunday. (3)/ No error. (4)

Q. 8. May I (1)/ know who you want (2)/ to see please. (3)/ No error. (4)

Q. 9. A group of friends (1)/ want to visit (2)/ the new plant as early as possible. (3)/ No error. (4)

Q. 10. Neither he (1)/ nor his father is interested (2)/ in joining the party. (3)/ No error. (4)

Q. 11. On a holiday (1)/ Sudha prefers reading (2)/ than going out visiting friends. (3)/ No error. (4)

Direction (Qs. 12 and 13) : **Of the four alternatives given in each question, find the one which is most opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals. That is your answer. Mark it on the answer-sheet as instructed.**

Q. 12. CONCEDE
(1) object (2) refuse (3) grant (4) accede

Q. 13. SUPPRESS
(1) encourage (2) grow (3) praise (4) permit

Direction (Qs. 14 and 15) : **Of the four alternatives given in each question, find the one which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word given in capitals. That is your answer. Mark it on the answer-sheet as instructed.**

Q. 14. STERILE
(1) barren (2) arid (3) childless (4) dry

Q. 15. SYNOPSIS
(1) index (2) mixture (3) summary (4) puzzle

Direction (Qs. 16 to 20) : **In the passage below, there are questions based on its contents. Read the passage carefully and select the best answer from amongst the given choices for each question. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.**

PASSAGE

The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organise production and marketing rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognised as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, from the TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton motorcycle which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploit their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the West or was dismissed as something which could have been produced only at their low price. They were sold because they were cheap copies of other peoples' ideas churned out of a workhouse which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

Q. 16. The sad rule mentioned in this passage refers to
(1) The inability of the Japanese to be inventive like the British
(2) The inability of the British to be industrious like the Japanese
(3) The lack of variety in Japanese inventions
(4) The poorer marketing ability of the British

Q. 17. It is evident from this passage that the strength of a country's industry depends upon
(1) Original research
(2) International cooperation
(3) Dedicated work force
(4) Electronic development

Q. 18. According to the passage, prosperity in industry depends upon
(1) Productivity (2) Inventiveness
(3) Marketing ability (4) Official patronage

Q. 19. The main theme of this passage is
(1) Electronic industry in Japan
(2) Industrial comparison between Japan and Britain
(3) The role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity
(4) The importance of original research in industry

Q. 20. The TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train, Sinclair scooter, etc., are the symbols of
(1) Japanese Success (2) British Failure
(3) British Success (4) Japanese Failure

ANSWERS

1. (2) **2.** (2) **3.** (3) **4.** (1)
5. (1) **6.** (4)
7. (1): Part '1' should be 'Gopalan and I'
8. (2): Part '2' should be 'know whom you want'
9. (2): Part '2' should be 'wants to visit'
10. (4): No error
11. (3): Part '3' should be 'to going out visiting friends'
12. (2) **13.** (2) **14.** (1) **15.** (3)
16. (4) **17.** (3) **18.** (3) **19.** (3)
20. (2) ❑

Competition Opportunities

NDA and Naval Academy Examination,
(September 15, 1996)
Recruitment of Clerks, 1996 by S.S.C.
(September 22, 1996)
All-India Entrance Examination for Sub-Officers Course for National Fire Service College, Nagpur
(September 29, 1996)
Combined Lower Subordinate Assistant Grade Examination, 1996 by U.P. S.S.C.
(October/November 1996)
Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1996
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Calcutta
(October 6, 1996)
Junior Hindi Translator Examination, 1996
(October 27, 1996)
Divisional Accountants, Auditors and UDCs Examination
(November 3, 1996)
Management Trainees/Probationary Officers Examination by S.S.C.
(November 3, 1996)
Last Date : August 26, 1996

Grade 'D' Stenographers Examination by S.S.C.
(November 24, 1996)
Management Trainees for SAIL Examination
(November 24, 1996)
Last Date : September 2, 1996
Probationary Officers Examination by BSRB, Baroda
(December 1, 1996)
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Jaipur
(December 15, 1996)
Last Date : August 19, 1996
Clerical Cadre Examination byBSRB, Chandigarh
(December 15, 1996)
Last Date : August 30, 1996
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB (Central Group), Lucknow
(December 15, 1996)
Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1996
(December 27, 1996)

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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

The **Motilal Nehru Institute of Research and Business Administration, University of Allahabad, Allahabad-211002 (U.P.)** has invited applications for admission for MBA Programme,1996-97 The entrance test will be held on September 29, 1996 (for non-NRI candidates) at Allahabad, Agra, Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Jaipur, Kanpur and Lucknow. Admission test fees is Rs. 250 (for non-NRIs). The test fees should be paid by crossed demand draft drawn in favour of the Director, Motilal Nehru Institute of Research and Business Administration (MONIRBA) payable at Allahabad.

Graduates of any university in any discipline (including Engineering) are eligible.

The prescribed application form can be obtained from the Director, MONIRBA, Chatham Lines Campus, University of Allahabad, Allahabad-211002 (U.P.). Non-NRI candidates would be required to remit Rs. 60 by crossed demand draft payable at Allahabad or by payment of Rs 50 at the Institute office Foreign nationals/NRI/NRI-sponsored candidates would be required to remit Rs 260 to the Institute office.

Last date for submission of applications : August 29, 1996.

The **Institute of Management Studies, Roorkee**, has invited applications for admission to the Two-Year Full-Time Post-Graduate Diploma in Business Management, 1996-98 (PGDBM Programme at par with MBA) commencing from September 15, 1996.

Graduates in any discipline from a recognised Indian or foreign university with minimum aggregate of 50 per cent are eligible. Students appearing for final year of degree examination in 1996 or those awaiting their final year results may also apply.

Detailed prospectus and application form can be obtained on payment of Rs. 350.00 (inclusive of entrance test fee) in cash or through demand draft drawn in favour of "Institute of Management Studies", Roorkee. Candidates sending their MAT Roll No. will have to send Rs. 50 extra for obtaining their MAT score from AIMA

Last date for submission of applications : August 20, 1996.

Date of written test : August 28, 1996.

MANAGEMENT TRAINEES FOR SAIL

The **Steel Authority of India** has invited applications from young, energetic and promising talent to man 150 frontline executive positions in the company as Management Trainees (Technical) and Management Trainees (Administration). The selection will take place through an objective type written examination on November 24, 1996 (Sunday) at the nominated centres.

To be eligible, the candidate should have been born not earlier than August 1, 1968. Upper age limit of 28 is relaxable by five years for SC/ST and by three years for OBC candidates.

For Management Trainee (Technical), the candidate should hold a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering from a recognised University/Institute with minimum 60 per cent marks in aggregate of all years/semesters (50 per cent aggregate for SC/ST candidates) in any of the following disciplines: Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgy, Chemical, Electronics & Telecommunication, Instrumentation, Computer Science/Technology/Applications.

For Management Trainee (Administration), the candidate should hold a Bachelor's Degree or Post-Graduate Degree in Engineering/Arts/Science/Commerce/Business Management/Administration/Law or equivalent from a recognised university/institute with minimum 60 per cent marks in aggregate of all years/semesters (50 per cent marks in aggregate for SC/ST candidates).

Applications on the format published in the daily newspapers of July 30, 1996 should be sent to the Senior Manager (Recruitment), Steel Authority of India Limited, Ispat Bhavan, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.

Last date for submission of applications : September 2, 1996.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The next Intermediate and Final Examination (New syllabus as per Para 2A and 3A respectively of Schedule 'B' to C.A. Regulations 1988) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India will be held from November 1, 1996. The Foundation Examination will be held from November 6, 1996. The Management Accountancy Course (Part I) will also be held from November 1, 1996.

Applications to these examinations are required to be made in the prescribed forms which are priced at Rs. 15 per copy and can be obtained on requisition from the Senior Deputy Secretary (Examinations), The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi-110002. The demand draft/Indian postal order for Rs. 10 drawn in favour of the Secretary, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, payable at New Delhi may be remitted along with a self-addressed envelope in size 27.5 cm x 12.5 cm. The forms will be sent by the Institute by ordinary post. The forms are also available for personal collection at the offices of the Institute at New Delhi, Mumbai, Madras, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Pune.

Last date for submission of applications : August 30, 1996 (without late fee) and September 6, 1996 (with late fee of Rs. 50).

BANK MANAGEMENT TRAINEES/ PROBATIONARY OFFICERS EXAM

The **Banking Service Recruitment Board Delhi), Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019** has invited applications for the post of Management Trainees/Probationary Officers in JMG Scale I for Oriental Bank of Commerce. The number of vacancies including those reserved for SC, ST and OBC candidates is 45.

The candidates with a degree from a recognised University or any equivalent qualification recognised as such by the Government of India and within the age limit as on July 1, 1996 of 21 (minimum) and 28 (maximum) are eligible.

The written examination will be held on November 3, 1996 at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jammu, Lucknow, Madras, Mumbai, Patna, Ranchi and Thiruvananthapuram. It will consist of objective and descriptive papers. The objective test will consist of Test of Reasoning Ability, Quantitative Aptitude, General Awareness and English Language. The descriptive paper consists of four short questions on a given situation and the candidate is expected to comprehend, analyse and express his/her views on any three situations in English or Hindi.

Applications in the format published in the daily newspapers of July 27, 1996 (e.g., *Indian Express)* should be addressed to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board (Delhi), Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.

Last date for submission of applications : August 26, 1996.

BANK CLERICAL CADRE EXAM

The **Banking Service Recruitment Board, SCO No. 8 & 9, First Floor, Sector 26, Chandigarh** has invited applications for the following clerical cadre posts in the branches/offices of the public sector banks in the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir,

Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the vacancies likely to arise during 1996-97:

(1) Clerk-cum-Cashier
(2) Typist (English)
(3) Steno (English)
(4) Typist (Hindi)
(5) Typist (Bilingual)
(6) Steno (Bilingual)

The approximate number of vacancies including those reserved for SC, ST and OBC candidates is 530.

The age limit of the candidate as on July 1, 1996 should be not below 18 years and not above 26 years. Candidates born after July 1, 1978 or before July 2, 1970 are not eligible to apply. The upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST candidates, orthopaedically handicapped, ex-servicemen, disabled ex-servicemen, OBCs, widows, divorced women and women judicially separated from their husbands and who have not remarried, persons domiciled in Kashmir Division of State of Jammu and Kashmir during the period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1989.

The minimum qualification for the post of Clerks and Typists is a degree in any discipline from a recognised university or any equivalent qualification recognised by the Central Government, or passed with 50 per cent marks in aggregate in Higher Secondary Examination (10+2) of 10+2+3 pattern/11th Standard Examination of 11+3 pattern/Intermediate/Pre-University or any equivalent examination, or passed with 50 per cent marks in aggregate in Diploma in Banking recognised by Central/State Government or U.T. Administration or passed with 60 per cent marks in aggregate in Matriculation/SSC (old pattern)/SSLC/ XIth Standard of 10+2+3 pattern or equivalent examination. There is some relaxation in educational qualification in respect of SC/ST candidates, ex-servicemen, disabled ex-servicemen and orthopaedically handicapped candidates.

For the post of Stenographers, the candidate should have passed in Matriculation/SSC (old pattern)/SSLC/10th Standard of 10+2+3 pattern or equivalent examination.

There will be a written examination comprising the following tests:

(a) Objective Tests : (i) Test of Reasoning Ability, (ii) Test of English Language, (iii) Test of Numerical Ability, (iv) Test of Clerical Aptitude.

(b) Descriptive Test : Three out of four questions of short essay or exposition on a given proposition, situation, etc., to be answered in regional language of the State or Hindi or English.

(c) Proficiency Test : Candidates applying for the posts of Typists and Stenographers will be required to qualify in a proficiency test before the interview, if they qualify in the written examination.

The written test will be held on December 15, 1996 (Sunday) at Amritsar, Bhatinda, Bilaspur, Chamba, Chandigarh, Dharamsala, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Jammu, Kangra, Kullu, Leh, Ludhiana, Mandi, Patiala, Shimla and Solan.

Candidates who satisfy the eligibility norms should apply on the prescribed format as per specimen published in *The Tribune* of July 31, 1996. The candidates may get the application format neatly typed on a thick white paper of foolscap size (21cm x 33.5cm) in double space (on one side of the paper only). The candidates should fill up the columns in their own hand with a ball point pen in English/Hindi and send it with relevant certificates (where necessary) along with requisite fee to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board, SCO No. 8 & 9, First Floor, Sector 26, Chandigarh. There is no objection to the candidates using printed application forms as long as the format is exactly the same as published in the advertisement.

Last date for submission of applications : August 30, 1996 (September 14, 1996 for candidates staying abroad and those posting applications from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Minicoy, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti district, Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh.

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, LIC Building, 2nd Floor, Bhawani Road, Jaipur-302005 has invited applications for the following clerical cadre posts in the branches/offices of the public sector banks in the State of Rajasthan for the vacancies likely to arise during 1996-97:

(1) Clerk
(2) Typist (Hindi)
(3) Stenographer (Hindi)
(4) Bilingual Typist (English, Hindi)
(5) Telephone Operator.

The approximate number of vacancies including those reserved for SC, ST and OBC candidates is 143.

The age limit of the candidate as on July 1, 1996 should be not below 18 years and not above 26 years. Candidates born after July 1, 1978 or before July 2, 1970 are not eligible to apply. The upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST candidates, Other backward classes, orthopaedically handicapped, ex-servicemen, disabled ex-servicemen, widows, divorced women and women judicially separated from their husbands and who have not remarried, persons domiciled in Kashmir Division of State of Jammu and Kashmir during the period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1989.

The minimum qualification for the post of Clerks and Typists is a degree in any discipline from a recognised university or any equivalent qualification recognised by the Central Government, or passed with 50 per cent marks in aggregate in Higher Secondary Examination (10+2) of 10+2+3 pattern/11th Standard Examination of 11+3 pattern/Intermediate/Pre-University or any equivalent examination, or passed with 50 per cent marks in aggregate in Diploma in Banking recognised by Central/State Government or U.T. Administration or passed with 60 per cent marks in aggregate in Matriculation/SSC (old pattern)/SSLC/ XIth Standard of 10+2+3 pattern or equivalent examination. There is some relaxation in educational qualifications in respect of SC/ST candidates, ex-servicemen, disabled ex-servicemen and orthopaedically handicapped candidates.

For the post of Stenographer/Telephone Operator, the candidate should have passed the Matriculation/SSC (old pattern)/SSLC/ 10th Standard of 10+2+3 pattern or equivalent examination.

There will be a written examination comprising the following tests:

(a) Objective Tests : (i) Test of Reasoning Ability, (ii) Test of English Language, (iii) Test of Numerical Ability, (iv) Test of Clerical Aptitude.

(b) Descriptive Test : Three out of four questions of short essay or exposition on a given proposition, situation, etc., to be answered in regional language of the State or in Hindi or English.

(c) Skill Test : Candidates applying for the posts of Typists and Stenographers will be required to qualify in the skill test before the interview, if they qualify in the written examination.

(d) Telephone Operator : Candidates applying for this post should have proficiency in the operation of PABX/PBX/ EPABX.

The written test will be held on December 15, 1996 (Sunday) at Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunwala, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sri Ganganagar and Udaipur.

Candidates who satisfy the eligibility norms should apply on the prescribed format as per specimen published in *The Employment News* of July 27, 1996. The candidates may get the application format neatly typed on a thick white paper of foolscap size (21 cm x 33.5 cm) in double space (on one side of the paper only). The candidates should fill up the columns in their own hand with a ball point pen in English/ Hindi and send it with relevant certificates (where necessary) along with requisite fee to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board, LIC Building, 2nd Floor, Bhawani Singh Road, Jaipur-302005. There is no objection to the candidates using printed application forms as long as the format is exactly the same as published in the advertisement.

Last date for submission of applications : August 19, 1996 (September 2, 1996 for candidates staying abroad and those posting applications from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Minicoy, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti district, Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. ❑

Sports Round-Up

Badminton

Krishna Khaitan Memorial All-India and SAARC Countries Junior Badminton Tournament : Sachin Ratti of Punjab and Aparna Popat of Karnataka emerged the respective boys' and girls' winners in the sixth Krishna Khaitan Memorial all-India and SAARC Countries Junior Badminton Tournament in Madras on July 5, 1996.

Sachin Ratti beat Abhin Shyam Gupta of Air India 15-12, 14-18, 15-8 while Aparna Popat beat Neelima Choudhary of Air India 11-6, 11-4.

State junior and sub-junior champion and national runner-up Arup Baidya of the School of Badminton annexed the sub-junior boys singles title Baidya beat Sushanth Chipalkatti of Air India 15-4, 15-8.

For the sub-junior girls singles title, Divya Ramesh of Karnataka beat Parul Priyadarshini of U.P. 11-7, 11-4.

Amar Mohite of Maharashtra beat his compatriot Sagar Krishna 15-6, 15-4.

Bridge

Basalat Jah Trophy : C. V. Rao's team Visakhapatnam, comprising K. V. Krishnamurthy, K. Karunakara Reddy, S. Sarkar, V. Ramesh Kumar, D. Ramachandra Rao and C. V. Rao, won the Basalat Jah Trophy, the symbol of supremacy in South Zone Bridge Championship, in Bangalore on July 21, 1996.

Chess

FIDE Crown : Anatoly Karpov of Russia retained the disputed World Chess Federation (FIDE) title, beating challenger Gata Kamasky of the United States 10.5-7.5 in Elista (Russia) on July 11, 1996.

Karpov won $ 937,500 and Kamasky got $ 562,500.

Cricket

Pakistan-England Tests : Pakistan emphatically won the first Test at Lord's on July 29, 1996 after Waqar Younis and Mushtaq Ahmed ripped through England's batting line-up in the second session of the final day.

Golf

World Junior Gold Championship : India's 15-year-old Shivin Kwatra scored an even par 72 and a final tally of 293 to finish 11th in a field of 51 competitors on the final day of the 29th World Junior Golf Championship in Torrey Pines (U.S.) on July 21, 1996.

Japan's Ichihara justified his top billing by cutting loose from the field with a six under par 66.

Honours

Arjuna Awards : Seven outstanding sportspersons have been selected for the 1995 Arjuna awards on July 26, 1996. The recipients of the award are:

Shakti Singh, Jyotirmoy Sikdar — Athletics; V. Devarajan — Boxing; Anil Kumble — Cricket; Dhanraj Pillay, Mukesh Kumar — Hockey; Mahesh Bhupathi — Tennis

The awardees will receive Rs. 50,000 each.

The Government has also selected eminent coaches Shyam Sunder Rao (Volleyball) and Karan Singh (Athletics) for the 1995 Droncharya Awards which has a cash prize of Rs. 75,000.

A special Arjuna Award for physically handicapped sportsperson has gone to Malathi Krishnamurthy (Athletics). P. Ganeshan (Kabaddi) wins the Arjuna Award given for indigenous games.

The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy has been awarded to the Punjab University, Chandigarh. This is made at the recommendations of Association of Indian Universities, which conducts inter-university tournaments. Apart from the main trophy, the winning university is also given a cash incentive of Rs. 50,000 and a replica of the trophy.

The second and third positions have been won by the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, and Calicut University, Calicut. These universities will be given a cash incentive of Rs. 25,000 and Rs 10,000, respectively.

Arjuna Award was instituted in 1961 to honour outstanding sportspersons.

Netball

Anantrao Pawar Trophy : Uttar Pradesh edged past Maharashtra 21-18 to retain the Anantrao Pawar Trophy in the All-India Women's Netball Championship concluded at the Shiv Chhatrapati Sports Complex in Pune on July 5, 1996.

Bihar ousted Madhya Pradesh by 13-7 points to claim the third position.

Table Tennis

World Railway Table Tennis Championship : Indian Railways women won the World Railway Table Tennis Championship at Luneberg, defeating Slovenia 3-2 in the final

Tennis

Mercedes Open : Thomas Muster successfully defended his championship at the Mercedes Open Tennis Tournament, defeating French Open champion Yevgeny Kafelnikov of Russia 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 in Stuttgart on July 21,1996.

Swiss Open Tennis Tournament : Sixth-seed Alberto Costa of Spain on July 14, 1996, defeated compatriot Felix Mantilla 4-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-0 in the all-Spanish final in Gstaad.

Costa secured $ 74,000 in prize money. The victory gave him his first title of the year.

Wimbledon Championship : Richard Krajicek of the Netherlands overcame Malival Washington of the U.S. in straight sets to annex the Wimbledon men's singles title in London on July 7, 1996. He served 14 aces in his 6-3, 6-4, 6-3 victory.

The victory gave Krajicek the first Grand Slam title of his career.

Steffi Graf of Germany, revelling in rare Wimbledon sunshine, raced to her seventh



Steffi Graf

title on the famed Centre Court with a 6-3, 7-5 triumph over perennial bridesmaid Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario of Spain on July 6.

Todd Woodbrige and Marx Woodforde won their fourth consecutive Wimbledon men's doubles beating Byron Black and Grant Connell 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. It was the sixth Grand Slam title for the 'Woodies', who also won the Australian Open in 1992 and U.S. Open in 1995.

Martina Hingis of Switzerland and Helena Sukova of the Czech Republic captured the women's doubles title by beating Meredith McGrath of the U.S. and Larisa Nieland of Latvia 5-7, 7-5, 6-1.

Hingis, at 15 years and 282 days, became the youngest women's champion in Wimbledon history, four days younger than Lottie Dod of England when she won the women's singles title in 1887.

Wrestling

National Junior Wrestling Championship : Defending champion Haryana retained the team title of the National Junior Wrestling Championship on June 29, 1996

The Haryana grapplers secured nine golds, four and five respectively, in the freestyle and Greco-Roman categories.

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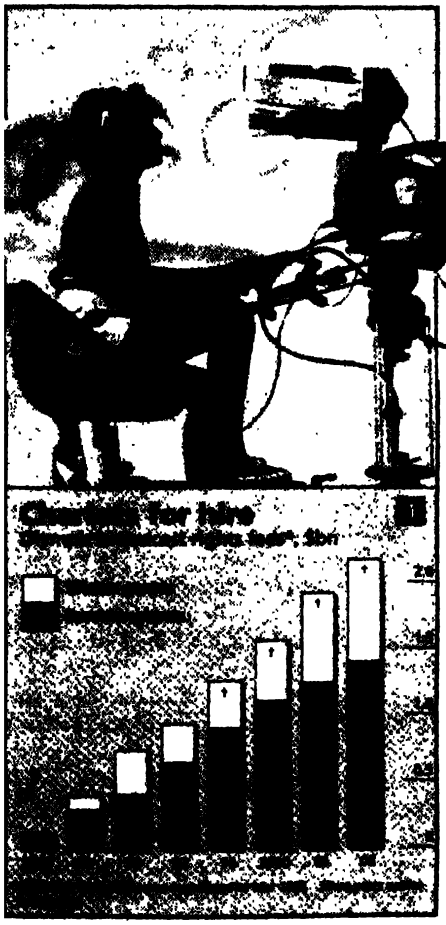
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World Press—Important Topics

Sport and Television

One of the reasons why one-day cricket has become popular all over India is the role played by TV in bringing the sport 'live' to every home. In a span of a few decades, a sizeable time schedule of TV networks in India and abroad has been monopolised by mega sports events like Olympics, Asian Games, Tennis, Euro Football, to mention a few. The very fact that the introduction of colour TV in India in the early 80's coincided with the Asian Games shows the universal acceptance of 'live' sports entertainment on the most popular medium. **THE ECONOMIST** (July 20, 1996), published from London, traces the role of TV in the Olympics, then and now at Atlanta :

Back in 1948, the BBC, Britain's public broadcasting corporation, took a fateful decision.



It paid a princely £1,500 (£27,000 in today's money) for the right to telecast the Olympic Games to a domestic audience. It was the first time a television network had paid the International Olympic Committee (IOC, the body that runs the Games) for the privilege.

But not the last. The rights to this year's Olympics, which open in Atlanta on July 19th, raised $900m from broadcasters round the world. And the American television rights to the Olympiads up to and including 2008 have been bought by America's NBC network for an amazing $3.6 billion.

The Olympics are only one of the sporting properties that have become hugely valuable to broadcasters. Sport takes up a growing share of screen time (as those who are bored by it know all too well). When you consider the popularity of the world's great tournaments, that is hardly surprising. Sportfests *generate audiences beyond the wildest dreams of television companies for anything else. According to Neilsen Media Research, the number of Americans watching the 1996 Super Bowl, the main annual football championship, averaged 4m. The top eight television programmes in America are all sporting events. A staggering $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion people are likely to watch some part of the 1996 Olympiad—two-thirds of mankind.*

The reason television companies love sport is not merely that billions want to tele-gawk at ever-more-wonderful sporting feats. Sport also has a special quality that makes it unlike almost any other sort of television programme: immediacy. Miss seeing a particular episode of, say, "E.R." and you can always catch the repeat, and enjoy it just as much. Miss seeing your team beat hell out of its biggest rival, and the replay will leave you cold. "A live sporting event loses almost all its value as the final whistle goes," says Steven Barnett, author of a British book on sport. The desire to watch sport when it is happening, not hours afterwards, is universal: a study of South Korea by Spectrum, a British consultancy, finds that live games get 30% of the audience while recordings get less than 5%.

This combination of popularity and immediacy has created a symbiotic relationship between sport and television in which each is changing the other. As Stephen Wenn, of Canada's Wilfrid Laurier University, puts it, television and the money it brings have had an enormous impact on the Olympic Games, including on the timing of events and their location. For instance, an Asian Olympics poses a problem for American networks: viewers learn the results on the morning news.... In the next few years, the main new outlet for sports programmes will be digital television.

Success is a Family Trait

For Dilip Piramal, the super brain behind the breathtaking success of the most popular VIP suitcases in India, success is more than a family trait. He shares the secret of success with his grandfather and brother; the spirit of "never say die" makes Piramal eye the global market with remarkable buoyancy. In fact, VIP sales abroad are higher than those in the Indian market. Will he gain supremacy over his international rival, the Samsonite, as millions in India and overseas are on the move propelled by the infectious globalisation, ever in need of more and more of the moulded luggage for which VIP is famous? **ASIAWEEK**, published from Hong Kong, in its issue dated July 26, 1996, follows the trail blazed by Piramal.

Buying luggage? In India, just say "VIP." The local brand has become almost the generic name for suitcases there, especially the plastic molded type. Owned by entrepreneur Dilip Piramal, VIP Industries has 85% of the country's quality hard-luggage market. Sister company Universal Luggage and its Aristocrat brand account for about 10%. In all, the two firms roll out 5 million pieces of molded and fabric suitcases and other travel items annually, second only to the estimated 8 million units produced by world leader Samsonite of the U.S. The Piramal group's total income from luggage in the year ending



March 1996: $7.2 million on turnover of $144.6 million

And VIP is stepping out. "Our Strolleys' soft-luggage range is a burgeoning market abroad," says Piramal, 47. "We're exporting more of them than we sell in India." Overseas sales contributed only $5.7 million to VIP's take last year, but Piramal sees big potential in the Gulf countries. He says Strolleys, which are suitcases with built-in trolleys, "are so popular in Dubai's duty-free shops that they are often unavailable. They sell out within a day or two of restocking." After closing a distribution venture in London in 1994, Piramal wants to re-enter the European market: "There are not so many players in hard luggage there." And he is eyeing Southeast Asia, though "we have not yet attempted attacking that market in a sustained manner."

Demand for luggage is rising at home as economic reform continues and more people travel abroad. Upper class Indians may prefer the status value of Samsonite and French brand Delsey, though they do not have sales centers in India.

Piramal says VIP bags are as good as those made by foreigners—and are much cheaper. The top price of a VIP suitcase is about $114, comparable to that of local rivals such as Safari and Gujarat B.D. Luggage. Cottage-industry assemblers enjoy a 25%-35% retail advantage because they are not covered by sales taxes and excise duties, but their products are of inferior quality.....

The World of Shahnaz Husain

Beyond doubt, Shahnaz Husain is the reigning queen of beauty parlours all over India. Hundreds upon thousands of girls and enterprising young women trained by her are plying their own independent thriving business in Indian cities. Shahnaz' finest hour came recently when New York's *Success* magazine hailed her as "the World's Greatest Woman Entrepreneur" of 1996. **ASIAWEEK** (July 12, 1996) profiles India's cosmetics queen.

New York's Success *magazine named Shahnaz Husain, 52, "the World's Greatest Woman Entrepreneur" of 1996. But even that lofty an accolade won't satisfy the Indian cosmetics queen, who first made her traditional, all-natural concoctions in her kitchen some 25 years ago. Today, her line includes some 450 products. She runs her $100-million, New Delhi-based company, Shahnaz Herbals, employs over 4,000 workers and is said to have captured 80% of the beauty business on the subcontinent. But now she's aiming at a larger market: namely outer space. Husain has been sending NASA free samples of her moisturizers in the hope that astronauts will use them on missions. (It's dry on Mars, after all.) Meanwhile, on terra firma, Princess Diana is said to be a fan of Shahnaz's blue kohl eyeliner. Husain counts British romance writer Barbara Cartland, Diana's step-grandmother, as one of her close friends.*



Indians Abroad: Need for Investment in India

Indians abroad, wherever they are, are immensely contributing to the economic prosperity and technological advancement of their host countries while upgrading their own life styles. Over a decade or more, the NRIs have come to play a significant role in India's socio-economic life, but it is universally felt that the flourishing Indian community abroad could do still more by investing in India the same way the Chinese abroad are doing for their own country. If NRIs toe the line of the overseas Chinese, together with mainland China, India could very well change the economic map of the world, says **ASIAWEEK** in its editorial (July 19, 1996).

Compared with overseas Chinese, the Indian diaspora returns much less to the motherland. That does not reflect a lack of ability. Around the world, Indians have had a big economic impact almost everywhere they gather. They make up less than 1% of Hong Kong's population but account for 10% of its exports. In Singapore, they constitute 7% of the headcount but their business impact is proportionally far greater than their numbers. About half of all Indians in the United States are professionals such as doctors, lawyers and engineers. Indians pioneered Sunday shopping in England by keeping their stores open seven days a week. And in America's Silicon Valley, Indian entrepreneurs have built multi-million-dollar computer companies.

Yet their success has so far produced few direct benefits for India, which urgently needs investment. By contrast, 55 million overseas Chinese—notably those in Taiwan and Hong Kong—have had a hand in as much as 80% of the $120 billion that outside investors have put into mainland China over the past 18 years. Mr. Srichand P. Hinduja, who heads Britain's wealthiest Indian family, would like to see overseas Indians become a similar force for India's economic growth. At the same time, he hopes to draw China and India closer by highlighting economic benefits that each could bring the other. Together, he notes, the giant nations form a market of more than 2 billion people, or 40% of humankind. The entrepreneur also wants to bring together overseas Chinese and Indians to start exploring investment opportunities in each other's ancestral homelands.

Mr. Hinduja's ideas hold out many exciting possiblities—and deserve serious attention. But on all fronts, he has his work cut out.

Such an attitude derives at least partly from the experience of Mr. Hinduja's own family in India—which may well hold lessons for his compatriots. The clan's business empire is worth about $6 billion, with interests in automobile production, energy, media, chemicals and real estate. Founded in Bombay in 1914, the conglomerate has operated mostly outside India—in Iran for 60 years until 1979, and since then in London. The family has long kept a low profile. But in recent years, Mr. Hinduja has complained publicly that when his company sets up a business in India, it is treated as a foreign enterprise. That has not stopped him from launching ventures in the country to make cars and refine crude oil. He is also setting up a bank in Britain, with units in four other regions, to "provide an economic platform" for South Asians everywhere.....

No Reason Why India Should be Poor

India's Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, does not subscribe to the "trickle down" theory, an illusion we (supported by many economists in India and abroad) had nourished that people would come out of the meshes of poverty once we complete our hydel projects, hi-tech tourism projects, space ventures, steel mills, etc. We were shocked out of our complacency when in the early 80's the World Bank itself exposed the hollowness of the "trickle down" theory and discovered that economic development need not necessarily lead to social development and the elimination of poverty. A time-tested view is now endorsed by the new UF Government and its Finance Minister in the interview given to the **NEWSWEEK** (July 29, 1996).

Transforming Indian society is a complex question. There is no reason why this country should be poor. If a large number of people in the country are still poor, it is because we have not absorbed some basic lessons of governance. They are few and simple. First, keep the fiscal deficit low, raise resources and spend efficiently. Second, keep inflation low. Third, keep the economy open and competitive. Fourth, invest in human development—that is, education, health care and family welfare. All around us are countries which have absorbed fundamental lessons of governance and have taken societies just as backward, just as traditional as India's, into the front line of nations.....

.....We are very clear that the "trickle down" effect won't work in Indu. There are too many poor people. It is therefore important to address their concerns directly. That is why we appropriate more money to take care of their basic minimum needs, like a primary school in a village, health care, a road that connects a village to a town, rural sanitation, and housing. I agree that the efficiency of such spending may not measure up strictly in terms of the rate of return. It will not. But it will alleviate poverty. It will bring some succor to the very poor while we get onto the high-growth path. ❑



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We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.



"Competition Success Review can increase the awareness of students about various career options and provide material to help them prepare for various examinations.
—R. Ranjit, IAS

CSR: **What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?**

R. Ranjit: It is mainly due to hard work, patience and luck.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

R.R. One year to one-and-a-half years.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

R.R. *The Hindu, Indian Express, The Times of India, Frontline, India Today and Yojana.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

R.R. Interview Board Members are intelligent, knowledgeable and experienced people. They were gentle most of the time, and tough some time.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

R.R. Success in this exam is almost solely a function of one's efforts. But the competition being tough, one shouldn't be too disheartened by temporary setbacks.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

R.R. The wishes of my parents and career opportunities were responsible.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

R.R. My mother Smt. Nirmala, father Shri V.R.R. Pillai, sisters Rajani and Ranjini, Prof. Veera Raghavan and many other friends and relatives supported me throughout.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for ?

R.R. I would have been disappointed. I would have tried again with more hard work. I would have opted for academics.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

R.R. I visualise it as the result of hard work and luck.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination ?

R.R. Mathematics and Physics.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects ?

R.R. I went by the advice of a senior and the fact that in the period between 1990-93 many of the toppers had Physics and Mathematics as optionals. However, both are difficult, time-consuming and risky optionals, as is evident from Physics paper in Civil Services, 1994 and Maths paper in Civil Services, 1995.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers ?

R.R. English and Hindi required no preparation. For Essay and General Studies, I depended on standard books and coaching institutes.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

R.R. *Competition Success Review* can increase the awareness of students about various career options and provide material to help them prepare for various examinations.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review*/*General Knowledge Today*

"Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

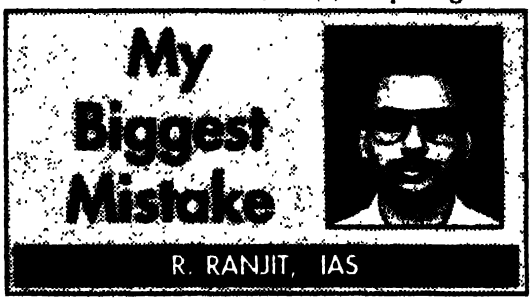
A. Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Hindu, Indian Express, The Times of India, Frontline, India Today and Yojana."

I Neglected General Studies

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers will speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination — in Prelims., in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over-emphasis or under-emphasis on some subject. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in Civil Services Examination. —Editor

Though luck plays a vital role along with pluck, one can hardly afford to take a false step in a serious examination like the Civil Services. Aspirants are advised to read carefully this section in all the previous issues of CSR so that they do not commit the same mistakes again.

— Editor CSR



One of the mistakes I made during Civil Services 1994 was that I spent more time on the optionals and, to some extent, I neglected the Essay and General Studies papers. I also did not prepare for the interview adequately. My rank in Civil Services in 1994 was 104.

During Civil Services 1995, I committed the following mistakes.

(1) Preparing for only the major or expected questions in General Studies paper I. This proved as a costly mistake because many questions were on such topics which most of the candidates generally tend to ignore.

(2) I lost some marks in Mathematics paper II because I chose the wrong questions to answer.

(3) In the Physics papers, I made some silly mistakes. ❑

BIO DATA

- ❑ **Name :** R. Ranjit
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications :** B. Tech. (Electronics and Communications)
- ❑ **School :** K.V. Gill Nagar, Madras
- ❑ **College :** K. V. Picket, Secunderabad and I.I.T., Madras
- ❑ **University :** I.I.T., Madras
- ❑ **Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won :** President of India Gold Medal for best academic record for B. Tech among all branches in I.I.T., Madras – 1994
- ❑ **Earlier selections :** S.C.R.A. 1990–1st Rank; I.F.S. 1994–4th Rank

help you in your preparation for the interview ?

R.R. The feature 'My Personality Test', where successful candidates of previous years relate their experience, was very helpful to me.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

R.R. *Competition Success Review* is a magazine with many useful features such as 'Interview with Toppers,' 'My Personality Test', 'My Biggest Mistake' etc., which are very useful for preparing for Civil Services Examination.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

R.R. *General Knowledge Today* lays greater emphasis on objective information and questions which can be useful in the preliminary and other examinations.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study ?

R.R. For Mathematics and Physics, selective intensive study is required and for General Studies certain topics which frequently appear in previous papers and expected topics of current interest need intensive study, while the whole syllabus needs an intensive study.

Competition Success Review is a magazine with many useful features such as 'Interview with Toppers,' 'My Personality Test', 'My Biggest Mistake' etc., which are very useful for preparing for Civil Services Examination.

Q. Is this pattern of examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any other improvement ?

R.R. The time frame for the examination can be reduced to six months. Objective type questions can be introduced in the Mains papers also. Psychological and mental ability tests can be introduced to judge the personality.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

R.R. Four attempts are more than sufficient.

Q. With the resumption of essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brain-Cum-Pesonality Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what the top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

R.R. The Civil Services Examination has an essay paper carrying 200 marks. This feature is helpful in this respect.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing for the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations ?

R.R. *Competition Success Review* can publish the marks obtained by top 20 candidates. There can be an analysis of the relative performance in various optionals. ❑

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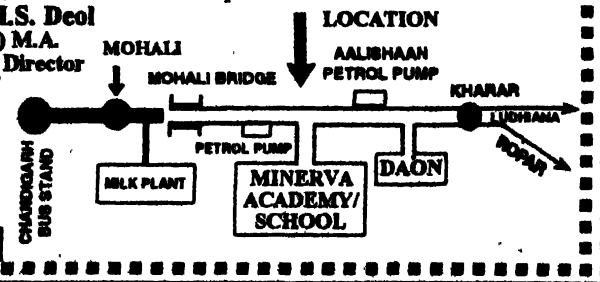
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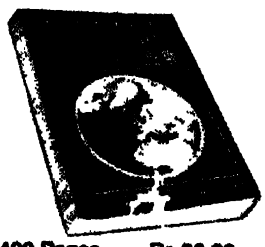
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Correct Answers : 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d)



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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given four suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is most nearly the same to the key word.

(1) **Altercation**—A : settlement. B : adjustment. C : different. D : controversy.

(2) **Analogy**—A : analysis. B : dissimilar. C : comparison. D : existing pattern.

(3) **Bonus**—A : terror. B : reward. C : bony. D : punishment.

(4) **Bumpy**—A : uneven surface. B : even surface. C : smooth. D : critical.

(5) **Ceremonious**—A : political. B : habitual. C : punctual. D : conventional.

(6) **Colloquial**—A : formal. B : conversational. C : inadequate. D : sufficient.

(7) **Descent**—A : ascent. B : rise. C : decline. D : excellent.

(8) **Despondent**—A : happy. B : hopeful. C : cheerful. D : disheartened.

(9) **Elaborate**—A : simple. B : detailed. C : deliberate. D : forced

(10) **Emulation**—A : competition. B : inaction. C : modification. D : verification.

(11) **Fanatic**—A : critical. B : zealot. C : argumentative. D : apathy.

(12) **Gracious**—A : benign. B : unfriendly. C : irritant. D : cruel.

(13) **Hoist**—A : elevate. B : lower. C : vertical. D : downgrade.

(14) **Immoral**—A : acceptable. B : licentious. C : good conduct. D : meaningless.

(15) **Jolt**—A : start. B : interfere. C : stop. D : sudden move.

(16) **Languish**—A : to become strong. B : to become intelligent. C : to become dispirited. D : to gain vitality.

(17) **Loquacious**—A : restricted. B : talkative. C : unknown. D : laconic.

(18) **Miniature**—A : abridged form. B : expanded form. C : illustrated form. D : outsize.

(19) **Non-flammable**—A : easily set on fire. B : comparable. C : not combustible. D : objectionable.

(20) **Obscure**—A : certain. B : clear. C : bright. D : uncertain.

(21) **Palatable**—A : savoury. B : enormous. C : little. D : colossal.

(22) **Radiant**—A : meteor. B : dull. C : beaming. D : dim.

(23) **Rapport**—A : ambiguity. B : cooperation. C : harmonious relation. D : absorbed.

(24) **Savour**—A : suggestive. B : fragrance. C : odourless. D : pungent.

(25) **Serene**—A : unperturbed. B : violent. C : clouded. D : disturbed.

(26) **Toxicant**—A : harmless. B : poisonous. C : useless. D : fruitless.

(27) **Trivial**—A : important. B : frivolous. C : big. D : consequential.

(28) **Unilateral**—A : bilateral. B : involving one side. C : unimportant. D : homogeneous.

(29) **Verbose**—A : concise. B : bombastic. C : pithy. D : faithful.

(30) **Youth**—A : early. B : late. C : maturity. D : immaturity.

ANSWERS

(1) D : controversy.
(2) C : comparison.
(3) B : reward.
(4) A : uneven surface.
(5) D : conventional.
(6) B : conversational.
(7) C : decline.
(8) D : disheartened.
(9) B : detailed.
(10) A : competition.
(11) B : zealot.
(12) A : benign.
(13) A : elevate.
(14) B : licentious.
(15) D : a sudden move.
(16) C : to become dispirited.
(17) B : talkative.
(18) A : abridged form.
(19) C : not combustible.
(20) D : uncertain.
(21) A : savoury.
(22) C : beaming.
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(24) B : fragrance.
(25) A : unperturbed.
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(29) B : bombastic.
(30) D : immaturity.

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Letters

"I OWE MY SUCCESS IN CIVIL SERVICES TO *COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW*"

My sincere thanks to *Competition Success Review* for helping me secure a good rank in Civil Services 1995 (Roll No. 107031 and Rank 89).



Dr. Sandeep Goel

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* since my childhood. **Competition Success Review *acted as my sole guide throughout my preparation for the Civil Services Examination.*** Its editorials were encouraging. Winning prizes in the Junior Essay Contest No. 460 and the Kathmandu-Hong Kong Essay Contest No. 1 boosted my confidence.

I wish all the readers of *Competition Success Review* the best of luck for their examination and future.

Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) ***Dr. Sandeep Goel***

CAREER AS COMPANY SECRETARY

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* for the past six years. Every issue has been valuable and informative. The feature, "Career as a Company Secretary" published in the Special August 1996 issue of *Competition Success Review* was indeed interesting. It would be nice if *Competition Success Review* provides regularly such informative features on all professional courses.

Ambala Cantt. (Haryana) ***Jaspal Mehta***

MORE ON PROFESSIONAL COURSES

I am a Commerce student and I liked the feature on "Career as Company Secretary' (CSR August 1996). My attachment to *Competition Success Review* is growing day by day. Could you publish more descriptive features on such subjects as Chartered Accountancy, Cost Accountancy, etc. ?

Cuttack (Orissa) ***Hanuman Aggarwal***

CAREER IN MODELLING

I am a final year student and wish to make a career in modelling. In the July 1996 issue of *Competition Success Review* you discussed the requirements and prospects of this career. Would you please provide information about the institutes that conduct courses in modelling ?

Raebarelli (Uttar Pradesh) ***Vandana Singh***

IAS TOPPER WRITES



Competition Success Review was a constant and reliable companion during my preparations for the Civil Services Examination. The magazine contains useful facts and is eminently reader-friendly. The articles have consistently been of good quality. By providing an interface with successful candidates, the magazine inspires the aspirants. Competition Success Review is particularly useful in preparing for the interview. However, more coverage of the various optionals would be welcome. I wish all the readers of Competition Success Review the very best.

Delhi ***S. Manoj***

"TORCHBEARER OF A NEW ERA"

I feel indebted to *Competition Success Review* for bringing about a change in my mode of thinking through its magnificent features such as "Improve Your Personality", essays on current topics and, the most important of all, your editorial which lifts up the spirits of all. I dare say that *Competition Success Review* is a "Torchbearer of a New Era".

Deoria (Uttar Pradesh) ***Siddhartha Nath Tripathi***

ESSAY ON "FAITH IS COURAGE ..."

I read the essay, "Faith is Courage : It is Creative While Despair Is Always Destructive," by Sanjeev Sirohi in the August 1996 issue of *Competition Success Review*. It is beyond the capacity of my pen to express my gratitude to Mr. Sirohi for his right approach and *Competition Success Review* for selecting his entry for the first prize. Such an essay will certainly give morale boost to those aspirants who lose faith due to initial hiccups.

Delhi ***Kumar Ranjan***

SELECTION FOR BBA COURSE

I am 18 and a first year degree student, subscribing to *Competition Success Review* since September 1995.

Glad to inform you that I have been selected for the B.B.A. Course after my success in the entrance examination. The credit for my success goes to *Competition Success Review*, more particularly to the Objective General Knowledge and other excellent material.

I hope to get MBA too in due course. Thanks to the Editor, *Competition Success Review* and his associates.

Kotturakkara (Kerala) ***Ms Dileepa. S. Hari***

SELECTION IN BANKING SERVICE

I have recently been selected as a Clerk by the State Bank of India through the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bhopal. CSR which I have been subscribing for the last three years played an important role in my success. I also hope to get through the P.O. exams being conducted by the United Bank of India and the Bank of India. In my opinion *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* are the most useful guides for those appearing for Clerical examinations and Probationary Officers' examinations in any bank in India.

Madhepura (Bihar) ***Anil Kumar Gupta***

CSR IDEAL FOR NDA EXAMINATION

I am a student of XII Science and have been reading *Competition Success Review* for the past one year. I strongly feel *Competition Success Review* is a very good magazine for those preparing for NDA and other competitive examinations. I hope *Competition Success Review* will help me in my career as an Army officer.

No. 6 Wing Air Force c/o 99 APO ***Amit Kumar Pandey***

CSR & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

I fell in love with Swami Vivekananda and *Competition Success Review* at the age of nine or ten. I feel that the lectures of Swami Vivekananda and the material provided by *Competition Success Review* can make our future bright in the true sense of the term. Every aspirant of IAS, IPS and IPS should absorb the essence of the Swami's message, "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached!"

Calcutta ***Umesh Prasad Singh***

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Mumbai Office: 18, Nawab Building, 327, Dr. D. N. Road, Mumbai-400 001. Tel. 2833990, 2040987.

Persons And Places In News

Persons

Prof. Madhu Dandavate : The senior Janata Dal leader and former Finance Minister has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission on August 1, 1996. His appointment to the reconstituted Commission is meant to send a signal to the Janata Dal constituency that the United Front Government is committed to socialist planning.



Prof. Madhu Dandavate

Dr. Raj Kumar : The 67-year old, veteran Kannada actor is the recipient of the prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke Award for the year 1995 for his outstanding contribution to Indian Cinema. In a career spanning 40 years, Dr. Raj Kumar, who is a household name in Karnataka, has acted in over 200 films. He has also been the recipient of the Padma Bhushan and Karnataka Rathna awards.

T. N. Seshan : The Chief Election Commissioner is the recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for 1996 for Government Service. The Awards Board cited the high-profile bureaucrat for successfully presiding over India's recent Lok Sabha polls, hailed as the most peaceful, clean and orderly so far, in the world's largest democracy. The award carries a certificate, a medallion and $ 50,000.

Rev. Toshihiro Takami : The Japanese Christian missionary is the recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for 1996 for International Understanding.

Nick Joaquin : The 79-year-old Filipino novelist, playwright and journalist, is the recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for 1996 for Literature.

Pandurang Shastri Athavale : The Indian reformer, leader of a spiritual movement which accepts followers of all castes and religions, is the recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for 1996 for Community Leadership.

John Oh Woong-Jin : The 50-year-old South Korean Catholic priest and founder of a home for Korea's poor, disabled and elderly is the recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for 1996 for Public Service.

Ang Rita : The veteran Mount Everest climber, who has conquered the world's highest peak ten times, has been granted a life-long allowance of Nepalese Rs. 5,000 every month by Nepal. The 48-year-old Sherpa, nicknamed 'snow leopard', is known for his unmatched climbing skills in local and international mountaineering circles. He rewrote a mountaineering record in May 1996 by reaching the 8,848-metre high summit of Everest for the tenth time without using oxygen.

Kumar N. Patel : The Pune-educated Vice-Chancellor of the University of California, has been named by the U.S. President for America's top science award, the National Medal of Science. He is the first Indian to receive the top U.S. award.

Suraj Bhan : The BJP member of Parliament from Ambala was on July 12, 1996 unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha in keeping with the convention that the post be held by a member of the Opposition.

Imran Khan : The former Pakistani cricket captain has won the biggest libel case in cricketing history against Englishmen Ian Botham and Allan Lamb, who had sued him for calling them racists, and saying that they were from an inferior class and they lacked education in an interview to *India Today* in May 1994. Imran won the case in a 10-to-2 jury verdict in a London court after 13 days of trial on July 31, 1996. Botham and Lamb have to cough out around half-a-billion pounds in costs.



Imran Khan

Maneka Gandhi : The Janata Dal Member of Parliament was on July 5, 1996 expelled from the party for six years for anti-party activities and over her criticism of the Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, questioning clearance of the Congentrix Power Project in Karnataka.

Benjamin Gilman : An influential U.S. Republican Congressman and Chairman of the House International Relations Committee who has endorsed India's decision not to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. He said on July 6,1996 that he appreciated New Delhi's need for a nuclear deterrent in the face of threats from China and Pakistan.

Martina Hingis : The Swiss player became the youngest Wimbledon champion on July 8, 1996 when, at the age of 15 years and 282 days, she and Helena Sokova of Czech Republic, won the doubles crown.



Martina Hingis

Shahabuddin Ahmed : The former Chief Justice of Bangladesh and acting President of a non-party caretaker Government was on July 23, 1996 declared elected unopposed as the next President of Bangladesh. He had successfully organised elections in the country under a non-partisan caretaker Government in 1991 that brought the former Prime Minister, Begum Khaleda Zia's BNP to power.

Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan : The protagonist of the so-called "Khalistan" made an unsuccessful attempt to enter India on July 6, 1996 by feigning illness during a stop-over at the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi on board a Thai Airways flight from London to Bangkok. He was put back on the flight after doctors cleared him.

Aruna Asaf Ali : The veteran freedom fighter and social worker, who played a prominent role in the 1942 Quit India Movement, died in New Delhi on July 29, 1996 after prolonged illness at the age of 87. She was the first Mayor of Delhi

Places

Burundi : Located in Central Africa, it is a landlocked country. Lake Tanzania is the southern border, with Zaire to its west Rwanda to the north and Tanzania to the south. It was in the news in July 1996 when in a coup a retired Tutsi Major, Mr. Pierre Buyoya, assumed power, after the President, Mr. Slyvestre Ntibantunganya, took refuge at the U.S. envoy's residence

Ujjain : The pilgrimage town of Madhya Pradesh was in the news when at least 33 persons, most of them pilgrims, died in a stampede in Mahakaleshwar temple here on July 15, 1996. The pilgrims had gathered in the historic temple premises on the auspicious occasion of 'Somvati Amavasya'

Hardwar : The pilgrimage town of Uttar Pradesh was in the news when tragedy struck at the ghats of Ganga on July 15, 1996 when 21 pilgrims were killed in a massive stampede on the Gau Ghat Ka Pul (bridge) across the Ganga, near Har Ki Pauri here. Nearly 25 lakh devotees had converged on the area for a dip in the holy Ganga river on the occasion of 'Somvati Amavasya'. It was a repeat of a similar mishap 28 years ago on the 'Somvati Amavasya' day. In a worse tragedy that occurred here during Kumbh Mela, 10 years ago, 50 pilgrims were crushed to death in a stampede on the same ghat.

Bodh Gaya : The most sacred place of Buddhists in Bihar was in the news when more than 1,200 identically-cut pieces of bone, each from a separate human skull, were found on the banks of the river Phalgu, 15 km from this town, in July 1996. The mystery shrouding the recovery of broken skulls has deepened following suspected involvement of the local Ananda Margis and the Mahayana Buddhist monks.

Atlanta : It was the venue of the Centenary Olympic Games held from July 19 to August 4, 1996. A piped bomb ripped through the Olympics park in downtown Atlanta on July 27, 1996, killing at least four persons and wounding more than 150 in the first terror attack at the Games since Munich Olympics in 1972.

Jakarta : The Indonesian capital was the venue of the meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in July 1996 which lent Delhi the only platform outside the United Nations to participate in multilateral security deliberations.


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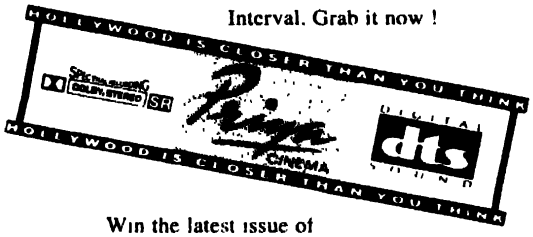
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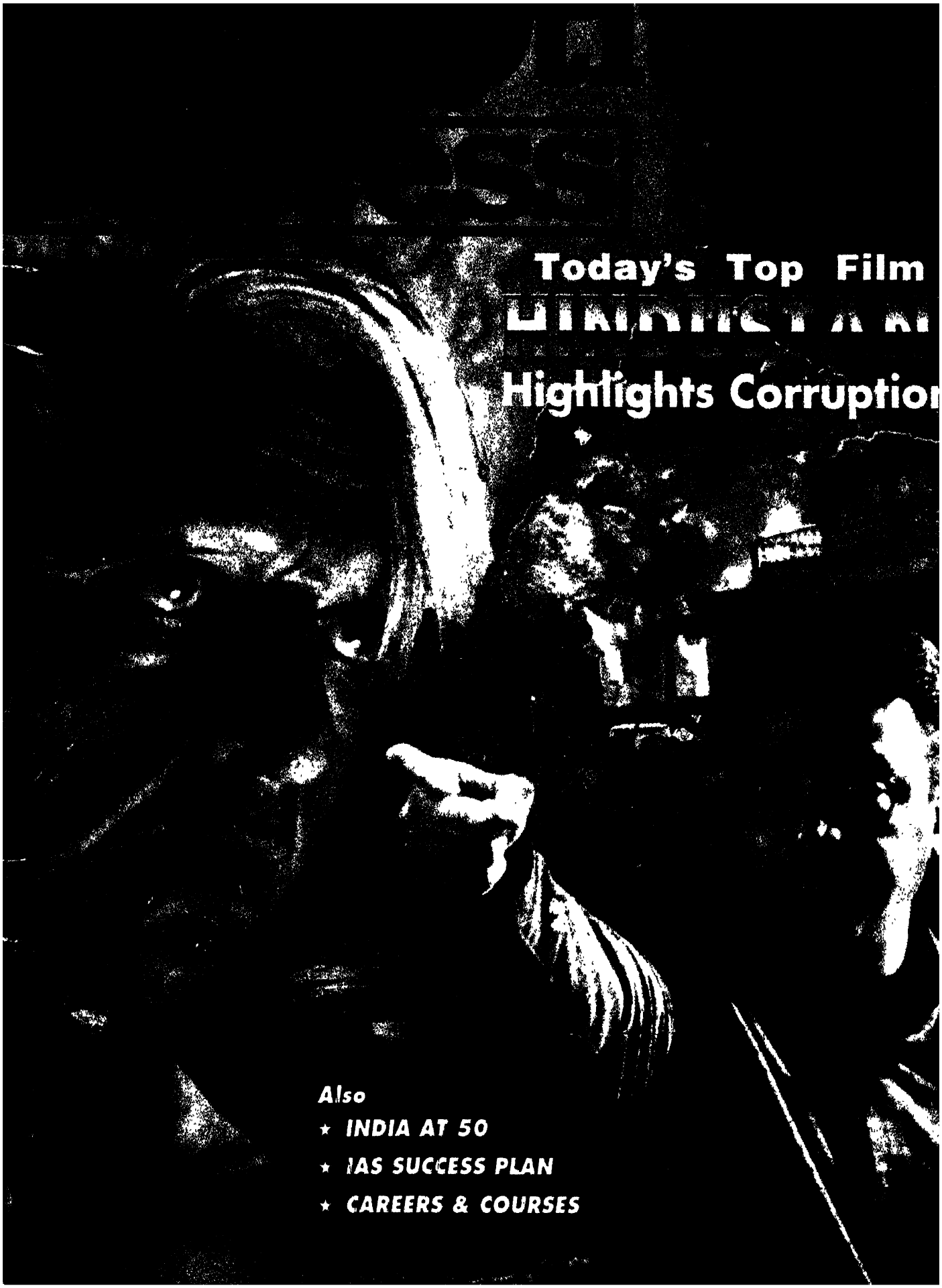
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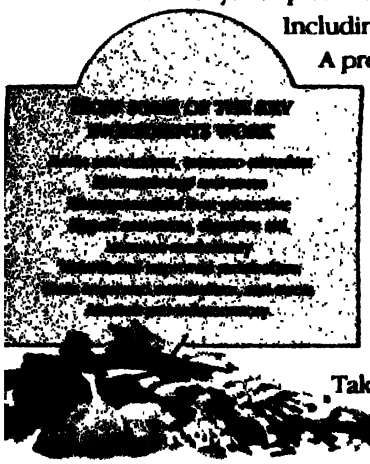
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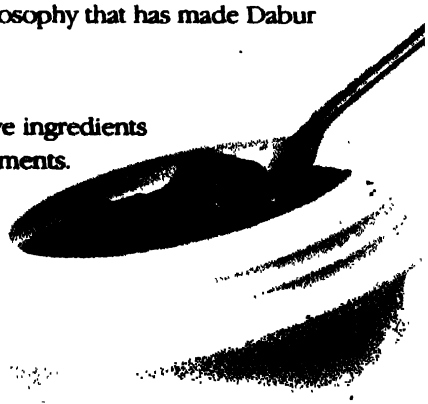
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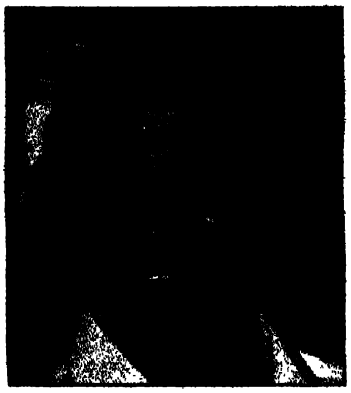
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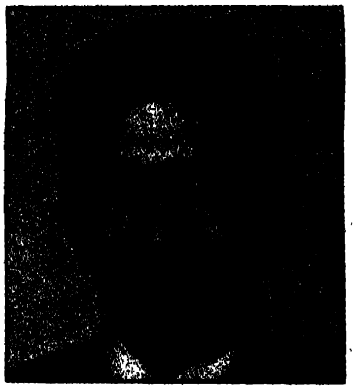
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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

Helping Others To Help You

Dear Friend,

We live with and among people. They may be young or old, relatives or friends, clients or customers, seniors or juniors or colleagues, countrymen or strangers. As our life revolves around people, our success and happiness are greatly dependent on them. Therefore, one who can gain the confidence and win the willing cooperation and support of others alone can lead and succeed.

Getting along with people is not all that difficult. If you are genuinely interested in others, they in turn will take and show interest in you. If you truly like others, they in turn will take to you in a big way. People are our most important asset. We must invest in them and help them to help us. To get what you want, you must first give what the other person wants. To have a friend, you must be a friend first.

A cheerful, considerate and helpful person instantly attracts the attention of others and establishes ready rapport with them. Action always speaks better than words and a pleasant smile proclaims, "I like you, you make me happy and I am glad to meet you." A genuine smile at once attracts a return smile. It is sunshine to the sad daylight to the discouraged. With your pleasing smile and your friendly handshake you can tell others that you are very much interested in them.

The royal road to a man's heart is to talk to him about himself and the things he treasures most. He is million times more interested in himself than in you or me. Encourage him to talk about himself, his accomplishments, his wants and his aspirations. Ask questions which he will enjoy answering. Listen with interest and enthusiasm. Never interrupt or contradict. Never criticise or discourage.

A winning personality has genuine interest in, and sincere liking for, other people. Sincerity is the big secret in getting others to go along with us. It is the magic word that makes our personality sizzle rather than fizzle. To win a man to our cause, we must first convince him by words and deeds that we are his sincere friends. We must prove that we are not selfish and self-centred but are equally concerned and conscious of his needs, hopes and aspirations. If there is one secret of success, it is the ability to get the other person's point of view and see things from his angle as well as your own.

Good understanding and proper appreciation make people more important than anything else, we can give them that when we start to appreciate, it forces us to think of the other person and compels us to recognise his importance. Let us not wait till somebody does something big to show appreciation. Let us, instead, start looking for things we can appreciate in people we meet, move with and deal with. Let us become the kind of persons that others enjoy being around with. Let us work with, and not against, people. Let us make others part of our team, and let the team win and crown itself with success and glory.

Helping you to get along well with people and win.

Yours sincerely,

Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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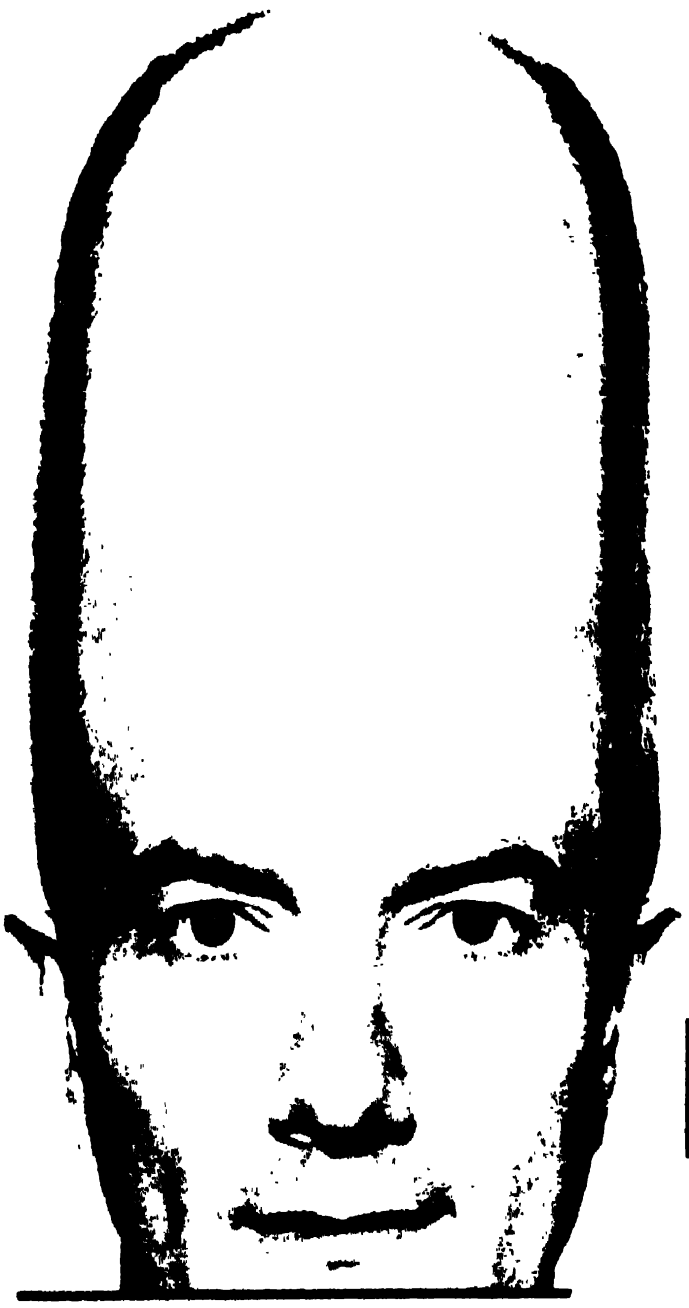
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Sare Jahan Se Achchha Hindustan Hamara

For those who had gone through the bone-chilling trauma of Partition, the newspaper picture of a train carrying commuters in every conceivable space, hundreds perilously perched on the roof, and several scores clinging on to the doors somewhere near Punpun in Bihar in August 1996 must have brought a lump in their throat, a twinge of nostalgia for similar scenes when refugees from the balkanised subcontinent fled their hearths and homes for safety and a new life. Is there any kind of similarity between the two scenes, or does it ominously demonstrate that, the India of 1996 is no different from the India of 1947 ? Those who know better would argue that while the journey to Pakistan or India was undertaken by millions of refugees under the looming spectre of fear and carnage in one of the most dastardly tragedies in history, one fails to realise the *raison d'etre* of such a train journey in Punpun in Bihar in 1996 when India is supposed to have changed a lot for the better after August 15, 1947. Does not the weird scene of 1996 reflect today's India, totally undisciplined and still backward by all standards ?



R. K. Laxman : *The Times of India*

Ask anyone, the rich or poor, the politician or the bureaucrat, the educated or the teeming illiterate masses, the scientists or the businessmen, the artists, the farmers or the artisans, or anyone of the 950 million Indians about India's achievements. You could only expect a montage of all that is negative in human emotions; deep sighs, grunts, 'ifs' and 'buts', outright anger, a sense of humiliation and an overwhelming feeling of betrayal. Millions of people rightly feel that they have been betrayed by the 'pygmies' of today's murky and stinking political scene who have totally obliterated the lofty ideals for which luminaries like Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and several other known and unknown great fought for moulding a new nation to be built on principles that govern civilised societies.

The Mahatma, who fell to an assassin's bullets on January 30, 1948, has suffered a million crucifixions at the hands of Indian politicians and others who have trampled underfoot whatever he stood for, preached and acted upon.

To say we have achieved nothing in five decades could be construed as belittling ourselves, but there could be full unanimity over the view that there is little to gloat over, and a lot to crib about. Our achievements in space and defence research, a few milestones in agriculture, horticulture and the White Revolution, a few feats here and there in science and technology, all tend to be swamped down by the overpowering avalanche of colossal failures on different fronts.

Over the years, there has been a steady erosion of basic values, with almost everyone who matters, vying with the other in almost every realm of society, to bring down the edifice of all values at one go. There is a famous saying, *Yatha Raja Tatha Praja*, which means that the masses take the cue from the leadership; it is also said you get the leaders you deserve. The inevitable question pops up : is it the kind of democracy that the great visionaries, the Constitution-makers and those who sacrificed their everything for the freedom of their motherland visualised for this great country ?

Fifty years on, in 1996, every Indian worth his salt has to hang his head in shame for the kind of India he has made; the country has suffered a precipitous fall from the pedestal that every patriotic Indian hoped India would occupy after the last British left the Indian soil. All hopes lie scattered like potsherds with the country virtually taken over by a breed of politicians, who are totally unfit to assume the high positions they occupy because of their shady character, criminal background, lust for ill-gotten wealth and all sorts of shady deals. Politics has degenerated to an insidious deal to make quick bucks during the long or short periods the practitioners remain in office. The more the money they make, the safer their future even if they lose the elections; it is an insurance of sorts against an uncertain future. To come to power or stay in power, they adopt all the means, exploiting the masses in the name of religion, caste, language and use all means they can manipulate like rigging elections, capturing booths, physically liquidating their opponents, taking all the slush money from businessmen and business houses, harassing the media persons, misusing the governmental machinery and media to mount propaganda warfare and change parties, to mention just a few of their tactics. They have been so much bolstered up by the mafia and the nefarious underworld that today it has almost become impossible to tell the politician from the criminal or vice versa.

If the roots become decayed beyond repair, there is nothing the poor gardener can do to revive the plant. This is exactly that has happened in India. With the leadership going to the seed, it is only a matter of time before the entire system becomes cancerous; the bacilli of corruption

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have reached the core of every system of governance and the State; the bureaucracy, the police, educational system, healthcare, industry, trade, commerce, in fact, every Government department and every activity.

A crusader like T. N. Seshan fought for electoral reforms to salvage what remains of *Sare Jahan Se Achchha Hindustan Hamara* in a bid to rid the country of corrupt politicians. There may be millions of Indians—voiceless, powerless and totally suppressed—who share the veracity of his diagnosis of the malaise of the body politic. But the system is too oppressive, with bulk of the people too preoccupied with their daily grind of *roti, kapda* aur *makan* (food, clothing and shelter) to lend any thought to the cause of their misery. The rotten political system is only a symptom of the steep fall in values in today's India, and one of the possible ways to restore a semblance of the value system is to cleanse the political system.

With one scam after another surfacing every day, the future of India gives us the creeps and enough room for anxiety. Will there emerge a kind of leadership that can steer this country out of the morass, or will we stay stuck in the quagmire, being sucked into it deeper every day ?

Anyone trying to delve into the balance sheet—the credit side and the debit side—sector by sector, gets partly disillusioned and partially elated. Twenty-five years ago, the vast multitude of consumers had to struggle to get their minimum quota of two litres of milk, but today, thanks to the miracle of milk cooperatives, proper procurement, distribution, transportation and refrigeration, milk can be had in any quantity on demand. The achievement is so breathtaking that India is edging out even the USA as number one in the world in milk production. This feat could not have been made possible without proper planning, management and periodical review. A lion's share of the credit for the remarkable accomplishment should go to a single visionary, Dr. Verghese Kurien, hailed as the Father of India's White Revolution, who mobilised six million dairy farmers in 60,000 cooperatives to provide three million tonnes of milk daily to 200 million Indians.

Is it not possible to replicate the miracle of Operation Flood in other fields of our economy and social sectors ? It is *possible* if we are fired with devotion, dedication, perseverance, involvement, vision, team work and sacrifices—qualities that are becoming rarer day by day. If such qualities still survive, the condition of our public sector enterprises would not be as deplorable as we find it today. The way Government departments function, the less said the better. The way municipal corporations function, again, the less said the better. The way the State Electricity Boards (including DESU) function, the less said the better.

Million of poor from distant Biharsharif, Mokokchung, Koilpatti and Koraput wait for justice from the corridors of power in Delhi and the State capitals, but the Government files cannot move faster than the pace of a snail. For, whether the files move or not, the *babu* and his boss will get their salary, all the perks, all the holidays (including when many VIPs or non-VIPs die) and a periodic pay-rise. The poor cry in the wilderness until nature stills them for ever. The poor may come and go, but the *babu* and his boss stay for ever. That is the secret of India's steel frame—callous, inhumane and insensitive.

When the authorities fail to discharge their responsibilities to the citizens for long, people develop the capacity to resign themselves to their fate. For, not all the people have the contact or the money power or sheer luck or pluck to get things done. Few dare to approach the courts, for they know that is the end of the road. Even the little peace they manage to muster amidst the encircling gloom will be lost for ever. So, better suffer in silence and pray to God. That is what the majority of Indians are doing on the eve of the golden jubilee of freedom.

What else can they do when the city's pavements (meant for pedestrians) become open defecation places and when sewages overflow the choked sewers and enter their lanes, drains and homestead ? What else can they do when, for years running, the poor citizens, shopkeepers, industrial establishments and the like sweat it out when the electricity boards cut off their supply at will for umpteen reasons. The only reasons they don't cite are the illegal power supply they make available to certain factories or unauthorised slums for a premium. Fifty years on, and a nation is still starved of its minimum power needs.

What is the overall state of the Indian economy ? We tried Avadi Socialism, socialistic pattern of society, mixed economy and planning from the top, and in 1991 when Mr. Narasimha Rao came to power, we supplanted Socialism with liberalisation, jettisoning the 'permit raj' and ushering in the private investors, Indian and foreign, with a red-carpet welcome. The spirit of liberalisation was laudable, but what was not foreseen was that, in the name of liberalisation, a few at the top would be 'liberal' with public funds treating them as their own private property. Liberalisation has also bypassed a bulk of the poor, a fact belatedly realised by the Congress Government and totally acknowledged by the Deve Gowda Government.

Political freedom is totally meaningless if it cannot provide two square meals, a roof over the head, minimum healthcare, the right to education and means of subsistence. That millions do not enjoy the minimum needs that make a normal life, even by Indian standards, shows in lurid detail how we have failed the Founding Fathers of Freedom and the noble precepts of the Constitution. To look for alibis like overpopulation amounts to cheating oneself and the rest of the world. We had, and still have, the means to gift a better world to our brothers and sisters and our children, but we did not care since we were more keen on feathering our own nests. We betrayed the simple trust the people reposed in us and did everything to perpetuate poverty, while mouthing empty slogans like *Garibi Hatao*. Those who had the political will have gone miles ahead of us: Japan, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Malaysia, Singapore and many countries in Europe and elsewhere. In fifty years we learned the worst and unlearned the best from them, and buried the best we imbibed from our past.

Gandhiji gaves us a talisman, now lost buried in the time capsule, to be forgotten for ever, a talisman that should illumine the path ahead for this benighted country:

"Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test :

"Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it ? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny ? In other words, will it lead to swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions ?

"Then you will find your doubts and your self melting away."

For most of us Gandhiji is a ritual, a *mantra* to be chanted twice in a year and forgotten for the rest of the year. India may still be a poor country behind the facade of a few affluent pockets here and there and it may still occupy the lowest place in terms of human resources development, but it is still not poor in terms of talent, the sparks of genius and a few, imbued or gifted with the zeal to steer and change the course of the ship of State. How this ship will brave the stormy sea ahead depends on every Indian. ❑

INDIA AT 50

Alarming Degeneration of Governance

Inder Malhotra
Formerly Editor, *The Times of India*

INDIA, IT NEEDS TO BE REMEMBERED, is an ancient civilisation but a very young modern nation-state. Thus fifty years could be too short a period in one respect and rather long in another. This presents one difficulty in appraising India at 50. Another one arises from the country's continental dimensions, extreme complexity and bewildering diversities. How to generalise about a country and a people who live in various different centuries and about whom wholly contrary statements can be made with equal accuracy? For no matter what one might say with whatever justification, its exact opposite will also be true.

Even within these daunting limitations, however, two broad statements can be made as we approach the historic landmark of the Golden Jubilee of Independence, which is also the 50th anniversary of Partition in, as much as Pakistan will celebrate on August 14 next fifty years of its existence. It will perhaps be too much to expect that on this great occasion at least the two inheritors of a great civilisation will find it possible to avoid their habitual acrimony. But let that pass, and let us concentrate on the two permissible generalisations.

First, despite the deep foreboding about the future after the magic midnight hour when India had a tryst with destiny, this country has come far and come fast though not fast enough, and certainly not as fast as such nations as Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and so on which were considered of no consequence in the fifties.

Failures of India have been glaring. It is disgraceful, for example, that half a century after Independence half of the Indians are still illiterate, and that more than a third of them live below the poverty line. But the other, brighter side of the coin must never be overlooked. India's ability to have survived in one piece is a major achievement by itself. It is even more striking that all through this period, except during the 19 months of the Emergency in the mid-seventies, India has been a lively, if far from perfect, democracy. Famines, frequent during the British Raj, have been unknown in Independent India. The world's second most populous nation is able not only to feed itself but also to export grain. Both China and the United States have imported Indian grain this year.

If a third of Indians live below the poverty line, there are 250 million of them with a living standard and purchasing power as high as that of Italians. This, combined with the tremendous explosion of Indian talent in management and enterprise, has made this country the destination of foreign investors who are saying openly that India could soon become more attractive than China, at present the recipient of the largest foreign investment worldwide.

India's achievements in the field of science and technology are even more shining. Apart from the five declared nuclear weapon powers, India is the only country to have conducted a nuclear detonation 22 years ago. Not only is this country itself a member of the Space Club, Indian scientists hold important positions in the American space programme. And so on.

It is in the socio-political arena, alas, that India's record is poor, indeed appalling. And this brings one to the second dominant mood in the country which is one of anger and despondency over the degeneration of Indian politics and, in fact, the entire system of governance. So alarming and disgraceful is this dismal downhill slide that many have lost hope of ever getting an honest and efficient governing machinery. Sukh Ram, with his crores wrapped in bedsheets and polythene bags, has become the symbol of this age. Nor can it be overlooked that the former Prime Minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, faces three court cases for cheating, bribery and forgery. Whether these charges are right or wrong has, of course, yet to be established. But the very fact that such cases have been launched speaks for itself.

It is even more eloquent that most Indians believe all or almost all politicians to be corrupt and scumbags. Equally widespread is the belief that most civil servants have entered into cosy partnership with politicians in power in the ubiquitous loot. At the lower levels of the administration where the cutting edge of the Government touches the common man, graft is universal. No one can get an electric connection, a ration card, a driving licence or whatever without greasing appropriate palms. To make matters worse, even the welcome policy of economic liberalisation has generated an orgy of greed. Grab as grab can has become the credo of the Indian political class as well as the elite. It is in this context that judicial activism, which at times does cross the permissible bounds, is proving so immensely popular among the despairing Indian people.

In view of all this it is my purpose, in this article, to delineate the depressing course through which this country of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru has descended to the present low depths where



Justice Kuldip Singh of the Supreme Court felt constrained only the other day to invite the nation to "hang its head in shame". He was commenting on the CBI reports informing the Court of the horrific extent of the corruption of "national leaders". That, incidentally, was some days before the investigating agency unearthed from Sukh Ram's official residence and sundry other houses phenomenal ill-gotten wealth. The arrest at that time of a woman officer of the Telecom Ministry, Runu Ghosh, for being an alleged accomplice of Sukh Ram, only underscores the politician-bureaucrat collusion mentioned earlier.

What a shameful fall this is, my countrymen, from the heady days immediately after Independence when the country was ruled by such Titans as Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari, B. R. Ambedkar, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Acharya Kripalani, Govind Ballabh Pant and so on. They were men of whom any country in the wide world could have been proud.

If these top leaders were virtually revered, the political class as a whole was also respected widely and genuinely. This was so because it consisted largely of men and women who had played a valiant part in the fight for freedom. Many of them had given up lucrative careers and worldly comforts to follow the frail, little man who had led India from the slough of slavery into the sunshine of freedom, only to be assassinated by a Hindu fanatic.

Nehru's contribution to making India and Indians hold their heads high was second only to that of the Mahatma. India's activist role on the world stage and the high esteem in which the country was held as well as its leadership role in the Third World owed more to the force of Nehru's personality than to India's military or economic power. At home, Nehru set very high standards of personal conduct which was a deterrent to those with itchy fingers. His high respect for Parliament and commendable tolerance of dissent laid the foundations of the Indian democracy.

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Indian scene was overwhelming during the Nehru Era. Doubtless, Rajiv Gandhi secured a larger majority in the Lok Sabha than his illustrious grandfather had ever had, but a number of large States were outside the Congress control in the Rajiv Years. My cherished memory of the time is that a handful of MPs—H.N. Kunzru, K. T. Shah, inimitable H. V. Kamath and one or two others—used to infuse parliamentary proceedings with the kind of liveliness and purpose that is seldom seen these days.

For all this, it would be absurd to claim that corruption and wrong doing were unknown then. They were not. Public life was not pure like the driven snow. For instance, almost soon after Independence, the first Finance Minister, a Madras grandee named R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, had to resign because he had deleted from the list of firms to be investigated by the Tax Evasion Commission some business houses belonging to "friendly magnets".

Soon after I joined the troubled trade of journalism in 1949 Sardar Patel personally ordered the arrest of a minister from a State who, on a visit to Delhi, had demanded and received a relatively small bribe. A Congress M. P. from Bombay, Mudgal by name, had the temerity to send an improper recommendation to the then Finance Minister C. D. Deshmukh. Mudgal resigned his seat in Parliament when proceedings for his expulsion were on.

By contrast, very little was done in the case of the Jeep Scandal in which Krishna Menon, a hot favourite of Nehru, was involved. From then onwards until the debacle in the India-China border war in 1962 (during which Menon had to go), Panditji remained convinced that his protege was being "vilified" by those "jealous" of him

With the passage of time even during the Nehru Era personal greed started getting the better of national good or commitment to probity in public life. More in the States than at the Centre, Congressmen were no longer finicky about Nehruvian standards. Pratap Singh Kairon and Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, in Punjab and Kashmir respectively, were the prototypes of the new breed. Later, Nehru was blamed for "shielding" their unacceptable corruption. There was some truth in the charge. But Nehru's reason for being indulgent to the twosome was that they were rendering useful service in two sensitive States.

In the end Nehru initiated the judicial inquiry that led to Kairon's exit though some days after Panditji's death. Bakshi was eased out during Nehru's lifetime under the Kamaraj Plan, named after the man who was to mastermind the succession to Nehru and then to Shastri.

The Mundhra affair was the prime scandal in the Nehru Years. T. T. Krishnamachari lost his job as Finance Minister. H. M. Patel had to resign as Principal Finance Secretary and other heads also rolled. However, it would be a surprise to today's readers that the amount involved in the LIC's investment in dubious Mundhra firms was only a few lakhs of rupees !

D. Malaviya, then Oil Minister, had to resign because he had accepted Rs 10,000—ten thousand only—from a mine owner of Orissa for his "election".

In short, all the flaws and failings which have assumed monstrous proportions now were present in a small measure even at the beginning. However, it is one of those rare areas where quantity has turned into quality. In Nehru's days corruption and wrongdoing were like salt in the food. Today, the proportion has become exactly the reverse. And yet the horror is that the perpetrators of the loot that would have shamed even Genghis Khan causes no horror among those merrily indulging in it. Things have reached rockbottom indeed. Otherwise, unspeakable Sukh Ram would not have had the effrontery to say that hoards of cash recovered from his houses do not belong to him.

Lal Bahadur Shastri's was a sadly short-lived tenure, no more than a punctuation mark in history. However, even during these short 18 months, despite the distraction of the war with Pakistan in 1965, Shastri strove to purge the polity of the poison of corruption, graft and abuse of power.

Indira Gandhi rose to the top job as a bright-eyed symbol of hope and modernisation. Paradoxically, the rot began in her time, sadly as a result of her insecurity and all-out struggle for supremacy. To justify all kinds of dubious means to achieve the desired end became the basic tenet of policy in the Indira Era. The results were catastrophic.

Since money and muscle were seen as the principal instruments of power, Indira and her cohorts mobilised both on a massive scale. She had expert help from such persons as Lalit Narayan Mishra, Bansi Lal, Vidya Charan Shukla and several others. Soon enough the top position among them was taken by Sanjay Gandhi, with Dhirendra Brahmachari at his elbow. The time when dynasty was to become "above all" had begun.

When the public outcry against the money-grabbing by Indira's younger son and other lieutenants became very shrill, she made the self-serving statement that "corruption was a global phenomenon". What she forgot to add was that elsewhere on the globe action was being taken against the corrupt, including one of the most powerful Prime Ministers in Japanese history and the Prince Consort in the Netherlands.

By the time the Empress was overthrown, largely because of the Emergency and its pains, corruption had started increasing geometrically, no longer arithmetically. If Indira had her Sanjay, Desai had his son, Kantibhai. When the Janata interregnum was over and Indira back in power, the march of corruption, abuse of authority and coarsening of governance acquired even greater momentum. Antulay's tainted trusts, kickbacks on HDW submarines, Kuo oil deal, etc., were the hallmark of this period.

Rajiv Gandhi, let it be added, had a much better reputation than his younger brother. But he was brought down by the Bofors affair. Indeed, for some years the word Bofors became synonymous with corruption. But Devi Lal, Chautala and some other champions in the gift of the grab did manage to flourish in his time. However, his tenure was even shorter than that of Shastriji.

Chandra Shekhar reigned, courtesy Rajiv, for only four months. But in this extremely short period his regime amassed much greater tainted money than other governments had done in a decade. You have only to read R. Venkataraman's book on his Presidential Years to realise how brazen and gargantuan the loot was during those critical four months.

It is to Narasimha Rao's discredit that things reached their nadir in his five years. His was a scam-a-day Government. As stated earlier, he is the only Indian Prime Minister to have been charged with corruption personally. His kith and kin have been enriching themselves to the extent that in almost every scandal the trail goes to Hyderabad. The gargantuan scale of the loot and the barefaced cheek with which it is being defended or explained away have to be seen to be believed.

The urea scam in which Rs. 133 crore were remitted to some Turkish crooks without a granule of urea ever arriving and without any kind of insurance against fraud is one side of the base coin that the Indian political system has become. The other is that even petty officials are found to be in possession of crores of rupees. Deve Gowda, desperately dependent on Congress support to continue in power, looks like treating the Congress champions of corruption with kid gloves. Under two successive directors, the CBI too appears to have badly compromised itself.

Let me now turn to one more monstrosity. The Intelligence Bureau had informed Rao in March 1993 that his own ministerial colleague, Kalpnath Rai, and the BJP M.P., Bhushan Sharan Singh, had been shielding and harbouring the notorious Bombay don Dawood's hitmen. For three years, Rao, for reasons best known to him, sat on this information and took action three long years later.

Of a piece with all this is the fact that no fewer than 39 members of the current Lok Sabha have criminal charges pending against them. Four Bihar police officers of the rank of Inspector-General are evading arrests for the uniforms scam.

From the foregoing does it follow that India is doomed to be ruled by criminals and crooks whose sole objective is to mint money illegally, and to hell with the nation and its interests ? Not necessarily. The silver lining in the very dark cloud is that the public opinion is at last aroused. More importantly, the judiciary is calling the corrupt, no matter how high and mighty, to accounts.

Countries like Italy, the birthplace of the Mafia, and South Korea, once a cesspool of unmitigated graft, have learnt to regenerate themselves. One South Korean President has been sentenced to death, and another to 22 years' imprisonment. In Italy a former Prime Minister has met the same fate and another awaits it. May be, this country will learn to follow these worthy examples. ❑

Improve Your Memory
for Success in Competitions



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. In this letter, I have something very important to say that can help you greatly to get success in your exams and competitions. If you have 10 minutes, I request you to read this page about courses that teach you how to study, how to use more mind power, how to improve your memory and much much more.

There is a no-risk 31-day money back guarantee.

Just read this page now and it will make you a little better student.

Yogis have always known it and scientists have also discovered it now—that each person's mind is very powerful. That most people use only 10% of their mind power. That upto 90% of mind power remains hidden and un-used.

How Will You Benefit

Before you read this fully, I want to make it clear that my course cannot give success by magic.

But with my course, you can be more sure of success because you become better than 99% of students in the following 9 Critical Success Factors :

1. Good increase in your memory and concentration 2. Your effectiveness to read and learn will increase greatly 3. Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy will increase 4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good) 5. Small to moderate improvement in your intelligence 6. Set realistically high aims/goals and take you step by step on the road to achieve success 7. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills 8. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied 9. Avoid big mistakes that can result in failure.

Suppose you improve only 5% in each, then total improvement is 5 x 9 = 45%. I know you will improve 100% just in reading speed. So, your total improvement will be great for your success.

Simple, Practical, Effective

My techniques are effective. They do not make you tired. And you can learn them fast. I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students.

You may find it difficult to fully understand the power and benefits of my course just by reading this page now. But, those who join my course will benefit greatly and avoid mistakes that can cause failure for others.

If you do not believe me, then read what the newspaper Times of India says. It says that from my course you learn "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand."

Improve Your Memory Quickly

Of many easy techniques, two are explained here.

ONE. The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

TWO. Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes.

You read slowly for resons such as: • If you read aloud or move lips • If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read • If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance • If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again.

My course will help you to overcome these habits.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Here is what a doctor says about this technique:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MBBS, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

I Was Not Always Successful

I want you to know that I was not always highly successful as a student. You can call it luck or chance that I happened to discover a few techniques to study for success. These techniques changed my life and my marks improved in three years from 73.0% to 78.0%, 83.5%, 87.7%. Similarly, I did not get NTS scholarship in class 10 because I made a simple, stupid mistake. Then in class 11, I did not make that mistake and I got success in NTS.

Do you realize that if just a few techniques improved my success so much, what my complete course can do for your success? It now contains much much more than I used to get the success mentioned above.

Actually there are 2 ways to get success:

One. By chance, learn techniques for success yourself. Some people get success this way.

Two. Learn under the guidance of an able teacher who has been successful. In this way, you benefit from people's mistakes and teacher's experience. Many more people can get success this way. This is the reason why my course is so valuable.

You probably know that in competitions, just 1 or 2 more marks can turn failure into success. So, there is no limit to what my course can do for you.

New All India Memory Record

Our student R Chaudhary has set All India Memory Record on 1 Aug 1995. In interviews to many newspapers he said "The secret of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Music* and *Mind Power Study Techniques* from the Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur."

Before joining our courses, he was an average student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Let me ask you one question: If my course can help someone to set a new memory record, can it not help you to get more success in your exam?

Proof of Student's Success

- "I got 84.4% in S.S.L.C. My previous 9th std results were only 70%. I am very thankful for your help. Previously, I was only 40% in Maths, but now it is 97%." —Maria Williams, Coimbtore, TN
- "I had only 51% in B.Sc III year. But after listening to your music, I stood first in M.Sc. Environment Science entrace. I scored 62% in MSc I year and 72% in MSc II year." —Mahesh R Mathapati, Karnataka
- "I worked hard according to your techniques and improved from 48% in pre board to 66.4% in the board. My parents are very happy. I had never before got distinction, but now I got 78% in Maths and 80% in Science." —Pankaj Kumar, Nasik, MS

What is Unique About It

My course combines 5000 year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, and music in America and other countries.

In USA, just before returning to India, I spent 1300 dollars (about Rs 42,000) to join two courses to learn 3 more mind power techniques. You will learn them in my course. My personal library has books and courses worth Rs 1,17,210. I have read, experimented, researched with all their techniques and included only the best ones into my course. These techniques are in addition to my own developed techniques in the course.

This course is protected by the Copyright Law, and so nobody can copy my material.

You may now realize that my course is very powerful. Use it for one week to prove to yourself.

If You Are Taking Coaching

Good. It is better to take coaching than to risk failure. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work.

Used by Lakhs World-Wide

Lakhs and lakhs of people from every corner of India and from many parts of the world are benefiting everyday from my course. Consider just this simple fact: If a course from India is used even abroad, the course must be really good.

BIO-DATA

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I publish-ed 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling (*MS-DOS Masters*).
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of *Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching*, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do mind power research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

Do you understand fully that you can decide to *order* this course now to help you to get success and also to fulfil your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

Music for Success

Mind Power Music has powerful effects on your mind/ brain. So, it is not for people with epilepsy, and anyone undergoing psychiatric or electro-therapy.

It is based on scientific research into how the mind works and how to program and control it for our own success. It has sounds from instruments and nature (river, birds). For details on how such relaxing music helps to learn faster, please read USA best-seller books "Superlearning" and "MegaBrain", or read Dr Anil Bapna's book Mind Power Music.

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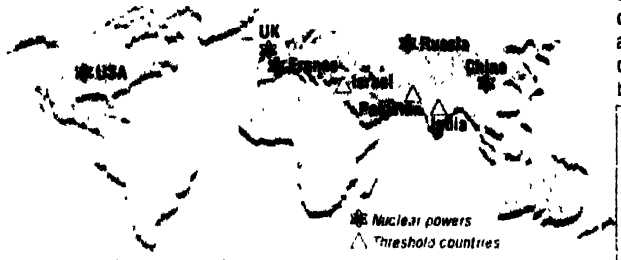
INDIA

CTBT: What is it all about?



A Background

- A move to ban nuclear testing was mooted by India in 1954
- India signed the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), which prohibited testing in the open in 1963
- India's only peaceful nuclear test was in May 1974. Since then India has kept its nuclear option open
- Talks on a ban on nuclear testing started at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva in January 1994. India and USA are among the original co-sponsors.
- After the permanent and indefinite extension of the NPT in May 1995, India linked the signing of the CTBT with a time-bound plan for global disarmament. This was done because the NPT failed to tackle disarmament, which is one of its fundamental aims. The other two are non-proliferation and peaceful use of nuclear energy
- In addition to the five nuclear powers - USA, UK, France, Russia and China - India, Pakistan and Israel are "Threshold Countries" capable of developing nuclear weapons



- CTBT seeks to achieve a total ban on nuclear testing. 61 countries are participating in the talks to decide the political and legal basis for the treaty

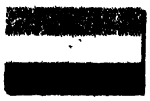
	No. of nuclear tests conducted	Est. No. of nuclear weapons-1995
USA	1,032	8,711
Russia	715	6,833
France	210	524
Britain	45	200
China	45	450

The two major unresolved issues are:

1. **Entry into Force:** The treaty should have a legal basis so that it can be enforced by the United Nations. An approved draft by all 44 participating nations with nuclear reactor programme, is expected to reach the United Nations by September 18,1996 where it should be signed by representatives of these governments. It then becomes a Treaty, which will be sent to member countries for ratification. The entire procedure is expected to be completed by January 1999, when the CTBT will Enter into Force. According to the procedure, even if one country of the 44 does not approve the draft, it will be considered as vetoed. The only option then is to send a detailed report, instead of an approved draft, to the UN, which is considered a politically diluted basis for a CTBT.

The UK, Russia and China demand that the five nuclear powers and three threshold nations sign as original members. India has refused both to sign CTBT in its present form, and to disengage from the talks. The United States is pushing to get the five nuclear nations and some of the 44 nations to sign now. The threshold nations, it is hoped, will sign the Treaty before 1999. Failing which, America has declared a need to review the ratification procedure three years after the signing of the Treaty for its Entry into Force. This procedure outlined by America aims to sideline India at a later date.

2. **Verification Regime:** The member countries have agreed on the procedure to penalise defaulters after the Treaty comes into force. This has two elements, who will identify a defaulter; and what physical verification is necessary for legal action. The CD will upgrade international monitoring stations costing $120 million in two years in 31 countries. India, Pakistan and China have already installed these facilities. It is agreed that a majority of the executive council of the CD must approve a physical inspection. This followed a compromise between America and China, the former earlier pushed for a simple majority of all members to enforce physical verification, the latter - aware that America has sophisticated satellites for detection - did not accept an easy procedure for inspection.



India's position

India has said that it will sign the Treaty after the nuclear Five agree on a time-table for total removal of nuclear weapons. Because India has decided to participate in the talks, a veto on the draft is automatic unless the Entry into Force clause is changed.



Pakistan's position

Pak's modified stand is that it will withdraw from the CTBT if a third country does a nuclear test. This follows the reported assertion by the Army Chief, General Jehangir Karamat that Pakistan will consider CTBT based on its national security needs, and not upon India's action.



China's position

China's twin demand has been accepted: making a physical verification difficult for America to manipulate, and a review of Peaceful Nuclear Explosions after 10 years of the Treaty.

Research: Vijay Kumar
KBK Infographics

India Vetoes CTBT

India has been true to its oft-stated stand and has vetoed the submission of the controversial Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) text to the United Nations General Assembly for all countries to sign it. And this rejection has come in the face of the persistent bullying by the United States, which has taken upon itself the task of getting the Treaty through. While formally rejecting the draft CTBT in "any form", India said it "did not serve the purpose of promoting the realisation of universal disarmament goals".

"The Conference on Disarmament has no text of CTBT to recommend to the UN General Assembly at this time," said India's representative to the CTBT negotiations, Ms. Arundhati Ghose, rejecting the Jaap Ramekar Draft at a meeting of the 61 participating countries called to examine the final report on Treaty talks.

India's principled rejection of the draft CTBT does not mean that New Delhi was going in for nuclear weapons, the External Affairs Minister, Mr. I. K. Gujral, said on August 22, 1996. "The decision not to sign the CTBT does not mean that we are going in for new weapons, particularly nuclear weapons," Mr. Gujral said. According to the Minister, India was left with no option but to block the CTBT as its demand that the Treaty be linked to a timetable for eliminating all atomic weapons had not been accommodated in the text. "It is a sad fact that the nuclear weapon States show no interest in giving up their nuclear hegemony," Mr. Gujral said.

Besides, India objected to the Entry-Into Force (EIF) provisions of the CTBT, which made New Delhi's signatures, as a part of group of 44 countries, compulsory. India has also demanded that loopholes in the draft Treaty, permitting non-explosive testing be removed. According to Mr. Gujral, India cannot accept restraints to its nuclear option in a weaponised world.

A national consensus, driven by security considerations, had led India into blocking the CTBT, the Minister said. "India has done what every country does—stand up for its national interests. We are not isolated from 95 crore people in our country." According to Mr. Gujral, "Our position on the CTBT has emerged out of an open and intense national debate that pointed out that the draft Treaty would permit vertical proliferation by permitting tests by non explosive means. Our policy reflects national consensus."

The US and its allies have reacted sharply to India's action and vowed to bring the pact to the UN General Assembly for signature somehow. The US State Department spokesman's unseemly outburst on the CTBT—he asked those standing in the way of the Treaty to get out—is reflective of an undemocratic temperament. But, more than that it reveals a fear that the Treaty, finalised secretively by the nuclear cabal, may not

Assembly without significant damage. India's rejection of the CTBT, as it stands, has already caused many in the US and Europe to question the style of the US negotiators, their inability to properly assess Indian concern and response to deliberately provocative behaviour.

While the US no longer faces a major adversary, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, India faces two less-than-friendly neighbours to its north—one a nuclear weapon State and the other, a crypto-nuclear weapon State, which has clandestinely acquired its nuclear capacity from the former. In such circumstances, there is no question of India being bullied into taking a step that will go directly against its national security interests. India will continue its indigenous missile development programme and also keep its options open on their deployment as warranted by national security interests.

Statehood for Uttarakhand

At the customary address to the nation from the ramparts of the historic Red Fort in the Capital, the Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda announced the Government's decision to make the Uttarakhand region of Uttar Pradesh a separate State. It is proposed to be formed by hiving off nine districts of Uttar Pradesh in Garhwal and Kumaon divisions—Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Haridwar, Nainital, Pithorgarh, Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi.

Minutes after the Prime Minister made his announcement granting statehood to Uttarakhand, a faction of the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (UKD) led by Mr. Puran Singh Dangwal—the hardliners—met and decided that the announcement was "confusing and misleading" and would delay the formation of a separate State. In contrast, Mr. Kashi Singh Airi, a softliner belonging to the official UKD led by the veteran leader, Mr. Indramani Badouni, told newspapers in New Delhi that they welcomed the Prime Minister's announcement. The result was widespread confusion among people with contrary statements emanating from Dehradun, Almora and Mussoorie. So close to winning a battle after years of intense struggle, the initial reaction of the agitators was amateurish and hardly becoming of leaders who wanted to manage a State of their own. Their reaction, according to many Uttarakhand observers, was only a manifestation of the entire politics of statehood.

The Prime Minister's assurance to confer statehood on Uttarakhand has solved one problem and created many more. While the unexpected generosity was prompted by the forthcoming elections to the Uttar Pradesh Assembly, it is a curious convergence of political opinion that enabled Uttarakhand to steal a march over Jharkhand, Gorkhaland, Bodoland, Vidarbha, etc., the movements for which have been on for nearly half a century. The Centre's decision offering sops of autonomy to those who clamour for statehood. If in the given circumstances, other ethnic and regional movements are emboldened, it cannot be helped. Mr. Deve Gowda has chosen to open such a Pandora's Box which is particularly intriguing, keeping in mind that the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front made no mention of Uttarakhand.

The formation of Uttarakhand will not be the first time that an existing State has been broken up to create a new one. On November 1, 1956, on the basis of the States' Reorganisation Commission (SRC) report, 14 States and 16 Union Territories were created out of the 28 States which existed previously. And barring two, Bombay and Punjab, all the new States were formed on linguistic lines Needless to say, border disputes among the newly-created States persisted. This, together with political exigencies, has forced the Centre to create newer administrative units from time to time, pushing up the number of States from 14 to 25.

Geographically, Uttarakhand will be larger than Pakistan or Bangladesh. If it were an independent country, it would be the seventh largest in the world. The fact that States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are too big to be administered effectively hardly needs to be emphasised. Nor can it be denied that developed areas in bigger States reap all the fruits of development while other areas remain neglected by default. The people of the hill region strongly feel that their needs have been consistently ignored by successive Governments with their headquarters at Lucknow, and there is now no alternative but to give a special status to the hill region. Slowly, but surely, almost all the political parties seem to have reconciled to this demand and the question is how exactly the region has to be treated in the new political context.

Alamatti Row Heightens

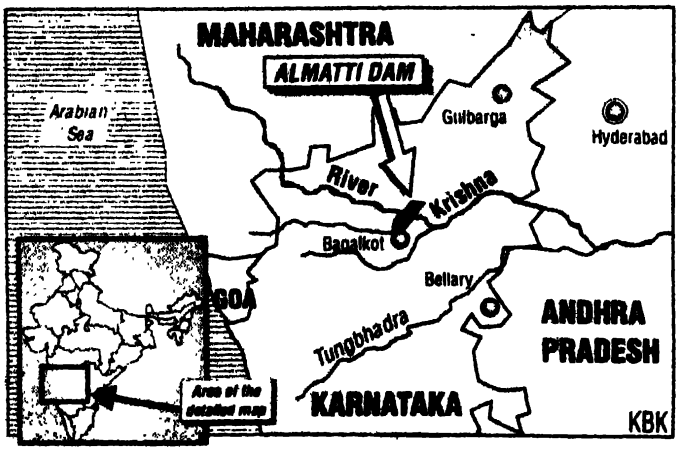
Construction at the Alamatti dam site in Bijapur district of Karnataka is on at a feverish pitch, making a mockery of all political initiatives to resolve the controversy over the height of the dam which has reached 507 metres above sea-level. The next installation of huge circular gates, 15.5 metres high and 15 metres wide. This is a significant departure from the original plan of the Alamatti dam, which had envisaged the installation of only three-metre high gates.

The height component has become the bone of contention between the Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Governments, the two constituents of the ruling United Front dispensation at the Centre. The controversy at one stage seemed set to snowball into a major crisis, with the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu, threatening to withdraw TDP support to the United Front Government and his Karnataka counterpart, Mr. J. H. Patel refusing to give away even an inch.

Both Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh insist that they are adhering to the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (Bachchawat Award of 1976), but Andhra Pradesh has alleged that the former has plans to raise the height of the dam beyond specified limits to store additional water, which may affect its share, being a lower riparian State, particularly in a deficit year.

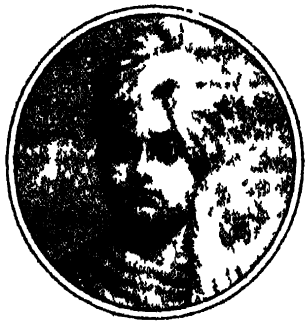
As a way out of the potentially explosive Andhra Pradesh-Karnataka row over the Alamatti dam, the decision of the panel of four State Chief Ministers to have the contentious issue examined by an expert group has much to commend itself. Politically, it should help to defuse the crisis at least for now, giving the United Front regime some valuable time to sort out the problem. Given that the core issue is whether Karnataka's plan to build the dam to a height of 524.52 metres is, or is not, violative of the Bachchawat Tribunal Award, it is only imperative that persons with requisite professional expertise should be asked to examine the question objectively and on the basis of visits to the project area.

The ongoing wrangle between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka over the "height" of the Alamatti dam under construction across the Krishna has brought into sharp focus the imperative of finding a national solution to the vexed problem of sharing the country's water resources. For his part, the Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, has put forth a case for interlinking the major rivers of the country in an obvious attempt to pull the contentious issues out of the immediate and politically volatile context and project them in a longer term and larger perspective.



The idea itself is by no means new. The first one to think of bringing the sacred Ganga to mingle with the equally sacred Cauvery was a colonial engineer from Madras and it

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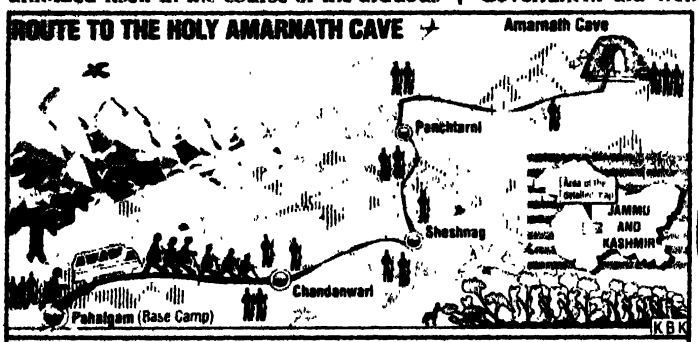
LEARN IT FROM THE LEADERS

was in the mid-twenties, but then it was a time when everyone dared to dream. Mr. K. L. Rao, an eminent engineer and a distinguished Irrigation Minister in the sixties, revived the fascination for the grandiose plan.

And at about the same time, a Bombay hydrologist, Prof. Dastur, came up with the "garland canal" project, which would run along the Himalayan foothills, connecting all rivers and then swerve to cut through the Mahandi, the Narmada, the Godavari, the Krishna and, finally, the Cauvery. It would indeed by a garland of water courses irrigating millions of hectares of land and quenching the thirst of tens of millions of people. But other engineers picked holes in the plan and the garland remained unmade. Of course, the major hurdle was the hundreds of crores of rupees of outlay that it demanded, and politicians are good at talking about grand projects and shelving them by pointing out to financial stringency.

Travails of Amarnath Pilgrims

This year's Amarnath *yatra* has moved along the road of sorrow. Precious lives of over 200 pilgrims, porters, Army men and jawans of Border Security Force have been lost. It is a sad but verified fact that neither *yatris* nor officers of the State administration were prepared for the situation which unfolded itself in the course of the arduous journey towards the holy shrine across a treacherous terrain.



The main darshan at the holy Amarnath Cave took place on Shravan Poornima (Rakshabandhan Day). Compared to 70,000 pilgrims last year, over a lakh pilgrims took part in the yatra this year

It is most unfortunate that this year's annual pilgrimage to the cave shrine of Amarnath in South Kashmir should have taken a heavy toll of human lives because of the unprecedented snowfall and rains. This is an event of great spiritual and cultural importance to all the communities in Kashmir so much so that it is regarded as a *yatra* signifying harmony and unity.

Last year, the militants threatened to disturb the processions and elaborate security arrangements had to be made to prevent any untoward incidents which might mar the pilgrimage. Safe passage was assured under the most trying circumstances, and there was considerable relief all over the country that the event had a grand and successful ending.

This year, the militant menace was curtailed effectively and there was no danger from this source. Yet the Government had said that it would take all the necessary precautions so that any last minute threat from the militant groups could be curbed. However, the administration was not prepared for the new threat that surfaced in the form of snow and rain and when the pilgrims had to suddenly face nature's fury, they found themselves in a most miserable condition. Rescue operations, too, were hampered as the authorities were not fully geared to meet a situation of the kind that had arisen.

The trek from Pahalgam to the cave is on the old peregrine route and the 50-km distance is covered in four days. Of course, one must be physically fit to undertake the journey and be prepared to face some kind of ordeal especially because of the seasonal fluctuations. Following the havoc rendered by snow and rain, several hundreds of pilgrims found themselves stranded—unable either to proceed or descend and they had to take shelter at the halting stations en route. What was expected to be a pilgrimage of peace turned out to be a horrendous experience for thousands of people of all ages, and the Government was indeed in a quandary organising rescue operations. Because of the peculiar nature of the terrain, the despatch of trucks and buses to bring back the pilgrims also became difficult. The Government did well in pressing into the service the Army which provided assistance and relief to nearly 70,000 stranded pilgrims.

Pilgrimages in India have always been associated with death. Indeed, for one to die while on such a journey is said to ensure an easy passage to the other world. The fact that many of the holy centres are located at a considerable distance from inhabited areas makes the journey hazardous, testing the faith of the believer. Usually undertaken in old age, in the years after retirement, the travails of the long and often perilous route invariably claim many victims. It is a pity, however, as well as a matter of shame that what was true about visiting a *teerth* in the earlier centuries has remained almost the same in the last decade of the 20th century. Nothing has made this distressing fact more obvious than the tragedy that marked this year's *yatra* to the Amarnath cave.

The pilgrimage to Amarnath Cave is held with gaiety, pomp and religious fervour on the Raksha Bandhan day. The site of the cave temple is located about 150 km from Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir. Every year thousands of devotees of Lord Shiva begin

east of Srinagar at an elevation of 2,400 m (7,280 ft). Pahalgam is an idyllic resort skirting the banks of the snow-fed river Lidder. The 50-km trek from Pahalgam to Amarnath is covered in four days, and the pilgrims halt at Chandanwari, Sheshnag and Panchtarni for night rest. The route from Panchtarni to the cave shrine is only six-km long and the pilgrims move out at dawn for an early darshan of the *Shivalingam*, formed naturally by a stalactite which waxes and wanes with the moon. By the side of the main *lingam* are two others, those of Parvati and Ganesh.

According to legend, Lord Shiva recounted the mystery of the creation to Parvati in this cave. A pair of mating doves is believed to have overheard the conversation and learnt the secret. The two doves have been taking birth again and again have made the cave their eternal abode. It is believed that whoever sees these doves has his prayers granted.

The *yatra* has an important link with the Muslim community. Though legend has it that a local *Gujjar* (a shepherd) dreamt of the *Shivling* in the cave, the truth is that some 400 years ago, a Muslim named Mirza Malik discovered the shrine beyond the blue lake of Sheshnag. Even today, his descendants act as caretakers of the cave and get one-third of the offerings. Hindus, too, stress that the *yatra* has brought the two communities together.

Sukh Ram Scandal

Scandals and corruption are not a phenomenon strange to independent India. Even so, over the past five-odd years the country has witnessed prodigious acts of financial misappropriation.

The first major swindle of the 1990s was the securities scandal, which came to light in 1992. Money was illegally removed from banks and financial institutions and invested in speculative markets. A conservative estimate has put the figure at Rs. 5,100 crore embezzled from the monetary system.

Then came the sugar scandal in 1994 of around Rs. 5,000 crore, which involved direct and indirect losses to the nation. In the hawala case, leaders across the political spectrum were served chargeshseets accusing them of accepting money from the Jain brothers, a pair of international money launderers. The Jain brothers are alleged to have paid Rs. 65 crore to top politicians.

We have also recently heard of veterinary and animal husbandry scandals in both Assam and Bihar involving Rs. 200 crore and Rs. 950 crore, respectively. In the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha bribery case, the Congress is reported to have paid selected JMM Members of Parliament a total of Rs. 3.5 crore in 1993. The urea scandal occurred a little before the general elections this year in which a dubious Turkish company was paid Rs. 133 crore to supply urea, not an ounce of which has yet been received by India.



Sukh Ram (left) and Runu Ghosh

Courtesy : *Pioneer*

The most recent instance is the recovery of about Rs. 3.65 crore in cash from the residences of the former Communications Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram, at Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and New Delhi, besides other valuables while he was away to London. Also involved in the scandal is Ms. Runu Ghosh, Deputy Director-General (Finance) in the Department of Telecommunications, who used to have direct dealings with Mr. Sukh Ram bypassing her bosses in the department. Both worked virtually as a two-member Ministry in granting tenders worth crores of rupees, overruling all objections from others in the Ministry. Searches at Ms. Runu Ghosh's house had thrown up Indian currency worth Rs. 1.23 lakh and foreign currency and gold of a much higher value. Both are alleged to have helped Advance Radio Masts Limited (ARM), a firm based in Hyderabad.

Mr. Sukh Ram had ignored the plea of officials, including request of the Telecom Commission Chairman, on price reduction and placed the order with ARM for supply of 450 crystal version systems and an equal number of synthesised versions of Multi Access Rural Radio equipment of the total cost of Rs. 30.20 crore. According to the CBI, the Government was put to a financial loss of about Rs. 1.68 crore by allowing higher rates to ARM in respect of the inferior quality of the system. The involvement of Ms. Runu Ghosh in facilitating the deals has also come to light.

It was this politician from Himachal Pradesh that Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao chose to stoutly defend in Parliament. As Prime Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao was prepared to accept the blockading of an entire session of Parliament rather than dropping Mr. Sukh Ram from the Union Cabinet. At that time, Mr. Sukh Ram was in the eye of a storm over the multi-crore telecom controversy when he had allegedly showed undue favour to Himachal Futuristic Communications Ltd, a Rs. 200-crore firm based in his home State of Himachal Pradesh. This firm was awarded contract for basic telecom circles worth Rs. 28,000 crore. With some of the former Minister's dealings being now exposed, the charge that he was carrying out his master's bidding in the award of licenses for basic telecom services seems more plausible. As Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram, centralised everything—from procuring equipment for C-DoT to tenders for office furnishings and air-conditioners.

For Congress leaders, the Sukh Ram episode has a more worrying aspect. The raid on Mr. Sukh Ram and the discoveries which ensued has shed light on two different kinds of monopolies. One is the monopoly of power. The Congress had ruled India for so long that its ministers became glib about their authority and the attendant privileges. They began to overlook, or take for granted, the various checks and balances which prevail in a working democracy. Powerful Congressmen believed, in their complacency, that they had a monopoly over power and, therefore, they would always be able to manipulate the administration to hide their misdeeds. This is the principal reason that so many Congressmen, including the former Prime Minister, are now facing charges and investigation by the CBI.

Declassified Documents on Kashmir

The declassified US documents of the State Department of the Kennedy Era, which have been gathering dust in the high-security vaults of the world's largest depository of political secrets in Washington, have revealed that India and Pakistan had tacitly accepted *de facto* partition along the cease-fire line. On the basis that the line would not be disturbed, several major agreements were negotiated in other areas and all that lasted until Gen. Ayub Khan took over in Pakistan, the papers say.

Ayub Khan, in talks with US President John F. Kennedy, said he was prepared for a partition of Kashmir but he wanted the whole Kashmir Valley, the Ladakh which the Pakistanis claimed was 79 per cent Muslim, and part of Jammu where Nehru was prepared to accept the ceasefire line to become the international border with minor modifications.

The papers also show that John Kenneth Galbraith, the then Ambassador to India, propounded his own partition plan—to divide Kashmir Valley between India and Kashmir, but with the right of the Valley residents to move and trade across the line. India, under his plan, would be compensated by the supply of American fighter planes and training against the Chinese.

Galbraith himself wrote to Washington : "This is the first time we have descended quite to such crude bazaar level with the Indians." Kennedy said his administration endeavoured ceaselessly to promote a settlement on Kashmir as part of its grand strategy of saving the subcontinent from Communism and persuading India to accept defence responsibilities outside the sub-continent as Washington's surrogate, say the papers.

In the end, after patiently suffering repeated American lectures, pleas, entreaties and proposals, Nehru reacted angrily. The papers show that Nehru said "he believed India might well have come to an agreement on Kashmir with Pakistan already but for the fact that the Pakistanis had been encouraged by the UK and, to some extent, by the US".

According to the papers, Jawaharlal Nehru had told President Kennedy that India had agreed to share canal waters and even paid huge amounts to Pakistan to develop the canals on the understanding that Pakistan would accept the ceasefire line as the *de facto* border. But things changed drastically under Ayub Khan, and as Pakistan had already got what it wanted, he assumed that there was tacit Indian understanding that his country could keep the occupied territory, apparently going by the theory—"What we have, we keep. What you have, let's share,"—the papers say. Ayub Khan had, in fact, also wanted the US to use the Indian need for aid as an instrument to persuade Nehru "to be reasonable" on the Kashmir issue.

President Kennedy may have had his own reasons to promote a settlement on Kashmir, for he evidently had a raft of contingency plans to keep Communism out of the Indian subcontinent. The magnanimous offer of military aid to New Delhi was a rotten carrot for the latter's preferred services as Washington's surrogate. Fresh from his game of nuclear chicken with the Soviet Union, during the Cuban Crisis in 1962—which had brought the planet terrifyingly close to destruction—Kennedy was understandably keen on reassuring a frightened world. So the US Ambassador to India, Mr. Galbraith, propounded Washington's Partition Plan for Kashmir, promising military hardware in exchange for India's tacit consent. Be that as it may, it is surprising why India and Pakistan did not capitalise on the mutually beneficial bridge head they seem to have had. Their habitual mistrust of each other should have been overcome with the emotional ties of the tens of thousands of families that were affected by Partition. ❑

The World

American Missiles Attack on Iraq

The American B-52 bombers and naval ships in the Persian Gulf fired 27 long-range Cruise missiles at air defence and military command and control installations in Baghdad at 9.25 a.m. (5.25 GMT) on September 3, 1996 in retaliation for Iraqi troops' incursions into the internationally protected Kurdish Zone in Northern Iraq. Iraqi military reported that at least five persons were killed and 19 wounded in US air raids. It claimed that the missiles struck population centres and that most of the casualties were civilians.



The B-52 bombers flew in from Guam and were refuelled in mid air, with the British Air Force providing the necessary logistical facilities. Cruise missiles were also fired from an aircraft carrier group in the Gulf, led by the *USS Carl Vinson*. The group includes three destroyers, all of them capable of firing Cruise missiles.

Defiant Iraqi President Saddam Hussein told his armed forces to "fight, resist the aggressors and teach them a new unforgettable lesson". Mr. Clinton said an already postponed food-for-oil deal with Iraq would be put on hold till it would be determined that the humanitarian supplies can be delivered. The missile attack was ordered to send a blunt message to Saddam Hussein that "When you abuse your own people or threaten your neighbours, you must pay a price".

The US President also hinted at the possibility of more air strikes against Iraq, saying that future US actions would be determined by the conduct of Saddam Hussein.

As a further means of tightening the screw on Saddam Hussein, the US, Britain and France extended the no-fly zone in southern Iraq by another degree, bringing it closer to Baghdad.

In the UN Security Council, neither the US action nor the British call for withdrawal of Iraqi forces appeared to enjoy unanimous support and diplomats predicted tough deliberations. The Council which met on September 3, 1996 was expected to renew economic sanctions on Iraq, imposed after it invaded Kuwait in 1990. Council members said that they would maintain sanctions until they were convinced that Iraq had complied with UN orders to dismantle its long-range missiles and nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. On Sep. 1, 1996, the UN Secretary-General Dr. Boutros Boutras-Ghali delayed the implementation of the oil-for-food deal, under which Iraq will be allowed to sell $2 billion worth of oil for an initial 180-day period to buy food and medicine. Iraq accepted the plan on June 20, 1996, and it was expected to go into effect within weeks. Calling Saddam a "regional bully," US Defence Secretary William Perri said the Iraqi leader posed a major threat to US interests namely, the flow of oil to the world.

Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz said the troops completed their withdrawal from the Irbil region on September 3, "several hours" before the US missiles strike. Mr. Aziz denied that Baghdad planned to attack other areas in Kurdistan, telling CNN that US and rebel claim that Iraqi forces were moving on to other cities in the Kurdish region were baseless.

The reactions of other permanent members of the Security Council to the US air strike were mixed. Russia described it as an extremely dangerous development which would push the situation out of control, while China urged both US and Iraq to exercise restraint, and recommended that Iraq's territorial integrity and sovereignty should be respected and suggested Iraq to complete troop withdrawals from the Kurd regions. Arab League described it as an act of aggression against the sovereignty of an Arab State.

Britain applauds and fully supports the unequivocal message to Saddam that reckless brutality is unacceptable. Indian Government expressed grave concern over the missiles attack, implying that the US action was unilateral and hence not proper. India believed that enforcement actions under UN Security Council resolutions could only be undertaken by the Council. As for President Clinton, he was probably encouraged to undertake this new martial adventure with an eye on the elections which are just round the corner.

Royal Couple Finally Separates

The divorce of Prince Charles and Princess Diana of Wales became final on August 28, 1996 when a decree absolute was issued in a London divorce court. With this, the 15-year marriage of the couple ended. The British heir to the throne married Diana Spencer in 1981. Diana is reported to have accepted a 17-million-pound ($ 26.50 million) divorce settlement but she loses the title, Her Royal Highness. She will be known as Diana, Princess of Wales.

The divorce was expected to stabilise the monarchy and calm public doubts about Prince Charles' suitability to become King. But, instead, it appears to have led to fresh questioning of whether the Prince of Wales should assume one of his future roles as Head of the Church of England.

The British monarch is also a titular leader, or Supreme Governor of the Church of England, but a survey of churchgoers and clergy shows that the majority do not wish to see him, as a divorced person, heading the Church of England. If he were to remarry, the poll indicates that opposition to his heading

the Church would increase, leading to a possible row between the Church and Monarchy, two of the pillars on which British society rests.

Constitutionally and legally, there does not appear to be a bar to Prince Charles marrying again, but in practice, he would require the approval of the Government of the day, which in turn will advise him strongly defying public opinion. It was called the "love affair of the century", a fairy tale romance that culminated in the wedding of the century at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in July 1981. And, now, the world has witnessed the "divorce of the century", following an acrimonious relationship, much of it well-documented in the books and the media over the past decade.



Prince Charles and Princess Diana in happier days

The engagement of Charles and Diana, who was 19 at that time, was announced by Buckingham Palace in February 1981. In July that year, the couple wed, with millions of people around the world watching the ceremony.

A year later Prince William was born and Diana rapidly emerged as the nation's favourite royal, drawing huge crowds at all her engagements and developing a reputation for being at ease with ordinary people. In 1984, Prince Harry was born, but by 1987 it became increasingly obvious that the couple was unhappy. For the first time, there was fierce speculation in the media about the future of their marriage.

The Prince of Wales spent more than a month at Balmoral, apart from his wife and family, and in 1991 their relationship was reported to have cooled, with the couple even having separate rooms during a State visit to Czechoslovakia. By their 10th anniversary, the royal couple still maintained a semblance of unity in public and before the watching media. But in private, the relationship was in tatters. They went on separate holidays, ran separate and rival households, and virtually lived apart.

It was in 1992 that the fairy tale marriage came to an end in real terms. In June that year, the first major exposure of the state of the royal marriage came in Andrew Morton's book *Diana: Her True Story*. It said that she was trapped in a loveless marriage, had attempted suicide, and suffered from the slimmer's disease *bulimia nervosa*.

Pakistan's Covert Missile Factory

The United States intelligence officials have said that Pakistan is secretly building a medium-range missile factory in a suburb of Rawalpindi, using blueprints and equipment from China. China has denied the report published in *The Washington Post* which has accused it of helping Pakistan construct the factory. Pakistan has also denied that such a factory exists.

The Washington Post reported that the US knew of Pakistan's missile factory while it pushed for the Brown Amendment last year, allowing for US military sales to Pakistan which had been frozen until then just as it knew of the sale of nuclear ring magnets from China to Islamabad.

Pakistan's factory is expected to produce most of the major components of a missile modelled after the Chinese M-11 within a year or two. The factory will enable Pakistan to match India's indigenous production of the *Prithvi* medium-range ballistic missile, which can also be equipped with nuclear warheads. Washington fears deployment of such weapons could bring the two nations to the brink of war.

Not very long ago, American spy satellites had spotted Chinese M-11 missiles in crates in the Pakistani air base at Sargodha near Lahore. But the Clinton Administration in a familiar posture was unable to "make a determination" whether Chinese missiles had, in fact, arrived in Pakistan. The US inability to see evidence is not a new malaise. The crucial thing is that *The Washington Post* has revealed that a relationship exists between China and Pakistan on missile and nuclear technology, which Washington seeks to make others to believe as non-existent. According to *The Washington Post*, the missile factory has been in the making for ten years. It is inconceivable that its existence was unknown to the US intelligence agencies. Surely, Washington has blessed the project, which when completed in a year or two would produce most of the major components of a missile modelled after the Chinese-designed M-11, if not an exact replica of it.

In the mid-1980s, Pakistan pursued a frenzied and clandestine effort to acquire nuclear capability. But it was only after the Soviet retreat from Afghanistan that America slowly recognised its South Asian ally as a nuclear "threshold" country at par with India. The US is doing the same with missiles, accusing India at regular intervals of promoting a missile race in South Asia and asking it not to deploy the *Prithvi*. It, however, seems comfortable with the conclusion that Pakistan acquired nuclear capability because India forced it to, and will now argue that Islamabad will produce M-11 missiles at the Rawalpindi factory to meet the Indian threat from *Prithvi*.

Under a 1990 US law, violations of the MTCR is punishable with a cut-off of certain US export licences and, for Communist nations, a ban on most exports to the US for a period of two years. The specific goods to face sanctions are to be determined, but China exports $ 30 billion worth of goods a year to the US, and US exporters ship goods worth $ 9 billion a year to China.

Pak Receives First Shipment of US Arms

After a six-year US military freeze on Pakistan, imposed over Islamabad's nuclear programme, Pakistan received the first shipment of US arms on August 26, 1996 out of a batch worth $ 360 million released by Washington under a one-time waiver to a 1990 embargo. A Pakistan Navy ship arrived at Karachi carrying 262 items worth $ 6.78 million.

The consignment came amid wrangling over the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and has boosted fears of a regional arms race. It included spare parts, test and diagnostic equipment for M-48 A-5 tanks, M-109 self-propelled guns, M-110 howitzers and M-113 armoured personnel carriers (APCs). The next shipment will arrive by air at Islamabad airport "soon" and all the equipment would have been received by the year-end. Three P-C 3 Orion aircraft for the Pakistan Navy will be flown in by the end of November.

The equipment is being released under the Brown Amendment, a one-time waiver to the 1985 nuclear anti-proliferation Pressler Amendment that requires the US President to certify that Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons. The Prime Minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, had made a special plea for the release of the equipment, already paid for by Pakistan, during her trip to the US in April 1995.

However, 28-paid-for F-16 fighter planes will not be released under the one-off waiver. The Amendment only provides for a third party sale of the F-16s. Pakistan had paid a total of $ 1.2 billion to the US for the military hardware, including the F-16s. In April this year, the US refunded $ 124 million to Pakistan after settling its accounts in talks held in Washington.

Since the imposition of the US embargo Pakistan has been exploring alternative arms sources, including France, which has taken over from the US as Pakistan's main military supplier. The air force recently announced the purchase of 34 second-hand delta winged Mirage III aircraft and six ground attack Mirage Vs from Paris for $ 118 million. For several years, Pakistan has been negotiating with the French firm Dassault for the purchase of 32 top-of-the-range Mirage 2000-5s, at a cost of about $ 4 billion. The French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac gave political approval for the deal during Ms. Benazir Bhutto's visit to France last year.

Truce in Afghanistan

The recent induction of Mr. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar as the new Prime Minister of Afghanistan has been a turning point in the complex and confused situation in the country. It is a gamble for peace with definite risk of a renewed flare-up in the civil war. He has on August 13,1996 announced a ceasefire between h

beleaguered Kabul Government and one of its main rivals in the war-torn country. He has also revealed that warlord General Abdul Rashid Dostum, who controls northern Afghanistan, had promised to reopen Kabul's most vital road artery linking it to the north.

Mr. Hekmatyar's return to the helm, as part of a power-sharing arrangement in Kabul, had given rise to hope that the new alliance might yet succeed in retrieving the country. Encompassing as it does a major segment of the political spectrum, the Afghan President, Prof. Burhanuddin Rabbani, and his military mastermind, Mr. Ahmad Shah Masood, on the one side, and the mercurial Mr. Hekmatyar on the other, it was believed in many capitals around that the coalition had a great balance than Kabul had seen for decades, its chances of survival rated higher consequently.

Afghanistan has arguably the dubious distinction of being the only country to have gone through so much strife in recent times: A 17-year war, with a 10-year Soviet occupation, and a civil war between its former Premier Dr. Najibullah and the Mujahideen. The subsequent bitter internecine feuds amongst the Mujahideen took a breather recently, only to explode into violence unleashed by the Taliban militia—a Sunni fundamentalist Afghan outfit with suspected Pakistani patronage—on the Afghan capital, Kabul. Against this backdrop of domiciliary disorder, the ceasefire worked out by the new Afghan Premier and the rebels loyal to the Uzbek warlord, Mr. Dostum, will not elicit many sighs of relief. At best, the truce can be viewed as a tentative step towards bringing peace to the war-torn country for the first time in 17 years.

Former South Korean Presidents Sentenced

The former South Korean President, Mr. Chun Doo-Hwan, was on August 26, 1996 convicted of treason and sentenced to death by a three-judge panel. Standing next to him in the packed courtroom was another former President, Mr. Roh Tae-Woo, who was convicted on charges connected with the coup in 1979 and sentenced to 22-and-a-half years imprisonment.

Mr. Chun, 65, and Mr. Roh, 64, then Army Generals, had seized power after the mutiny on December 12, 1979 that followed the assassination of the President, Mr. Park Chung-Hee, by his Intelligence Chief in October that year. They established a junta, imposed martial law, and arrested hundreds of opponents, including the opposition leader Mr. Kim Dae Jung, touching off nationwide protests. The court also found the two former Presidents taking bribes to the tune of 600 million dollars while in office.

In what was labelled as the "trial of the century", a three-judge bench of the Seoul District Criminal Court pronounced Mr. Chun guilty of mutinous conduct and sedition, and sentenced him to death. Another former President, Mr. Roh, who was Mr. Chun's subordinate and a hand-picked successor was sentenced to 22-and-a-half-years in prison on similar charges. Mr. Chun was also fined roughly $ 276 million and Mr. Roh about $ 347 million after they were found guilty of corruption.

Death sentence for mutiny is mandatory under Korean law, hence the verdict on Mr. Chun was widely expected because it was he who organised the coup, but the biggest surprise is that the court cleared him as well as four others, including Mr. Roh, of murder charges in connection with the Kwangju massacre of pro-democracy protestors in 1980. They were found guilty of attempted murder during the riots.



Mr. Roh Tae-Woo and Mr. Chun Doo-Hwan, both former Presidents of South Korea convicted of treason on August 26, 1996

All former South Korean Presidents, including Mr. Chun, who received the death sentence for mutiny and massacre charges, have fallen into disgrace or met a tragic death, attesting to the country's turbulent 50-year history. The first South Korean President, Mr. Syngman Rhee, who was elected in 1948, was forced to resign in a popular uprising led by students in 1960 after he failed to prolong his tenure through rigged elections. He was forced into exile in Hawaii, from where he longed to return home before dying in 1965. The second President, Mr. Yoon Bo-Sun was toppled by a military coup in 1961, led by then Maj. Gen. Park Chung-Hee. Maj. Gen. Park took over the presidency and stayed in power for 18 years, ruling with an iron hand until he was assassinated by his top intelligence official in October 1979.

The power vacuum left by the death of Maj. Gen. Park was filled by Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh, military Generals found guilty today of using the political confusion after the Park assassination to stage a military coup in December 1979. Mr. Chun became President in 1980 after suppressing a popular uprising in the south-western city of Kwangju, which left more than 200 people dead by official count. Amid turbulent pre-democracy protests, he handpicked Mr. Roh as his successor in 1988.

During the five-year term from 1987 to 1993, Mr. Roh repeatedly called for an end to corruption and sent his former mentor Mr. Chun and Mr. Chun's wife into internal exile to a remote Buddhist temple in disgrace. Before the scandal involving their illegal millions broke out at the turn of the year, Mr. Chun seemed to have paid his price, and Mr. Roh looked set to go into history as the first former President to be spared the tragedy of ignominy of his predecessors. But when a scandal which broke out in October last year involving hidden millions raised by Mr. Roh, the corruption taint spread to Mr. Chun also. And with both men behind the bars, Mr. Chun's lawyers failed to block the passage of a special law for the two men to be tried for their connection to the bloody crackdown in Kwangju in 1980.

In Search of Life on Mars

Speculation about the evidence of life on Mars, triggered by announcement of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States in August 1996, has caused a lot of excitement and controversy. Researchers testing a meteorite from Mars claim to have found evidence that primitive life once lived on the red planet.

Scientists say that they have found evidence of single cell life on Mars from a meteorite that hit Earth 13,000 years ago. This has been hailed by them as a "discovery of the century". What has been found is a life form at a cellular level "which perhaps could be the beginning of a higher and more complex biological form of life," as Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Institute scientists have put it. The meteorite was recovered from Antarctica in 1984 and had crystallised from the molten rock of a volcano about 4.5 billion years ago on the surface of Mars.

The discovery of life on Mars, even primitive life in the very distant past, would have profound intellectual and philosophical implications. It would mark another step in the centuries-old process of moving humanity from the centre of the universe. It would also raise questions as to whether life originated independently on Earth and Mars or started first on one planet and then migrated to the other.

If life did form independently on two separate planets in our own small solar system, that would raise the likelihood that life might be found elsewhere in the universe as well. Creationists who find it difficult to accept the evolution of life on Earth might face even greater difficulties in coping with life evolving elsewhere.

NASA is launching two Mars-bound spacecraft this year which would not solve the mystery of whether ancient life existed on Mars, but would help determine where to look for the answers. The Mars Global Surveyor, scheduled for lift-off in November, will map geological features while orbiting the planet, and could help find the geographic source of the meteorite that is giving scientists the hope that primitive life once existed there. The Mars Pathfinder, set for launch in December, will carry a small rover designed to nose up the Martian rocks and analyse their chemical composition. These projects would give scientists enough data to determine the environment in which Mars' rocks formed. The result could confirm the presence of ancient water. ❑

IAS Success Plan

Special Feature

In this Special Feature, we give you the secrets of success of IAS Toppers this year—how they planned their studies, how they prepared for and performed in their interviews, how they evaluate themselves and their performance, and what kind of mistakes they committed in different stages of preparation for the Civil Services Examination. They lay bare their study plan and technique of time-management to the aspirants for this prestigious competition examination. The information provided by the top eight candidates in the 1996 merit list of the Civil Services Examination reveals, more than anything else, their dedication, perseverance and never-say-die spirit. They give all the minute details of their success plan in this feature written exclusively for the readers of Competition Success Review. You simply cannot afford to miss or ignore the guidelines provided by Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal (First Rank), R. Ranjit (Second Rank), Navin Mittal (Third Rank), Rahul Singh (Fourth Rank), Anurag Goel (Fifth Rank), Sanjay Mukherjee (Sixth Rank), Ms. Mona K. Khandhar (Seventh Rank, First Among Women) and Anand Kishor (Eighth Rank)—the most brilliant of the lot.

This Special Feature is based on the answers provided by the IAS Toppers figuring from the First to the Eighth Rank to the questions put to them by Competition Success Review and General Knowledge Today. They will definitely help you brace yourself for the uphill task. For the last three decades, Competition Success Review has been providing its readers expert guidance and advice not only to achieve success but also to reach the top. IAS Success Plan has been planned with this aim—to help you achieve top position in the merit list.

CSR : *How did you prepare for the General Studies and Optional papers ?*

Iqbal Dhaliwal (I.D.) : **General Studies** : *Competition Success Review* is a valuable guide. Supplement this with any good guide. Since the course to be covered is vast, it is better to consult a guide rather than the original text.

Optional Subject (Economics) : For the theory portion, I did H. L. Ahuja, Koutsoyiannis, S. B. Gupta, Bo Soderston and Bhatia. For Indian Economics, I relied on Dutt and Sundaram. The last two issues of Economic Survey and Union Budget are invaluable source of data. The optional paper carries far greater weightage. Therefore, it is imperative that the majority of one's efforts should be devoted to preparing for the optional paper. Moreover, one should not shift from one's honours-level subject because a deep understanding of the subject can be extremely helpful in tackling the borderline questions that necessitate educated and logical guesses. The latest Planning Commission reports and Five-Year Plan document can also give valuable data and figures.

R. Ranjit (R.R.) : **General Studies** : I relied mostly on NCERT books (for classes XI and XII). I also read *India Today, Competition Success Review, Frontline, Hindu, Indian Express* and *Economic Times*. I evaluated my performance by doing question papers of previous years. Many of the questions in this paper can be solved if one has a general understanding. Intelligent guesses are required to solve many questions. Due to vast syllabus and nature of questions,I did not spend much time on preparing for this paper.

Optional Subject (Physics) : The material I used included, *Brilliant's* notes, *Unique's* Objective Physics and B. S. Agarwal's books. For specific topics the books used were : Mechanics—D. S. Mathur; Heat and Thermodynamics—Sear & Salinger, Satya Prakash and Singhal; Optics—Ghatak, Brij Lal and Subramaniam;



Competition Success Review provides the much needed guidance to the youth in choosing and working towards success in their career. It is a useful guide in the preparation for Civil Services Examination.
Iqbal Dhaliwal, IAS Topper

Elecrodynamics—Griffiths, Satya Prakash; Modern Physics—Beiser, Richtmeyer and Cooper; Electronics—Millman and Halkias.

I tried to solve all questions from the previous years' question papers. Special attention was paid to topics such as Brownian motion, surface tension and mass spectrographs. I made a list of important formulae and revised the list constantly.

Navin Mittal (N.M.) : **General Studies** : For this,I mainly relied on my knowledge developed over the years through wide, intensive study of newspapers, magazines and books. But a month before the exams, I brushed up the facts.

Optional Subject (Physics) : I worked on two areas—brushing up the fundamentals and remembering the formulae. This was done by going through the standard books for the Mains once and noting down important points and formulae, which I read a few times two to three days before exams.

Rahul Singh (R.S.) : **General Studies** : I bought the *Unique* guide for Prelims. I read up History, Polity, Geography and Economy from that guide. I did the questions on General Science in addition to the above. For the current economy, I did *Spectrum's* Current Affairs book for the Prelims. I also read up certain currents events topics from the same book. For practice, I solved the question papers of previous years, as also the unsolved question papers that appeared in *Spectrum's* Current Affairs book.

Although this sufficed for me, I would not recommend this course for everybody, especially if he/she does not have science subjects as optionals. Also, I had only 8-9 days for preparing for General Studies as I wanted to spend around 12-13 days on my optional.

Optional Subject (Mathematics) : I read the 8 booklets of Brilliant for my Prelims. I did not use any other book. But I attempted all the questions given at the end of each packet with diligence. Then I repeated the entire course, giving extra time to the portions wherein I was weak. I also kept on scoring continuously and repeated those portions in which I got less than 90% of answers correct. Then on the day before the exam, I solved the question papers of previous years and tried to identify the remaining weak areas.

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Anurag Goel (A.G.) : **General Studies** : During my previous attempt, I prepared G.S. from NCERT books, *Unique* guide for Prelims, newspapers, *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today*.

Optional Subject (Physics) : My approach was to go through the whole syllabus twice in the standard books and then solve as many objective-type questions as I could so that I might be able to solve 120 questions in 2 hours.

Mechanics : D. S. Mathur; Heat & T. D. : Singhal, Brij Lal; Waves and Oscillations : Khanna and Bedi; Optics : Ghatak, Brij Lal; Electricity & Magnetism : Griffiths; Nuclear



CSR can increase awareness among students about various career options. Its different features like the 'Interview with Toppers', 'My Personality Test' and the like prepare you for both the written examination and the interview.
R. Ranjit, IAS Topper (II)

Physics : Beiser; Electronics : Millman-Halkias and, above all, Resnick-Halliday.

Sanjay Mukherjee (S.M.) : **General Studies** : General Studies carries 150 marks, half that of the optional. There should also be a similar allotment of time between these two papers Although, by careful selection of the optionals one may further save the time required for General Studies, one should also keep in mind the distribution of marks for various topics. History (30-40 marks), General Science (30-25 marks), GMAT (15 marks) are the most scoring topics. A careful preparation of the General Studies paper is a very solid insurance against any debacle in an unsually tough optional paper. General Studies is indeed the great balancer between various optionals.

Optional Subject (History) : I chose Indian History for the Prelims and prepared this subject in an integrated way, keeping in mind its utility during the interview, marks optionals and G.S. papers. The books I referred to, especially for the Prelims, are :

1. All NCERT books (Ancient, Medieval, Modern).
2. *History of India* (Vol. I & II, Penguin).
3. *The Wonder That Was India* (Vol. I and II).
4. *Gazetteer of India*, Vol. II.

These were also the books I referred to for the Mains. It is possible indeed to complete the History Paper (Mains) during the preparation for the Preliminary test.

Ms. Mona K. Khandhar (M.K.K.) : **General Studies** : While preparing for Prelims, I always put more emphasis on my optionals since each question has $2^1/_2$ marks. While for General Studies paper, I read NCERT books (for Std. IX, X, XI, XII) on Geography, History, Indian Economy, General Science, *Introduction to Constitution of India* by D. D. Basu, selected chapters from *Indian Economy* by Agrawal and selected chapters from *Unique* Guide (for Prelims), I was regularly following *The Times of India, Economic Times, Frontline, The Economist, Competition Success Review* and books on maps.

Optional Subject (Philosophy) : In order to make my concepts clear, I made an exhaustive use of *Dictionary of Philosophy* and *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. The list of other books are as follows : *History of Philosophy* by Frank Thilly, *Outlines of Indian Philosophy* by Hiriyana; *Introduction to Indian Philosophy* by Datta & Chatterji; *History of Philosophy : East & West* (edited by Radhakrishnan); *An Introduction to Logic* by William Lillie; *Concept of Value* by Hiriyana; *Symbolic Logic* and *An Introduction to Logic*.

Anand Kishor (A.K.) : **General Studies** : For General Studies, I think overall general awareness is more important than preparation of selected subjects because the trend of the past three years has been such that if one is aware of basic facts and everyday happenings, then most of questions can be answered. Nevertheless, one should also read NCERT books on Geography and History, which are very helpful. One should also read one or two national dailies regularly. However, one word of caution is required here. The reading of newspapers for the Prelims should be different from that for the Mains. For the Prelims, you should concentrate only on facts, names, etc., and not on analysis (which is required for the Mains Exam).

Optional Subject (Physics) : I read from the graduation-level books and put more emphasis on practice, because in this paper speed is very important. I also concentrated on formulae and facts and not on the derivation, proofs, etc., which I brushed up at the time of the Mains Examination. The books which I referred to were : Mechanics—D. S. Mathur, Optics—Ghatak, Modern Physics by Beiser, Electricity & Magnetism by D. C. Tayal, etc.

CSR : ***After your success in the Preliminary Examination, do you feel you could have scored better by introducing some changes in your method of preparation ?***

I.D. : No.

R.R. : With Physics as an optional, a score of over 300 marks out of 450 is considered safe, I would have scored better by preparing more for General Studies. On the whole, my method of preparation was adequate.

N.M. : No

R.S. : The only objective of the Preliminary Examination is to qualify for the Mains and scoring very high marks is not (at least should not be) the primary objective of any candidate. I was satisfied after getting about 94/100 answers correct in my optional. Even in General Studies, I got around 90-95 answers correct. So, I was very confident of qualifying. I do not think that there was any need for me to score any better.

A.G. : Yes, by giving more stress on the General Studies, which I neglected during the Prelims stage.

S.M. : Not really. My aim was to clear the Prelims with the qualifying marks and then concentrate on the real battle, the Mains Examination.

M.K.K. : I don't feel that my preparation for Prelims needed any change.



CSR provides not only information but inspiration to the youth to strive for their very best. It is popular because of its extensive coverage of current affairs, model interviews and personality tests of successful candidates.
Navin Mittal, IAS Topper (III)

A.K. : No, I was quite satisfied with my preparation.

CSR : ***What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review for their preparation for the Preliminary and Main Examinations ?***

I.D. : **Preliminary Examination** : Instead of concentrating on any single discipline or topic, it's better to be a jack of all trades. Just keep on reading and understanding as much as possible in the available time.

Main Examination : For the Mains, the strategy is totally opposite. Deep and intensive understanding of the topic is essential to make one able to attempt a 60-mark question. Superfluous knowledge will not earn a good score. Moreover, every question has an applied part which requires you to relate the theoretical subject to everyday events. This will not be possible unless every issue has been analysed and understood.

preparation required.

Paper II — English : No preparation required.

Papers III & IV—General Studies : Any good guide like *Unique* to supplement *Competition Success Review* is adequate to do well in these papers. My study of Economics and Indian Polity for my optional papers was an obvious plus point.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — **Two Optional Subjects** : ***Economics*** : This has been my subject for five years, so I had more than adequate stockpile of notes. I supplemented this with the latest Budget, Economic Survey and Five-Year Plan documents.

Public Administration : Some coaching classes are excellent and helped me a lot. I studied almost all the books by S. R. Maheshwari on Public Administration and Indian Administration.

R.R. : One should not take the Preliminary Examination lightly, especially in the later attempts. Practice and quick recollection of formulae is required. One should be careful not to waste time on difficult questions, and silly mistakes should be avoided. One should practise until one gets more than 90 out of 120 questions correct in the model test papers.

Main Examination : One should complete at least half the syllabus prescribed for the Mains before the Prelims. Preparation should begin as soon as the Prelims is over and one should not wait for the results of the Prelims. For all the papers in the Mains, one should go through the question papers of the last ten years. The method of making concise notes for various topics can be adopted for easy revision.

Paper I — Indian Languages : Hindi : I revised the grammar portion thoroughly and solved some previous years' papers. I referred to a Hindi-English dictionary to improve my vocabulary in Hindi.

Paper II — English : No preparation was required.

Papers III & IV — General Studies (Paper 1) : I attended private coaching and used my own notes. I also consulted the following books : Modern History by Bipin Chandra; Current Affairs in *Spectrum*'s Current Affairs; Economics—India (Year Book); Misra and Puri; Economic Survey; Constitution—D.D.Basu and P.M. Bakshi; Science & Technology from *Spectrum*'s book. I practised the statistics part in order to do it within 45 minutes. A small book on the Eighth Five-Year Plan was also used. I made concise notes on all the topics and revised them just before the examination.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII—Two Optional Subjects : **Physics** : I used the same books as in the Prelims. In addition, I prepared the portion relating to Atomic and Molecular Spectra. I also took the advice of seniors and other candidates on presenting my answers attractively. I concentrated on learning derivations and the various theories. Numerical problems are not asked very frequently.

Mathematics : For Maths, I used *Brilliant's* notes. In addition, the following books were referred to :

Paper I : Linear Algebra of Matrices—(Differential & Integral)—Gulati Prasad, J. N. Sharma, D. C. Aggarwal, (3) Differential Equations—N.M. Kapur, J.N. Sharma, Raisinghania, (4) Vector Algebra—Agarwal, Spiegel.

Paper II : (1) Real Analysis—J.N. Sharma, (2) Complex Analysis—J.N. Sharma (3) Partial Differential Equations—J.N. Sharma, N. M. Kapur, Rai Singhania, (4) Statistics & Probability—Gupta & Kapoor. I tried to solve all the questions in the relevant topics from previous years' question papers.

N.M. : ***Preliminary*** : Have all facts and formulae on your fingertips. Read one book five times rather than five books once.

Main Examination : For the Mains, I spent one month each for General Studies, Physics and Maths, and followed it by revising each for 10 days.

Paper I — Indian Languages : Hindi : Read a High School grammar book.



CSR has a role to play in dissemination of information to the youth who may not have easy access to information regarding careers. The magazine educates them about general science and current affairs.

Rahul Singh, IAS Topper (IV)

Paper II — English : No preparation

Papers III & IV — General Studies : I read D.D. Basu for Polity; Bipin Chandra for History, and *Spectrum* for Science & Technology and Current Affairs.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — Two Optional Subjects : **Physics** : Mechanics—D.S. Mathur; Heat—Satyaprakash; Optics—Guatak, Brij Lal Subramanium; Electricity & Magnetism—DC Tayal, Griffths; Modern Physics by Beisel; Spectroscopy—Raj Kumar; and Electronics—Chattopadhya.

Maths : Linear Algebra—Vashist; Matrices—Vashist; Advanced Integral Calculus—D.C. Aggarwal; Advanced Differential Calculus—J.N. Sharma, Differential Equations—N.M. Kapur; Modern Algebra—Vashist; Complex Analysis—J.N. Sharma; and Probability & Statistics—Gupta & Kumar.

R.S. : Do not spend much time on preparing for the Prelims if you are strong in your optional subject. However, the Mains is to spend time for both your optionals and the General Studies papers. Some professional attitude is needed. The objective of the Mains is not to test whether you are the ultimate expert in your subject, but as to whether you have a clear understanding of all the concepts that you are going to be tested in. So, instead of concentrating on one particular area, try to spread out your preparation across all areas, *e.g.*, you need not spend most of the time, you allocate to General Studies, only on studying Bipin Chandra. The marginal return that you get on spending your time elsewhere might be much higher and you have to judge which areas that 'elsewhere' might contain.

Main Examination : ***Paper I — Indian Languages*** : I did not prepare for these papers at all.

Paper II—English : No preparation was required.

Paper III & IV— General Studies : For General Studies, I kept Bipin Chandra only as a reference book. I read up my class notes well. I also mugged a few facts on current affairs book. I kept subscribing to *Hindustan Times* throughout. For General Studies Paper I, I read most of the relevant articles. For Science & Technology, I referred to *Spectrum*. For Indian Economy, I referred to *Spectrum*'s book on Indian Economy and the Eighth Plan document in addition to the Economic Survey. I also referred to NCERT books for Indian Geography. I also kept subscribing to *Employment News*.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — Two Optional Subjects :

Maths : Linear Algebra and Matrices—Vashistha & Vashitha; Ordinary Different Equations—N.M. Kapoor; Calculus—J. N. Sharma & D. C. Agrawal; Operations Research—Kanti Swaroop; Partial Different Equations—N.M. Kapoor; and Numerical Analysis—Shastri. These books are a must. You must do all the exercises. Also now that the trend is towards 'new' questions, you should try to clear your fundamentals about the subject also.

Physics : Mechanics—D.S. Mathur; Optics—Ghatak, Agrawal; Thermodynamics—Satya Prakash; Waves & Oscillations by B.S. Agrawal; Modern Physics by Beiser, Rajkumar, B. S. Agrawal; Electricity & Magnetism—Griffiths, Tayal; and Electronics—Rakshit & Saka.

In addition, you must read the *Brilliant's* notes because all the unconventional topics (*i.e.*, these that are not found in the books) will be found there. You should also try to be precise in your answers. For preparation of short notes, *Brilliant's* solved question papers are good. Nowadays, Physics, specially Paper II, requires a lot of preparation. I am sorry to say this, but you may have to indulge in blind rote to do well in certain topics.

A.G. : Plan your studies intelligently. Think positively. Develop a habit of wide reading as it helps a lot in General Studies, Essay and Interview.

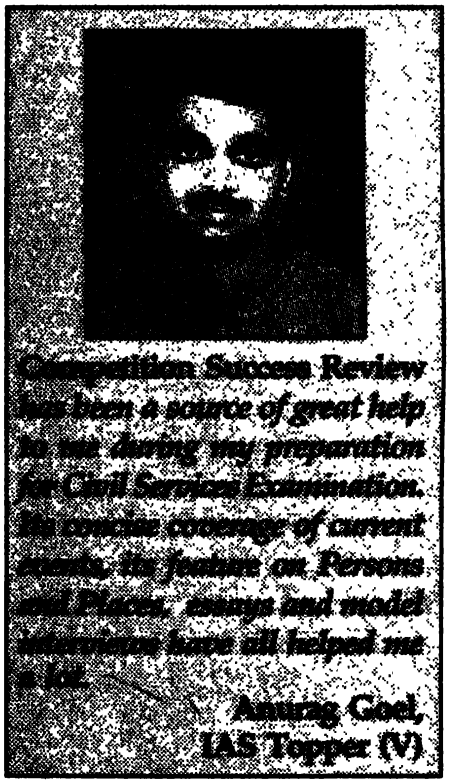
Main Examination : The preparation of my Mains started along with that of Prelims. Before the commencement of Prelims, I was able to finish one optional (Physics—common to both Prelims and Mains) and

IAS Success Plan

one reading of General Studies. About 25% of the syllabus of the second optional was also covered by this time. After the Prelims, I completed my second optional and the final preparation of General Studies by making a well-planned time table. The last 30 days. I kept exclusively for revision. Of course, you have to continue reading newspapers and magazines side by side.

Paper I — Indian Languages : Requires no specific preparation. But a person must see the previous years' papers to have an understanding of the examination.

Paper II—English : No specific preparation is required



Papers III & IV — General Studies : Newspapers; *Competition Success Review; India's Struggle for Independence* by Bipin Chandra (Penguin); Constitution—D. D. Basu; *Indian Economy* by Mishra and Puri, Dutt & Sundaram; Culture—*Spectrum* and *Unique*; Statistics—*Unique*; Science and Technology—*Spectrum, Science Reporter*; Geography from NCERT Books and a general book on India's Physical and Economic Geography.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — Two Optional Subjects : Physics Paper I : Mechanics—D. S. Mathur, Khanna and Bedi; *Heat and TD* : Singhal, Brij Lal Subramanyam, B. S. Agarwal; *Optics* : Brij Lal Subramanyam, Ghatak, Jenkins-White.

Paper II : (1) *Electricity and Magnetism* : Kipp. Griffiths, Resnick Halliday, Sears Zemansky and B. S. Agarwal; *Modern Physics* : Beiser, B. S. Agarwal, D. C. Tayal, Raj Kumar; Nuclear Physics–I. Kaplan; *Electronics* : Millman and Halkias—Integrated Electronics and Electronic Devices and Circuits.

Electrical Engineering :

Paper I : *Network* —Valkumburg, D. Roy Choudhary, Digital Fitters : Antoniou; *Electrical Measurements* —A. K. Sawhney; *Electronics*—Millmau Halkias, Millman Taub, Gaikwad; *Material Science*—Millman Halkias and S/C theory; *Digital Electronics* —Tocci, Morris-Manno; *Electrical Machines* —P. S. Bimbhra, Nagrath Kothari; *E.M.F. Theory* —Haykin, Krauss, P.V. Gupta, Jordan Balmain; *Analog Computation* —Raja Raman.

Paper II : *Industrial Electronics*—P. S. Bhimbra, Dubey; *Control Systems*—Nagrath Gopal, Ogata (New edition); *Communication System*—Kennedy, Toub-Schilling; *Antennas* —Krauss, Jordan-Balmain; *Microwaves*—Kennedy, K. C. Gupta, Liao; *Satellite Communication*—Khanna Publishers; *Radars* —Skolink; *Optic Fibres* —Keiser

S. M. : One should treat every attempt as one's last attempt. One should attempt to reduce the reading matter and concentrate on improving the quality and efficiency of one's effort. Proper selection of optionals and an integrated method of preparation would enable the candidate to do better than what he otherwise might.

Main : The Mains is the real battleground of the Civil Service Examination, with every additional mark synergistically reacting with the interview performance to give an excellent result. The accent in the Mains is more on analysis than facts, and requires a lot of lateral thinking and incisive diagnosis to be made on the spot. It is perhaps better to close in on the analytical questions where one is asked to comment on a particular statement since one's imagination and creativity can fully bloom here. Another advice would be to prepare the whole syllabus extensively, since this is almost a foolproof insurance against an unusually tough paper.

Paper I — Indian Languages : This paper is of the matriculation level. I chose Hindi, and it needed no preparation.

Paper II—English : No preparation.

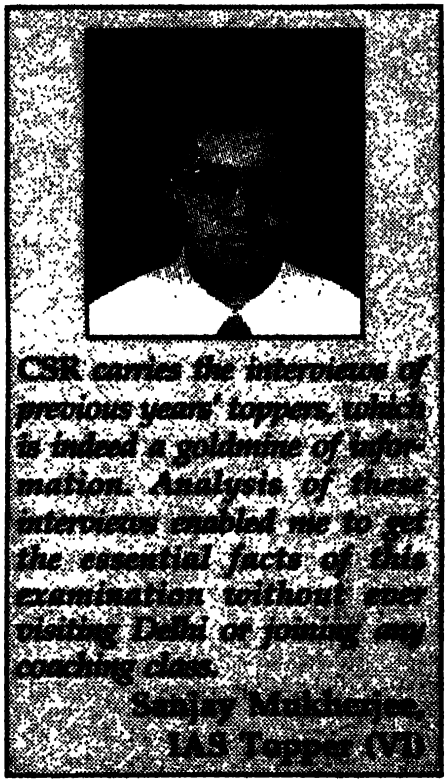
Papers III & IV — General Studies : I did not prepare History and Polity since I felt my optionals covered them adequately. For current affairs, I regularly kept in touch with the *Times of India, Economic Times* and *Competition Success Review*; Economics—Dutta and Sundaram; Science & Technology and Statistics needed no preparation. I did my best to exploit the common areas in different subjects to my advantage, *e.g.*, optionals and General Studies; Economics, Current Events, Science & Technology and Geography have also many common areas.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — Two Optional Subjects : **History** : I referred to the same books as in Prelims, with a few additions. I concentrated heavily on Medieval India and World History, since these are the areas attempted by fewer students and are more scoring. The essence of my preparation was in cultivating what is called "historical sense", after grasping which, the subject became quite easy.

Public Administration : This is a highly conceptual subject, and I sought to achieve an astute understanding of administration and its problems. This involved reading almost every book on the subject available in the market as well as all the articles of the IIPA journals I could lay my hands on. I tried to utilise my knowledge of current happenings in politics and administration to further my grasp on this subject.

These days the Public Administration paper is getting very tough, and a little additional effort helps.

M.K.K. : In the Preliminary Examination a candidate has to take two papers—General Studies of 150 marks and an optional of 300 marks. So it is always advisable to put more emphasis on the optional as General Studies paper is unpredictable. In the Mains , it is very important to complete the General Studies Paper I, and do well the Statistics and objective-type questions. Essay paper should be written with proper technique and planning.



Main : The Main Examination is the most important part of the selection process. 2,000 marks are kept for it. So I made a systematic plan for preparation of optionals. First, I collected all the authentic material available. Then I went through past years' papers and took out an exhaustive list of the topics to be prepared. For each topic I collected the relevant material.

General Studies : Following standard newspapers and magazines and news items on TV is a must. Discussions with friends were very useful for me.

Paper I — Indian Languages : Gujarati—No preparation.

Paper II—English : No preparation.

Papers III & IV — General Studies :

History : *Modern India* (NCERT Text book for Standard XII); relevant chapters from *India's Struggle for Independence* by Bipin Chandra.

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of India, Economic Times; Magazines—*Frontline, The Economist, Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today*.

General Studies Paper II : Polity—*Introduction to The Constitution of India* by D. D. Basu; Economy—*Indian Economy* by Agrawal; Eighth Five-Year Plan; Economic Survey.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — Two Optional Subjects :

Philosophy I : *Indian Philosophy* I & II by Radhakrishnan; *Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy* by C. D. Sharma; *Outlines of Indian Philosophy* by Hiriyana; *History of Western Philosophy* by Frank Thilly; *History of Modern Philosophy* by W. K. Wright; *History of Philosophy : East & West* (edited by S. Radhakrishnan), and *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* by Datta.

Philosophy II : *Religious Philosophy* by Y. Masih; *Philosophy of Religion* by Hick; *Philosophy of Religion* by Galloway; *Seven Great Religions* by Annie Besant; books on Political Philosophy by Ebenstein; and *History of Political Thought IV* by J. P. Suda.

Sanskrit I : *Siddhant Kammudi* (Grammar); *History of Sanskrit* by S. K. De; *History of Sanskrit Literature* by Dasgupta; *History of Indian Literature* by Winternitz; *Sarvadarsan Samgrahu* by Madhavacharya—and lots of writing practice.

A.K. : My first advice is : Prepare your optional thoroughly. Keeping in mind the objective nature of the paper, detailed facts proofs, etc., are not important for the Prelims. Second, speed is very important for Science subjects like Physics, Maths, Engineering, etc. So you must practise enough to gain sufficient speed. And don't ignore General Studies.

Main Examination : After the declaration of the result of the Prelims, I started preparing for the Mains. I divided the available time into different slots, keeping two things in mind :

First, there should be emphasis on revision and a particular subject should be repeated regularly so that there is no long gap while you come back to the same subject/topic later.

Second, the monotony of preparation should be reduced by proper intermixing, *i.e.*, when I got bored of Physics, I read History, and so on. This way, I was able to maintain a balance.

Paper I — Indian Languages : Hindi—Required no preparation at all.

Paper II—English : Again, required no preparation

Papers III & IV — General Studies : I read History from IGNOU notes and from Bipin Chandra and Indian Polity from the book by D.D. Basu. For Economy, I had the cuttings of important topics from newspapers and magazines (some for Science & Technology portion). Statistics did not require any preparation since I am an engineer. My approach was not only to gather facts but to do argumentation, that is, analysis of each topic.

Papers V, VI, VII & VIII — Two Optional Subjects :

Physics : I prepared topicwise and referred to the following books : Machanics—D. S. Mathur; Optics—Brij Lal & Ghatak; Modern Physics—Retchmeyer; Beiser and B. S. Agarwal; Electronics—Gupta Electrical & Magnetism—Satyaprakash, Tayal; Heat—Singhal, Zemansky.

Maths : Matrics & Linear Algebra—Vashistha, Mersky, Hoffman & Kunje; Calculue—J.M. Sharma, D. C. Agarwal, Vashistha; Operational Research—Handy A Taha, Gupta & Manmohan; Probability—Gupta & Kapoor. Partial Differential Equations, Sneden, N.M. Kapur; Hydrodynamis—Bhu Dev Sharma.

CSR : ***Now that you have succeeded in the Main Examination, do you think that, with some changes in your study plan, you could have secured still higher marks ? Suggest the changes.***

I.D. : Only in History.

R. R. : There is always scope for improvement. In the General Studies paper, I could have prepared for a wider range of questions in both History and current affairs. In Maths, I could have prepared Co-ordinate Geometry and Numerical Analysis.



CSR spreads awareness and guides students for all careers. The brief information provided by the magazine helps us remember vital things and review the same before exam. CSR provided me with ready, factual information for the interview.

Ms. Mona K. Khandhar,
IAS Topper (VII),
First Among Women

N. M. : No improvements were required in my method of study.

A. G. : No, I think my preparation was OK. But I could have achieved better marks by avoiding careless mistakes committed in the examination.

S. M. : In an exam of this nature, there is always a possibility of improvement. My main problem was the time constraint since the Mains were scheduled earlier this year.

M. K. K. : I feel I could have done more writing practice to fare better in General Studies Paper I in which I did not perform well. I had to leave questions carrying 30 marks.

A. K. : Yes. More emphasis must be given on General Studies. Short notes must be prepared on Physics. It is necessary to practise the previous years' question papers before the examination.

CSR : ***What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review for achieving success in the Main Examination ?***

I.D. : Work. Hard work and more work along with a learning attitude is crucial.

R.R. : One should first gather correct and accurate information. Then, one should work out a plan and work on it sincerely. Success depends entirely on one's efforts.

N.M. : Aim ambitiously, plan meticulously, work diligently. Have confidence in yourself, have faith in God. You'll definitely succeed.

R.S. : Do not spend too much time on preparing for G.S., Essay and the language papers. Concentrate on your optional papers. If you study really well, you will end up scoring 350 plus marks in both the optionals. With these sort of marks, you won't have any problem getting through. You should have a professional attitude. Try to become a jack-of-all-trades rather than master-of-one. Try to divide your preparation time to thoroughly all subjects so that your returns are maximised.

A.G. : Prepare with a single-minded devotion. Plan your studies well in advance. Though planned economy may not have yielded the desired results to all sections of society, this planned approach is a must to conquer the IAS.

S.M. : Think positively, work analytically. And treat every attempt as your final attempt.

M.K.K. : Planned detailed study with brief, concise and relevant personal notes on humanities, which is essential for General Studies papers. There is no alternative to hard work.

A.K. : Set a proper work schedule. Identify your weak and strong points and set your strategy accordingly. Have faith in yourself and try harder.

CSR : ***What was your method of preparation for the interview ?***

I.D. : I took lots of mock interviews at private coaching institutes. I have deep love for reading newspapers since my school days, and this really helped me at the time of interview. But it is important to make daily notes from the newspapers and constantly update them. I have enough flair for public speaking, debates and discussions. All these proved invaluable for my interview. Fluency in the language chosen for the interview is a big plus point for the candidate.

R.R. : My preparation consisted of framing answers to the questions which were likely to be asked from my native State, institutions of study, subject opted in graduation, hobbies (painting and quizzing), current events and other optional papers. Members of my family conducted mock interview sessions almost every day for a month. I also attended coaching classes for mock interview sessions.

N.M. : I worked on my attitude by positive thinking and developed confidence through extensive reading. I spent five days brushing up each and every part of General Studies and spared a day for each topic concerning my home State, subjects, computers, hobby and sports.

(Continued on page 107)

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Ranjit Kumar Bandhu is a smart young man of good height and fair complexion. His lean build and high-heeled shoes add to his height and show his general appearance to his advantage. He has dressed suitably for the formal occasion of IAS interview. He has taken care to groom himself well to gain the advantage of the first favourable impression. His abundant, long, dark hair is well shampooed and nicely combed. His shoes are well polished and shining. His finger nails are well trimmed and perfectly clean. At the UPSC library, which serves as the waiting room for candidates appearing for the IAS interview, we find Mr. Bandhu quite at ease in the company of fellow candidates who all happen to be total strangers as well as competitors to him. Such is his self-confidence that he is ready to share his knowledge and ideas with the other candidates without the slightest hesitation. He discusses with them the various aspects of the interview and his appeal is very forceful and convincing.

Pre-Interview Discussion with Fellow Candidates

Pranap: Now all said and done, I feel this so-called personality test is a big hoax. I just cannot understand how one can assess the true personality by posing some funny questions and getting all types of odd answers.

Dhillon: Well, I suppose it is all one's luck, or shall I say fate ? Why worry ? If your stars are good, you will get selected, no matter how you answer the questions or for that matter even if you do not answer at all. What do you say, Mr. Bandu? I am sure you will agree with me.

Bandhu: Well, friends, I feel we must look at this in a realistic as well as optimistic manner. We have a definite goal and we are here on a specific mission. Our aim is to get selected for the IAS. If we want to achieve this objective, we must approach the problem with a positive attitude. There appears to be no point in entertaining doubts, questioning the credibility of the technique or displaying a fatalistic attitude. We must face the interview with total confidence and get the best out of it. Whether we like it or not, the interview is very much there and if we wish to make to the IAS, we have to get through this interview or personality test with flying colours. There may be something called luck or fate, but fortune favours the brave. Personally, I believe in pluck rather than in luck.

Pranap: What precisely do you mean by an optimistic outlook ?

Bandu: It means that you must feel and have the self-confidence that you can, and you will definitely, do well at the interview. You must have faith in your capacity. As you know, ultimately the man who wins is the man who thinks he can.

> When the time for your interview approaches, focus solely on your strong points building up yourself, physically, mentally and emotionally, to that frame of mind that could impress upon the Interview Board with those qualities they look for in people who need to execute the policies of the Government. And they may look beyond the humdrum for such qualities as initiative and improvisation that prove assets in overcoming crises of extraordinary proportions.

Pranap: Well, I don't say that I have no self-confidence. I only pointed out that the interview cannot help in correctly deciphering one's personality. Even trained psychiatrists find it difficult to understand the complicated personality traits of their patients.

Bandhu: Now dear Pranap, the psychiatrists, as you correctly said, are concerned with patients who have problems. You will agree that we are not here as patients. What is more, such doubts and thinking, I am afraid, will interfere with one's preparation for the interview and vitally influence one's performance during the interview. Whether or not we believe in the usefulness of the interview, we cannot get away from the fact that the interview technique is now used for assessing the personality of the candidate for the IAS. Accepting this simple fact, you should prepare for the interview and do your best.

Rai: Mr. Bandhu I have a doubt. It is not very clear to me how exactly the questions and answers figuring in the interview could help in discovering the personality traits of an individual.

Bandhu: You see, the questions are framed in such a way that your leadership qualities can be gauged from the replies given by you. For example, such qualities like organising ability, dynamism, social adaptability, perseverance and so on can be assessed from the answers given by the candidates.

Rai: Can you explain this further with some correct examples ?

Bandhu: All right. First, let me pose a question. Let us ask Mr. Pranap first. Mr. Pranap, if you get a holiday unexpectedly and the whole 24 hours are totally free and completely at your disposal, what would you do ? I mean how would your make use of the unexpected holiday ?

Pranap: Well, I really don't plan things in advance and, in any case, you said it was an unexpected holiday. However, one thing I would certainly do. I hate getting up early in the morning and I would like to stay in bed and sleep as much as I could. In other words, mostly I will relax in bed. In case I get bored, I may watch the TV or go to a movie.

Bandhu: Now, I would like to have your answer to the same question, Mr. Rai. What will do you with such an unexpected holiday ?

Rai: You see, I am a cricket addict. If I get a holiday, as you say, I will at once get in touch with my friends and organise a cricket match.

Bandhu: Now friends, let us compare these two answers. The first answer shows that the speaker is not sure of his own mind. He has no priorities and says he cannot make up his mind. He admits that he does not plan in advance. Thus, when the opportunities arise, they will find him unprepared. Further, his answer indicate

WINNING STRATEGY

Almost every ambitious youth waits for the right moment to launch his preparation. In other words, most of the people tend to procrastinate and, in the process, they miss the bus. Great decisions cannot be taken by those who tend to be vacillating all through life. It is only the daring few who can take the plunge. For every moment is significant. Can you ever wait for the giant waves to subside before you want to swim in the sea ? Life is a daring run and you have to brave it if you want to succeed, or else join the idle bystanders and see the commoners bob up and down along with the tides. Success belongs to those who take the bull by the scruff of its neck. Your finest hour is here and now. Tomorrow may be too late.

that he will be spending all, or most of, his time alone in bed either sleeping or watching TV. He does not contemplate any other activity. He does not talk about his friends. The indications can be that the candidate is weak in the organisational and social spheres. On the other hand, the answer of Mr. Rai shows that his mind is firmly made up and that he will organise a cricket match with the cooperation of his friends. In other words, various leadership qualities can be found in his answer.

Dhillon: Yes, I agree with you. You are right that this interview can throw light on the personality traits of the candidate and thus serve the purpose quite all right. Thank you very much indeed for enlightening us on the subject. Now, they are summoning you for the interview. We all wish you the best of luck

Bandhu: Thank you friends and wish you all the same. *(He proceeds to the interview room where, before making his entry, he gently taps on the door and obtains permission. He opens the door gently, walks in and closes the door without any noise Thereafter, he walks up smartly towards the Chairman and comes to a halt near the chair meant for the candidate. Standing to attention, he greets the Chairman and Members of the Board in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice.)*

The Interview

Bandhu: Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman: Good morning to you, Mr. Bandhu. Please take your seat.

Bandhu: Thank you, Sir. *(He sits down smartly, crossing his legs and keeping them close to the chair. His hands are resting on his lap and his back is in touch with the back rest of his chair. He remains in an attentive posture, keeping his eyes on the Chairman and awaiting the next move from the Board.)*

Chairman: Mr. Bandhu, I see that you are not a native of Delhi. Is it your first visit to India's capital, or have you been here before? How do you like this city ?

Bandhu: Sir, I have been here earlier on a few occasions. I was here once to participate in the National Cadet Corps meet and also to take part in the Republic Day celebrations and marchpast. I had also been here as a member of the excursion party from my college which visited Delhi and other places. I like this place very much. It is an interesting city with quite a few attractions for the tourists.

Chairman: What are the things which impressed you most in Delhi ?

Bandhu: I found New Delhi to be a well-planned and neat city with wide roads lined with shady as well as colourful trees. The sprawling Central Vista, with Rashtrapati Bhavan at one end and India Gate at the other, is a lovely place with long, artificial lakes. Delhi has several historical monuments like the Qutab Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Humayun's Tomb, Jantar Mantar, Purana Qila and the like. The modern attractions are the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Birla Mandir, Nehru Museum, Raj Ghat, Shantivan, Birla House, etc. Of course, Connaught Place, Chandni Chowk and Ajmal Khan Road are the shopping attractions. We had been to Buddha Jayanti Park, Nehru Park, Rail Museum, Air Force Museum and Ashoka Hotel. We were also taken to the Delhi Zoo. These are the things which immediately come to my mind. Oh yes, Sir. We also went to the Parliament House and witnessed the Lok Sabha in session.

Chairman: How did you visit the places you mentioned ? Did you have company ? Was it an expensive affair ?

Bandhu: *(Smiling)* Oh, I had excellent company. During the visit I did not have to spend anything for sightseeing. The trip was arranged by the NCC Directorate. A lovely luxury bus took 50 of us everywhere, and we also met the President and the Prime Minister. On the second occasion, when our college excursion party was here, three of my friends and I hired cycles and went cycling to most of these places. In fact, Sir, cycling is my hobby and I love cycle treks, especially the long-distance ones with friends, extending to 4 or 5 days.

First Member: What is the longest distance you have covered on your cycle hikes ?

Bandhu: I would say about 500 kilometres, Sir. I think we made it in 5 days. We went to Agra from Delhi on cycles and returned also on cycles. It took us two days to go and three days to return.

First Member: Why did it take one day extra for the return journey ? Were you tired ?

Bandhu: *(Smiling)* No, Sir, We went to Agra direct but, while returning, we made a detour. We went to Brindavan. Of course, while camping at Agra, we also made it to Fatehpur Sikri and back on cycles. We were so happy and the trip was so enjoyable that we never felt tired.

Comments: This candidate is energetic and dynamic. He displays strong urge, drive and motivation. He has a pleasing appearance and proves intelligent and imaginative. He appears well-informed and displays a positive attitude. He approaches a given problem with optimism and determination. He readily mixes with strangers and makes a strong and favourable impact on them with his pleasing manners. He is keen to help others and seeks out new opportunities on his own initiative. He has a flair for adventure and accepts reasonable risks with courage and fortitude. Above all, he is goal-oriented and enjoys the ability to achieve results as a member of a team by collective efforts and cooperation.

Second Member: Mr. Bandhu, what do you think of the increasing violence, indiscipline, strikes, hartals and agitations in the country ? How do you account for them ?

Bandhu: After 50 years of Independence, a social transformation is sweeping the country and the masses are becoming increasingly conscious of their rights. The general elections have made the masses realise the supreme power of the ballot. Besides, more than the masses and the underprivileged, it is the vested interests, the disgruntled politicians, and the mafia who are sponsoring, organising and feeding the agitations and violence to serve their sectarian interests. The Assam agitation, Punjab agitation, Gujarat agitation, farmers' agitation and violence in educational institutions are politically motivated and, in certain cases, foreign hands may also be involved.

Second Member: Can you suggest some solutions to this problem ?

Bandhu: I feel, Sir, the political leaders must first realise the danger and give up the agitational path. The elected Government must be given a chance to complete its full term. Above all, all right-minded citizens should back the elected Government in its efforts to tackle such agitations with a firm hand. Education will help curb violence and agitation. All the publicity media should be pressed into service to inculate in the youth ideals of unity, sacrifice and service. Of course, the anti-social elements should be sternly dealt with. Parents have a special

IAS TOPPER SAYS



I was nervous and excited as my turn drew near. When I entered the reception hall at about 2 p.m. for the interview, I was calm. But my heart started beating faster as I was called. But my heart came to a halt. During those few hours, I was cool enough and composed with my fingers crossed mentally. When my name was announced, I remembered God in calm spirit and then entered the room. I greeted the Chairperson and other Members warmly, and then the interview formally began. The first question was on my hobbies. The Chairperson made quite a favourable comment on Sainik Schools and asked when and why Sainik Schools were established. Then there was a question on Navodaya Vidyalayas and on English Literature as I had graduated in it. Then, one by one, the members asked me questions on India's language policy, defence policy and foreign policy, especially with regard to its immediate neighbours. Questions on Polity, Economics and Geography were also asked. The last question was on the amount of generation of power (electricity). I was enjoying my interview, which continued for about 25 minutes, and when the Chairperson announced the termination of the interview, I felt the interview should have continued for some more time.

— *Ritesh Kumar, IAS*

responsibility to discipline their children and make them serve the nation. The teachers have also an important role to play in this. Awareness, realisation of the danger and enlightenment—these are the answers to solve the problem.

Comments: The candidate reveals a high sense of responsibility and is fully conscious of his social obligations. He is sincere and earnest in his approach and examines the problem systematically in depth. He has the courage to express his conviction without fear or favour. In short, the candidate possesses good organising and planning ability and can be relied upon to overcome problems and difficulties successfully.

Third Member: There is a growing demand in the country, unfortunately supported by agitations and violence, for more and more reservations. But some feel reservations should be done away with. What are your views on the subject ?

Bandhu: Sir, reservations, by their very nature, are short-term remedies. They cannot be perpetuated and should never be allowed to become permanent. The Constitution, when it was framed, provided for reservations only for the Scheduled Tribes and that, too, just for ten years. But this is being extended indefinitely, mainly for the political expediency of capturing votes and winning elections. What is worse, the weapon of reservation has been extended indiscriminately to cover various communities and castes in the guise of backward classes. The aim is not to uplift the downtrodden but to capture votes. Our goal is a casteless society, but the reservation provision perpetuates class and caste divisions. I, therefore, feel that the reservation provision should be modified. It should not be caste-oriented, but merit-based. The present reservation system had done more harm than good, and must be imaginatively modified to help the downtrodden and economically weaker sections.

Comments: The candidate has taken a keen interest in the happenings which occur in various parts of the country. He has studied the issues in depth, analysed and digested the implications and merits of the conflicting arguments and issues. He has the capacity to grasp the essentials of the problem. Once again, he displays the courage and intellectual integrity to speak out his mind and give vent to his honest views.

Fourth Member: Why does America think that it can force any country to toe its line ?

Bandhu: Because, militarily, America is the only super power today. There is no Soviet Union now and nations cannot turn to Russia to counter the American threat. Secondly, America is also the biggest economic giant and could intervene economically with telling effect. Even China and Russia want American economic assistance. Further, America also wields considerable influence in the UN and its agencies. Thus, America feels it can enforce its will on any nation.

Fourth Member: Wasn't American military adventure in Vietnam a great disaster ?

Bandhu: You are right, Sir. But this adventure look place during the Cold War period. Vietnam could then get Soviet and Chinese support.

Fourth Member: Don't you think that the vast nuclear arsenal is the basic cause of American military superiority.

Bandhu: Yes sir, I agree with you. But the world opinion is against the use of nuclear weapons, especially against civilian population. America cannot hope to get away with another Hiroshima or Nagasaki.

Comments: The candidate has an excellent grip over current international events. He has studied the important issues in their full perspective. His approach is realistic. He is able to analyse the pros and cons in full depth and adduce logical reasons for his stand. He has succeeded in convincing his listeners with his sincere attitude and pragmatism.

Fifth Member: I see you have done your MBA. Suppose you get a good offer from any of the multinational firms, won't you prefer it to the IAS ?

Bandhu: No, Sir. To be frank, I have already turned down some offers from the private sector which were more attractive in terms of pay, future prospects and even service conditions, as compared to those the IAS. I have made up my mind to join the IAS, and I stand by my resolution. I am not interested in multinationals or foreign offers. It is my earnest wish to serve my motherland in a fruitful way, and, in a welfare State, the best way to do it is to join the top administrative service.

Fifth Member: In a recent judgement, the Supreme Court widened the scope of the definition of dowry, pronouncing that any demand for dowry, even during negotiations for marriage, is an offence. Why is it that dowry and dowry deaths persist despite law ?

Bandhu: Sir, time-honoured customs and human avarice hardly die. Law has failed to curb the reprehensible social evil of dowry. Unless we try to tackle the root causes of dowry, the evil will flourish, however much severe we may make the law in terms of punishment. At the root is that we still look down upon women as second-rate citizens, right from their birth. Every family prefers the birth of a boy to the birth of a girl. The trouble starts from there. And who can ignore money power ? It is a commercial society where only parents prepared to give a huge dowry alone are able to get their daughters married. We may have to live with this evil, despite law, till social attitudes change and till the status that goes with the ill-gotten money.

Chairman: (*Smiling*) What happens if you are not selected for the IAS ?

Bandhu: I will try again till I make it. I am absolutely confident that I will make it. Sir.

Chairman: Young man, I do appreciate your determination and keenness. But you must realise that the selection to the IAS depends on the merit list. If there are candidates who score higher marks than you, one can't stop them. I was, therefore, interested to know your other plans.

Bandhu: My goal is to serve the country and, according to me, the IAS is the best way to do so. The next best way is to join politics and get elected as the Prime Minister. I will also try that.

Chairman: Well, that is a good one. I wish you good luck in all your ventures, Mr. Bandhu. Now the interview is over. Good day to you.

Bandhu: Thank you, Sirs, and good day to you all. (*He makes a smart exit.*)

***Summing up Comments:** This candidate is intelligent, imaginative, pleasant and cheerful He has a friendly disposition and proves to be a ready mixer. He possesses wide knowledge and makes sustained efforts to keep himself well-informed. In the field of organisation, he can determine the priorities with speed, use the available resources to the best advantage and produce results. He is able to make up his mind readily and stand firm by his decisions. He enjoys good verbal facility and presents his case with telling effect, and can carry his men with him In dealing with others, he is flexible, adaptable and fully cooperative. He has a marked preference for outdoor life and adventure. He is eager to shoulder additional responsibilities and makes good use of the opportunities. With his keenness, urge, sincerity and high-level leadership attributes, this candidate, who radiates optimism and displays a positive bent of mind, will prove to be a definite asset to the organisation. Selected with high placement ranking and special recommendations.*

WINNING CHECKLIST

One of the best ways to keep yourself busy—the best way to overcome any kind of tension that might grip you before the interview. This apart, interaction with other interviewees would help you receive a few hints that may be of immense use at the time of interview.

☆ With economic liberalisation well under way, one can obviously look for questions on different aspects of the Indian economy. It would be worthwhile going through financial newspapers, business magazines or the business supplements of dailies and the Economic Survey published every year.

☆ The debate on CTBT will continue so long as the nuclear powers do not give a commitment in regard to the total nuclear disarmament. It would be worthwhile scanning through all relevant material in regard to disarmament vis-a-vis India's role.

☆ Try to get all the background material on such burning issues as Central-State relations, inter-State water disputes, criminalisation of politics, international terrorism, the war in Sri Lanka, etc.

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- If you can understand English when others speak, but you are not sure of correct way to write or speak English.
- If you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English.
- If you have used traditional books/coaching to learn English, but did not get success
- If you are a student, teacher, professor, doctor, CA, ICWA, CS, MBA, engineer, scientist, musician, secretary, phone operator, clerk, businessman.
- If you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly

I Was Weak In English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that someone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I worried about my weak English.

I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers. I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's "The Guide" because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I decided "If I become successful in life, I will do something for people from non-English medium schools like myself."

My Dream Comes True

I continued to work hard. And finally I got success in America. I improved English and became a successful author in USA. Then I returned to India. Today, I am happy to offer you this course in English—my second dream has come true.

My first dream was to teach students "how to study and how to use more mind power" to get success in exams and competitions. That course has changed thousands and thousands of lives in the last 3 years. I am more proud of my research in India than my success in USA.

Our New Research

In English, there are many ways to say anything. Some ways are easy and some are difficult and confusing. We did research to find which are easy ways and which are difficult ways for people from non-English medium schools. In this process, we also discovered that some of the world's best magazines and books use the simple ways of writing English. This was an unexpected surprise for our research team.

For example, we found that Reader's Digest uses simple way of writing. (Because that magazine is for English speaking countries, some of the vocabulary is difficult for non-English people.) Similarly, many advertisements use simple English because it is powerful (Remember that companies pay lakhs of rupees to develop advertisements.)

We developed this new course only for people from non-English medium schools like you.

Easy to Learn 5 Parts

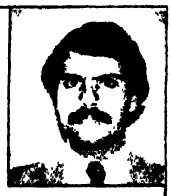
If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that teaching English through simple English is better than teaching to translate. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

The complete course has 5 parts for easy learning:

Part 1 : Essential English
Part 2 : Important and Helpful Usage
Part 3 : How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way
Part 4 : Advanced Topics
Part 5 : Mini Spelling Dictionary

Part 1 is so easy and powerful that, by itself, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

BIO-DATA



- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book "MS-DOS Masters" costing $27.95.
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- Expert: computers, study techniques, mind power.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned $50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India. I did not take a job. Now, I spend my full time to do research for my students' benefit.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

Benefit from My Mind Power Expertise

You may know that I am an expert in the fields of Mind Power, Study Techniques, and Computers. I have used this knowledge to make my English course easy to learn and easy to remember for you.

You begin to improve on the very first day you get this course. You learn simple and powerful English with my course in two steps:

Step 1: Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.

Step 2: For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your learning will become permanent.

Pocket Cards for Faster Learning

Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, in college, in bus, in park, in playground, etc. So, you use the time which other people waste. No other course gives you such useful pocket cards.

Improve Fluency

Being fluent means that you can say anything in English in flow without hesitation. Some people judge you from how fluent you are in English.

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This course will improve your fluency in both these ways. Remember, fluency helps you to get better job or faster promotion, and to speak confidently at parties or with friends.

Helpful for Students

If a student can learn to write simple but correct English, he can avoid many common mistakes.

In exams, teachers give marks for correct usage/answers and deduct marks for mistakes. This course will help you to avoid mistakes and get more marks. In this way, my course will help you build foundation in English for school/college exams and also for IAS, State Administrative Services, MBA, GRE, TOEFL, Clerk, Bank PO, etc.

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Today I believe that if someone gave me a course/book half as good as this course, I could learn English easily without struggle And without wasting years of valuable time. But unfortunately, at that time only ineffective books with hundreds of rules were available.

I believe that, for people who did not study in English medium, my English course is the best in the world at any price.

Just take my English course in your hands. It will surprise you as to how light weight it is. But, use it for just one hour and you will automatically know that my course is worth its weight in gold. Why? Because it can help you and your family to learn simple and powerful English quickly and easily.

You Decide ...

Do you feel that learning to write and speak simple and powerful English will make you more confident in speaking? Or, will it help you to get success faster in your education, business, or career? Are you highly motivated to learn English quickly without much hard work? If your answer is yes, then you should order this course today.

You and only you know what benefits my course can bring in your life. And only you know what you may miss if you do not learn English now.

You decide.

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The Idiot Box



Ms. Ananya Chatterjee

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA
CONTEST 1996 (9) : TOPIC 1

Ms. Ananya Chatterjee (b. 1973) is doing Masters in International Relations from Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

Ms. Ananya Chatterjee is the first prize winner in the women's category and is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain-Cum-Personality Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Ms. Ananya Chatterjee !

"I believe TV is going to be the test of the modern world and that in this new opportunity to see beyond the range of our vision we shall discover either a new and unbearable disturbance of the general peace or a saving radiance in the sky. We shall stand or fall by TV—of that I am quite sure," said E. B. White way back in 1938.

At a time when there has been a hue and cry over the adverse consequences of TV, the Indian drawing room has been invaded by the likes of *Santa Barbara*, *The Bold and the Beautiful* and many sleek, sophisticated, glamorous and mind-boggling commercial productions doled out by the foreign television channels. The last few years have witnessed a worldwide TV coverage of events. At home, the trends of the recent general elections were brought to us by the excellent coordination and analytical presentation by the media personnel; the uproarious scenes in Parliament during the live coverage of the debate on the Confidence Motion and the achievements at the Centennial Olympic Games at Atlanta gave us enough food for thought. But what really bothers us is the negative aspect of television. India has embarked on a self-destructive path of rendering the people overdoses of violence and sex through the small screen. What is really alarming about this trend is that even the semi-literate masses can now avail themselves of round-the-clock TV programmes due to a multiplicity of channels and cable network, which could not have been imagined earlier.

TV has reduced distances in space and time through dissemination of instantaneous knowledge and forging harmonious relations among nations. It can deliver the full range of mass entertainment, while no other media can match TV in the scope, accuracy, detailed nature and usefulness.

Despite slangs like the idiot box, the boob tube and the electronic hearth, this wonderful discovery of the age of technology has permeated almost all aspects of modern life. This has resulted in the assimilation of a TV culture.

"Every pressure on man from media will sharpen his incentives, will show him an expanding universe of delights, of interests and of occupations. The great wide wonderful world in all its fascination is being unveiled before the eyes that once rarely strayed above the ground. Here in full colour is the art of all mankind and there the gripping and tragic story of war and at the same time contact with all major thinkers and personalities of the world's leadership. To tell you what an informed, intelligent citizen can find in broadcasting today calls not for a speech but for a rhapsody," said Sylvester L. Weaver the then President of NBC, in 1955.

But most mass entertainments are in the end, what D.H. Lawrence described, as "anti-life"—full of corrupt brightness, of improper appeals and moral evasions—they tend towards a view of the world in which progress is conceived as seeking material possessions, equality as moral levelling and freedom as the 'ground for endless irresponsible pleasure.

It seems that D. H. Lawrence had been able to predict the maladies of the idiot box that have been widely recognised by the Western countries today, provoking heated debates and critical analysis by social scientists cutting across lines of genre, medium, social strata and gender. They all want to make TV more meaningful, instead of creating a generation of stupefied, zombie viewers engaged in a "droning, mindless, addictive and passive activity", which has no stimulating effect on the TV audience. To the greatest concern of the sociologists worldwide, TV has emerged as a new electronic hearth—the centre of family activity—and this "primitive appeal of the hearth" is aptly described in *Roger's Version* by John Updike in the following words

"TV is—its irresistible charm—a fire. Entering an empty room, we turn it on and a talking face flares into being." This universal appeal of television has made ourselves tele-conscious and its presence is constantly ratified in every dynamics of life—in art, movies, music, fabric prints, news media, comic strips and even references in study materials. Television has undoubtedly revolutionised the way we spend our leisurely moments.

"Leisure is the purpose of work," reads the editorial of December 1958 issue of *Life* magazine. "The quality of leisure activity sets the tone of any society, defines its version of the good life and measures the level of its civilisation." Unfortunately, our leisure hours are misutilised as we remain 'glued' to the TV sets devouring all kinds of unsavoury features that come alive on screen, in the process strangulating our creative urges and individual identity to pave the way for success of consumerism and crass commercialism in their objectives.

A major breakthrough in identifying the ill-effects of the idiot box has been the contribution of psychologist Tannis

Williams, who compared three towns—Notel, Unitel and Multitel—and made an interesting discovery that the residents of Notel who did not enjoy access to TV were, in comparison to the other two towns, better equipped in the creativity and ability to conceptualise and visualise, though lacking in aggressive qualities. Williams concluded that a year after TV arrived in Notel, there was a complete upheveal—a dramatic drop in community participation, a break in reading skills, substitution of individual personality by passivity, withdrawal symptoms and, above all, in verbal abuse and physical aggression. Notel surpassed the other two towns under consideration. Such a scientific data-based study was a clear revelation of the adverse impact of TV on the personality development of children.

No other new technological development has so much affected the lives of the most vulnerable section of the population – the children – as swiftly, pervasively and directly as TV. No other aspect of the acculturation has been subjected to such vigorous debate as the concern about the impact of TV on the tender minds. Are the children of India, fed as they are on Walt Disney cartoons, macho WWF heroes, amorous Hollywood queen bees and shockingly obscene gyrations set to the cacophony of Western rock, jazz and fusion that repeatedly explode in the music channels, aware of their traditional roots and cultural heritage ? The Western media, by virtue of their better bargaining position and financial strength, impose their form of entertainment upon the oriental culture founded on the noble virtues of peace, equality, sacrifice and universal harmony amidst diversity.

Children and Television

"What is TV doing to our children ?" This is a common cause of anxiety worrying homes, schools, public fora and even social institutions. The child's perception of reality is distorted by a steady exposure to the world of make-believe or too-much depiction of the harsh facts of life on screen that has a permanent debilitating effect on the child's emotional responsiveness to real life feelings. Some might argue that the real debate centres exclusively upon the contents of the programmes the children watch. But the fact remains that a world of illusion is created as varied hues of colour emanate from the screen with changing array of sights and sounds illustrating the undeniable truth that one is simply 'watching' TV, not analysing or attempting to co-relate those visionary images with practical events, with a numbing influence on the imagination of children, the idiot box acting as a "plug-in-drug". Here the parents are equally responsible or rendering such a pathetic state – from a simple source of entertainment provided by parents when they need a break from childcare responsibilities, the television gradually transforms into a powerful and disruptive presence in family life. In 1948, Jack Gould, the first TV critic of *New York Times*, described the impact of the then new medium on American families.

"Children's hours on TV admittedly are an insidious narcotic for the parent. With the tots fanned out on the floor in front of the receiver, a strange, if wonderful, quiet seems at hand ..." Indeed Jack Gould has penetrated into the core of the problem as the adults administered the "plug-in-drug" to their toddlers to carve out leisure time for themselves, the serious impact of which is being increasingly manifested in the incidence of crime, violence, vulgarity, sex and other unethical activities the youth today indulge in. What is more dangerous is that, unlike drugs or alcohol, TV viewing does not render permanent physical deformities or even serious mental block. Yet TV addicts are painfully aware of their over-indulgence reaping unproductive experiences. With the lack of alternative sources of recreation, especially in the crowded urban areas, non-availability of green space, mechanised living, intensified competition in the race for excellence, the need or escape from boredom and escape from self in the vast space of loneliness, TV acts as a soul-mate, as a child-pacifier to the beleaguered parent surviving the rigors and hectic pace of modern style of living.

Further, the TV experience reduces the child's ability to foster human relationships. It has also locked up people into individual units separated from our fellow beings during activities that were once communal. By confusing the remote and the familiar, TV has changed the nature and range of the objects towards which emotion is directed.

Reel Life and Real Life

The children need to acquire and develop fundamental skills in communication – to learn to read, write or express themself boldly and unambiguously in order to come out as successful social beings. But the idiot box inculcates passivity and mental stupor as it does not entail verbal participation. The little ones need to discover their own strengths and weaknesses through interaction in order to blossom into mature adults. Watching TV, instead, limits involvement in real life activities; the reel life drama appears to be more attractive and casts a spell on the inexperienced minds. TV for child symbolises a world of fantasy with its moving images, interesting sounds and a mysterious enigma. However, such adult-made concoctions offered on TV destroy the child's capacity to revel in his own make-believe world where he reigns supreme.

Moreover, the child's need for intellectual stimulation is thwarted due to the dragging hours of TV viewing; the printed words of a book appear drab and no longer entice him for a close look. What strikes a discordant note is that today's child is not a voracious reader of books, but would rather remain satisfied with the level of knowledge absorbed from TV programmes. Even the parents' role in the child's life is taken over by the idiot box; the child's energy, curiosity and emotional needs are all satisfied by the TV programmes resulting in the child's indifferent attitude to the mundane aspects of life.

TV viewing also leads to a reduction in playtime of the child, who now seeks ready entertainment, and in the process gets deprived of the company of playmates. In the absence of socialisation, children grow up as self-centered adults.

Depersonalisation of the Individual

As consumerism and materialism and as hybrid culture and fashion dominate TV programmes, roots of alienation tear apart the fabric of social cohesiveness. Irving Howe prophesies : "Mass Culture is oriented towards a central aspect of industrial society—the depersonalisation of the individual." In *Future Shock*, Alvin Toffler suggests that overstimulation at the sensory level ultimately inteferes with people's actual ability to think, leading to an adaptive response involving withdrawal, apathy and rejection of rational thinking altogether. He goes on to say that "the US is a nation in which tens of thousands of young people flee reality opting for drug-induced lethargy... By blindly stepping up the rate of change, the level of novelty and extent of choice we are condemning millions to future shock, we are thoughtlessly tampering with environmental preconditions of rationality. In TV watching the person is completely and vividly aware of his experience, but there are no processes of thinking, manipulating and interpreting involved". Another aspect of TV, which has had a potential effect on children and the youth, is the excessive violence of truly repugnant and sadistic nature that characterise almost every commercial production and tele-serial.

LIC

JEEVAN SURAKSHA

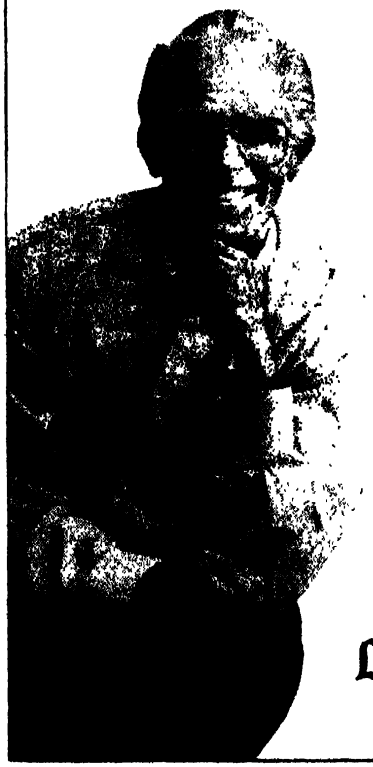
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However, common sense balks at the idea that the extent of TV violence will make normal children become delinquents.

TV producers should produce such programmes that appeal to different age-groups without portraying melodrama, violent scenes and indecent exposure. Further, the medium may be well used by providing nationwide exposure to the highest orders of talent in different walks of life, art, literature, music, dance, dramatics, and science and technology. The idiot box can be turned into an intelligent, sophisticated medium projecting the cultural achievements and historical background of every nation. Without emulating alien social concepts TV must not isolate an individual from his fellow beings, but act as a binding force to forge unity and harmony among the people.

A society cannot rely on life, on space exploration, on royal scandals, political assassinations, grim tragedy of large-scale devastating wars, individual triumphs and personal achievements – and here the idiot box fills the gap creating a world of illusion where man in misery and desperate boredom finds temporary solace. ❑

SUPER BRAIN-CUM-PERSONALITY CONTEST

Fortune Favours The Brave

During 327-326 B.C., Macedonian fire was engulfing the world and now it was the turn of India. Alexander took over "the land of five rivers", thereby extending his empire from Greece to Punjab. Many would say, "Fortune favoured him." Yes, it did. But it was only because of the spirit with which he could become a great conqueror and bring the whole world under his control.

Fortune is another name for chance, a mysterious power presiding over people's lives. But can you ever imagine yourself winning a lottery without buying one, or becoming the author of a great novel without ever learning to write ? Would fortune ever favour you ? No, nothing is possible without effort and industry. Everything is within the reach of those who are bold, willing to face challenges and leave no opportunity unexploited. Nothing is beyond those who are determined to achieve their aims, no matter what the impediments in their path are. As Robert Frost puts it,

"... And miles to go before I sleep."

Only a brave heart can have that feeling —a feeling that can change the fate of any individual and determine his destiny. But, unfortunately, many of us are believers in Charvak philosophy, according to which everything in life is predetermined and hence there is no use of making any effort, whatsoever. We should remember that the great and the big were not simply great and big because fortune favoured them, but because they had the will to succeed, the proper frame of mind, dedication and perseverance that, together, brought glory to them.

Defeating somebody in a wrestling bout, being able to lift a hundred kg of weights, or being heavily built, are not the only characteristics of the brave. There are many other attributes that make a man brave. A lean individual with unbounded energy, will power and immense determination can surmount the most difficult obstructions in life. We must remember that the real strength of a person lies in his heart rather than in his muscles or physical stamina.

Our country won freedom because our freedom fighters were brave—brave enough to endure all the repressions and sustain a belief in their motives. Thus, fortune can at the most determine our sphere of action, but it is the individual who will have to show his excellence through hard work and irrepressible self-confidence.



Ms. Meeta Manwani

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (9) : TOPIC 2

Ms. Meeta Manwani (b. 1972) is a Graduate in Arts from Lucknow University.

By winning the second prize, Ms. Meeta Manwani receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Ms. Meeta Manwani! Keep it up!

Confidence and Hard Work

What we forget is the importance of hard work for we are tied to the bondage of our fears of 'ifs' and 'buts'. We procrastinate because of such thoughts as, "Will we be able to achieve something ? What happens if we do not make it ?" We must remember : "Only those win, who go to the battlefield."

The only way to make one's fortune favour him/her is to remove the dichotomy between the head and the heart, the intellect and the emotion, the thinking and the feeling. Any person who blames fortune for his failure for sure did not, and does not, possess adequate faith in his capabilities. There are examples galore about people who achieved success because of their confidence, hard work and firm determination. When the Tatas set out to set up their steel plant at Jamshedpur in 1907, everyone believed that their efforts were doomed. However, not only the Tatas made their plan a grand success, but also laid the foundation for heavy industries in India. Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa said, "Bondage is of the mind and freedom also is of the mind." So only if we are able to free ourselves from mental bondage such as indolence, inferiority and day-dreaming, we can change the course of our lives.

Moaning over our failures can only ruin our present, and, in course of time our future too. Hypothetical fears of not achieving success undermine our confidence and energy. Everyone of us has to go through failures at one stage or the other in life. But, finally, those who get success, or those whom we brand as brave, are those who did not let their creativity and spirits get bogged down by failures. We must try to learn from our past mistakes rather than letting them dampen our spirit and self-confidence.

We must realise that time is fast flowing from the present to the past. It is said : "In the past lies the

future." But this past can only be used to know the future. If we really want to change the future we will have to act in the present. So each moment is precious. For this moment we can learn something, help someone, bestow love on someone or accept it rather than cry about the past or worry about the future. Not living each moment to its fullest is one thing that harms us the most.

Spark of Opportunity

Apprehensions of any kind only make us their slave and do not let us perform any useful 'karma'. *Gita* says, "Karma originates from desire." So desire should be so intense as to transform a 'spark of opportunity' into 'altar of a venture'. This will lead to a spectacular manifestation of our wishes and even make destiny work in our favour.

However, it must be remembered that such steadfastness in following one's desires can be maintained only if a person has perseverance in his goals and is not drawn into achieving everything in world. This is like the predicament of a person on the railway platform who wants to see the whole world, but who boards no train lest he may miss trips to destinations equally beautiful. Likewise, anyone who does not make a beginning (or leaves his goals midway), cannot gain anything. We can hardly afford to miss the vital message of the Chinese proverb : "A journey of a thousand miles begins with one step."

All great people were steady in their goals and in the endeavour to attain them. Who would deny the genuineness of Charles Darwin, who collected and watched animals for more than 25 years before publishing his famous book on the evolution of living beings, *The Origin of Species* ? Or who would deny the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mendela or Aung San Suu Kyi who, despite long years in jail, did not cow down before autocratic regimes ?

Belief in 'fate' is a deceptive idea. It can switch the human mind from *karma* to day-dreaming, belittling hard work and devotion to an ideal. Day-dreaming can prove helpful, if coupled with hard work. If someone believes that he is destined to be great and thereby is moved to perform *karma* in that direction, he can be a winner. Whatever be the case, the fact remains that no one rises to a higher plane by sheer chance.

There is no doubt that repeated failures and vagaries of fate undermine man's *shakti* (inner power), which keeps the fighting spirit alive. It is a fact that in such situations, we plunge into depression, despair and gloom. The longer we vegetate in such a situation, we shall only make our condition worse, and find ourselves incapable of starting life anew. Many of us at this juncture might go on to live with our failures, while others would change their path. Whatever we opt for, in any case, the important thing to do is an introspection, to search out where we have gone wrong. It is more important to find it out before we move further.

Let us recall the famous lines from *Bhagvad Gita* :

Karmanye vadhikarastey ma phaleshu kadachana
ma karma phal hetur bhurma te sangost va karmani.

Here *Gita* asks us to concentrate more on *karma* rather than on the fruits of *karma*, for that is the way to achieve the best in work, creativity and satisfaction. However, this does not mean that we should have any inclination for inaction. *Gita* goes on to tell the *yogi* to do *karma* as a non-yogi would do. However the *yogi* is to perform this *karma* in a detached manner. Further, Lord Krishna says that no *karma* is ever unpaid. In other words, we shall get the fruits of *karma* today or tomorrow.

Undaunted by Failures

Despite repeated failures, those who stand by their faith and have conviction in their belief are surely brave. Abraham Lincoln, who had perseverance in achieving his goals despite all odds, went a long way in establishing racial equality. He did not fear the established notions and rules of society even if they threatened to plunge the country into a civil war. In fact, Southern States tried to secede as a protest against the abolition of slavery. Even Northern States were not completely with him. Lincoln had firm faith in what he stood for. So, finally, he won some detractors through dialogue, and other States were won by force. And now the whole world acknowledges his contribution to human society. So anyone with determination can always achieve his chosen goal or ambition.

A story from our own past shows the miracle that can be achieved through determination and perseverance. Bhagirath, in his desire to bring salvation to his ancestors, was determined to bring the Ganga on earth. For years, he prayed to Lord Shiva. Ultimately he succeeded in getting his ancestors' salvation by earning the boon for his prayers from Lord Shiva.

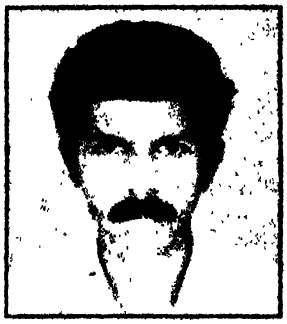
It should be remembered that the degree of a person's success in life is commensurate with the degree of will power he has. With will power we can bring unbelievable strength in ourselves as well as in the lives of those attached to us. Remember, the will power lies within ourselves. It is up to us to wake it up and take the stride. According to Swami Vivekananda, everybody is divine and every soul is covered by clouds. He says, then, the difference between souls is the difference in the density of the layers of cloud. One who is able to recognise his divinity shall be able to find the brave core which lies within, and thus gain self-confidence which is the key to success.

After realising his inner power, Gandhiji decided to make sacrifices for his convictions. He changed his luxurious English lifestyle to the lifestyle of the common man of India. Thus making himself one among the poor, he stirred the soul of the people of India and made them recognise their inner strength. The army of freedom fighters grew to include the whole of India slowly marching towards its goal of achieving freedom. This "half-naked fakir", as Gandhiji was called by Winston Churchill, invoked immense strength in the hearts of poor illiterate people of India whom fortune never seemed to favour. For this he often had to go to prison. He stood firm, leading the defiant crowd against the mighty British Empire. He thus lighted a flame of hope—hope for freedom, hope for better days and hope for truth in the hearts of millions. Above all, this was done with full force of *ahimsa* and *satyagraha*.

Finally, as it is said, if you want to leave footprints on the sands of time, do not drag your feet. We must understand that fortune is not only with the lucky few, but with anyone who decides to take his fate in his own hands with determination. Therefore, as Swami Vivekanand says :

"Stand up, be bold, be strong ! Know that you are the creator of your own destiny. All the strength and succour you want is within yourself." ❑

Public Sector Has Ruined Our Economy



Martin Leo

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (9) : TOPIC 1

Martin Leo (b. 1973) is doing B. Sc. in Zoology from V.O.C. College, Tuticorin.

He is the first prize winner in the men's category and is declared MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain-Cum-Personality Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Martin Leo!

Public sector enterprises comprise all those industrial and commercial undertakings whose ownership belongs to the Government itself or any other agency appointed by the Government for the purpose. Prior to Independence, there were only the railways and post and telegraphs establishments that were managed as Government undertakings.

Public sector as such made its beginning after 1951 and gained importance with the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61). The Second Plan gave top priority to industrial growth. In order to lay a strong foundation for the future growth of economy, development of the public sector was hailed by all as a step in the right direction.

The Mahalanobis Model was the blueprint for the plan, which set out to establish basic and capital goods industries on a large scale so as to provide a strong base for future industrial development. The rationale behind the exercise was the quick building up of productive capacity which, in due course, would result in a larger output of consumer and other goods.

The establishment of the public sector was found essential as the private sector could not invest huge sums of money in projects which involved a long gestation period and where the profits were not immediate. Although this was the primary factor, another factor that played a major role was the requirement to safeguard the employment interests of the masses. Other factors that weighed in favour of the public sector were the need for a core State sector, upliftment of the standard of living and improvement of the national economy.

The total number of public sector enterprises has increased from a mere 5 in 1950-51 to 246 today. The total investment, which was Rs. 29 crore in 1950-51, now stands at an astounding Rs. 1,46,971 crore. An analysis of the total investment made shows that around 19.01% was invested in the power sector, 13.12% in steel, 9.62% in coal and lignite, 10.66% in petroleum and 2% in consumer goods. The number of factories in the public sector is around 7,000, which accounts for about 70% of the total number of factories.

Desolate and Lacklustre

The gigantic public sector that came into existence during the post-Independence era of Nehruvian Socialism is today at the crossroads. What began almost fifty years ago with massive investments as a result of the prevailing philosophy of the Government that the State should control the economy to take it to astounding heights, today presents a desolate and gloomy picture. Between the period 1981-82 and 1993-94 the ratio of gross margin to capital employed in public sector enterprises dropped from 18.29% to 17.33%. The gross profit, however, rose from 2.03% to 2.78%, which was lower than the 9% interest paid by the Government on internal debt. Another jarring observation is that the capacity utilisation of the public sector units has never been greater than 55%, in contrast to TISCO in the private sector which has always been around 100%. The sector's share in GDP is about 13%. Savings in the public sector has declined from 3.4% in 1980 to 1.3% today.

The public sector stands out as a heaven for complacency, inefficiency and low productivity and exhibits an attitude that thwarts any kind of change for the better. Thus, with the competition that has been ushered in with the overnight change from socialism to an open market scenario has left the public sector gasping for breath. It is today a behemoth which looms threateningly over the growth of our economy.

This is justified by the fact that of the 246 enterprises, 6 are under way; 104 have been declared sick; of these, 56 are chronically sick and are under the purview of the BIFR. Of the investment of around Rs. 1,60,000 crore, a whopping 43% is locked up in these sick units. Whether this money is ever going to be retrieved and ploughed back into the more profitable and growth-oriented projects is anyone's guess. Thus, all that we have of the sector is one gloomy picture with no light at the end of the tunnel.

It is observed that aspects such as social obligations and employment requirements gained importance and profit-making was forced to take a back seat. Seen by the Government as an institution to channelise investments for future returns, the immediate growth was ignored. To add to it, the curse of having to serve too many masters resulted in a sector that was existing to fulfil the ambitions of individuals and cater to their whims. This has ultimately destroyed both the enterprises involved and the sector of the economy they represented.

The protectionism and undue benefits granted to the public sector have made it a pampered sector. It has been eternally protected from the grim realities of competition, diversification and adaptation, which has prevented it from getting acclimatised to the constantly changing economy of the world. It has crowded out the private sector by absorbing a disproportionate share of resources. As a result it has become "a dog in the manger", where neither does it grow on its own nor does it allow the private sector enterprises to develop.

Our economy has been predominantly agrarian with agriculture contributing up to 40% of the GDP. Through the years the public sector, comprising heavy industries, has been consistently eating away a larger chunk of the annual plans and, consequently, the share allocated to

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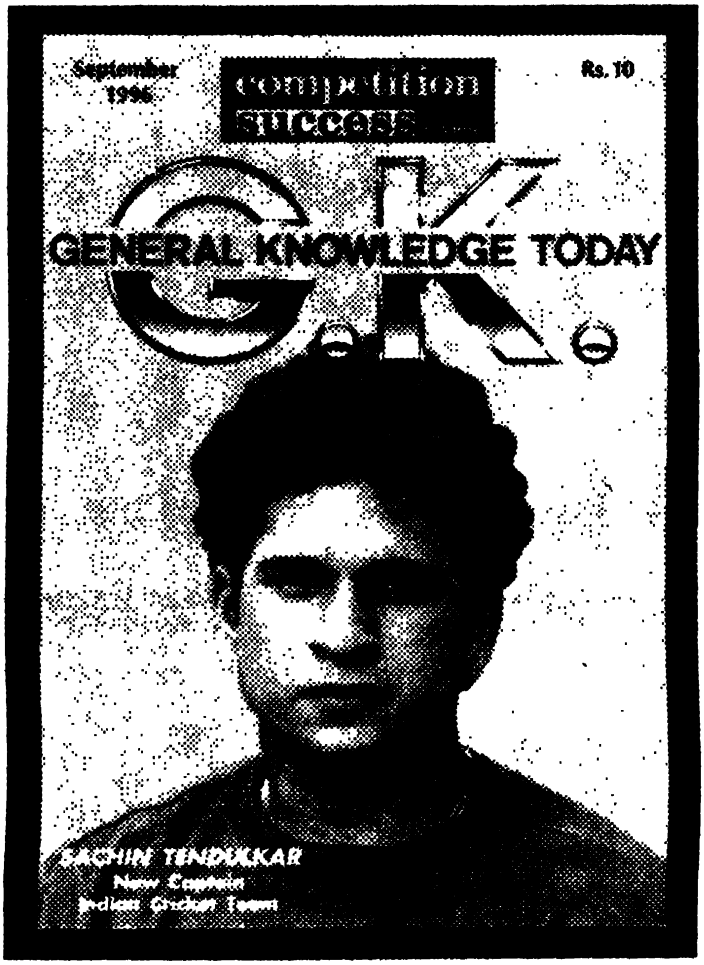
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NEW SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 12

Competition Success Review is happy to announce the **Super Brains of India Contest 12** to select the **1996 Ms. Super Brain of India and Mr. Super Brain of India.** This contest will be conducted in two stages. **As the first part of Stage I,** there is a Super Brain Essay Contest every month for both women's and men's categories. Two topics each for women's and men's category for Super Brains of India Contest 12 are given in the following tables. You have to write an essay on any of the two topics.

MS. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 12

TOPICS : (i) Atrocities On Women In India
OR
(ii) Whither Indian Cinema ?

FIRST PRIZE : Ms. Intellectual Trophy, Hotel Vouchers worth Rs. 6000 for 3 days/ 2 nights stay in Mahabaleshwar, Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate

SECOND PRIZE : Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate

CONSOLATION PRIZE (12) : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

MR. SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 12

TOPICS : (i) Our Economic Reforms—Too Little, Too Slow
OR
(ii) Black Money

FIRST PRIZE : Mr. Intellectual Trophy, Hotel Vouchers worth Rs. 6000 for 3 days/ 2 nights stay in Mahabaleshwar, Books worth Rs. 500 and a Certificate

SECOND PRIZE : Cash Award of Rs. 750, Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate

CONSOLATION PRIZE (12) : Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate

The first female as well as male prize winners of this **Super Brains of India Contest 12** will win prizes and earn the title of **Ms. Intellectual of the Month & Mr. Intellectual of the Month** respectively This contest is open to any citizen of India in the age group of 21-35 years as on August 1, 1996.

There is no entry fee. Entries should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black & white photographs. **Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/salwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test.** Name and address of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photograph and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked **"Ms. Super Brain Contest 12"** or **"Mr. Super Brain Contest 12"**, as the case may be, and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for **Super Brains Of India Contest 12** is October 25, 1996. Entries will close with the last mail on that date.

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agriculture sector has been on the decline. The lack of interest in developing the primary sector has affected the rural population in a crucial way.

Another striking feature of the sector, which has taken its toll on the economy, is the lack of planning and total mismanagement of projects. This, in turn, has led to projects being frozen at the developing stages and a good number which, although completed, fail to commence operations. A typical example is that of Haldia. It was conceived in 1979, with an earmarked investment of approximately Rs. 600 crore, to produce 1.5 million tonnes of urea per annum. Sadly the fact that not a single ounce of urea has been produced till date is brushed aside lightly.

Strangely, the enterprises that are affected continue to plague the system owing to the vacillation of the administrators to wrap them up. They continue to exist as parasites on the system. Till April 1996, only 12 companies, with a total investment of Rs. 1,772 crore, have been told to wind up by the BIFR. Conspicuously the NTC mills, with an investment of Rs. 2,357 crore, which were referred to the BIFR, are still under its wings. By referring the companies to BIFR it appears that the Government is keen to rehabilitate them by pumping in more money. Needless to say that the deficit is financed by funds borrowed by the Government. Part of this money finds its way out of the system like Rs. 138 crore that was to finance the import of urea in the now well-known urea scam.

No Motivation to Reform

A labour force, whose number does not justify the productivity a wee bit, seems to be growing steadily. The labour force not only seems to be burgeoning by the day but has also taken their jobs for granted with no motivation to perform. With the increasing protection resulting from political motives, it is not surprising that they have become one spoilt lot. This is stressed by actions initiated by the Government like modifications in the Industrial Disputes and Trade Union Acts to spare upheavals of exit policy or forced downsizing.

Unionism and labour unrest have bred complacency and indifference to their responsibilities. This, assisted by lack of upgradation of techniques and delayed decision-making, has put the sector out of the race in the market—both global and local.

The indirect effects of the disastrous performance are more detrimental and far-reaching. The sector, which controls most of the projects related to infrastructure, has affected the other industries dependent on it. The power sector stands out as a striking example of inefficiency. The State Electricity Boards (SEBs) are proving to be increasingly inefficient. About 22% of the power is lost in transmission and distribution which is put at 48% unofficially. The loss making Andhra SEB, with an output of 5,000 MW, has employed 80,000 people. Power shortage has crippled factories around the country with no respite in the months to come. The spiralling effects observable are dips in the production, failing export schedules and losses running into thousands of crores of rupees.

Another disappointment are the railways. The freight traffic of the railways has dropped to 40% from 88% (in the fifties). This reflects a poor trend as railways are supposed to be more cost-effective than road transport. Wagon shortage and low priority for freight trains, resulting in uncertain and delayed deliveries, have led to the roads

being over-burdened. The effect of this is an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 15,000 crore. Almost Rs. 500 crore worth of goods have been stalled at ports and ten times that number on the roads and rails.

Disruption in the core sector production and a cascading effect on the economy are significant owing to lack of proper functioning of the support services. The effect on trade is also notable, with exports being delayed, subsequently increasing the costs and adding to the losses. All the negative features have led to huge annual losses in the GNP.

The growth targetted for the industrial sector is 12%, but the infrastructure to support it is trifling. An export growth of 25% is being aimed at, but it would be far from reality with the infrastructure growing at 5%. The economy is showing signs of cracking under the strain of an infrastructure that has not matured to sustain and assist its growth.

The public sector enterprises, which are neither self-financing nor profit-making, have become an awesome burden on the owner. The spiralling costs, and added to that the subsidy factor, have made the economy take a beating. It is learnt that the subsidies to the public sector are roughly four to five times the amount spent on health and education. They affect deficits which cause inflation and are, consequently, a drag on growth. What was to be an asset is today a liability. The rise in the Government financing of PSUs has resulted in a debt equity ratio of 1:1, which stands at 0.51 in the private sector. The debt, along with the rising interest charges, has weighed the economy down.

Growth with Social Justice

The Common Minimum Programme of the Coalition Government at the Centre stresses growth with social justice and self-reliance. The programme is keen on making the public sector highly competitive and shows healthy returns on the capital employed.

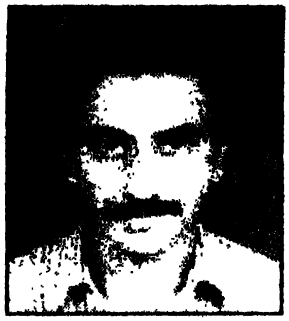
The programme has nowhere specified or hinted at what is going to happen to the sick and loss-making enterprises in the public sector. It would not be surprising if the quest for growth and profitability is preceded by more funds and subsidies for the sector. Whether this would prove profitable or find its way down the drain is a question that has its answer in the past.

The shadow of the failure to perform stalks the economy permanently, and it is doubtful whether this shadow will disappear. The sector that has not contributed to the economy continues to prey on it, leaving it in a shrivelled and pathetic state after 45 years.

If the economy is in ruins, the blame squarely lies on the public sector. What was conceived to realise the dream of a strong and growing economy is today a nightmare. A report of the World Bank strongly doubts whether the Indian economy would be unshackled from the burden of the PSUs. If this is true, the consequences could be quite tragic. ❑

SUPER BRAIN-CUM-PERSONALITY CONTEST

The Kashmir Problem



Nithin George

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA
CONTEST 1996 (9) : TOPIC 2

Nithin George (b. 1975) is a fourth year L.L.B. student in Government Law College, Ernakulam.

By winning the second prize, Nithin George receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Nithin ! Keep it up!

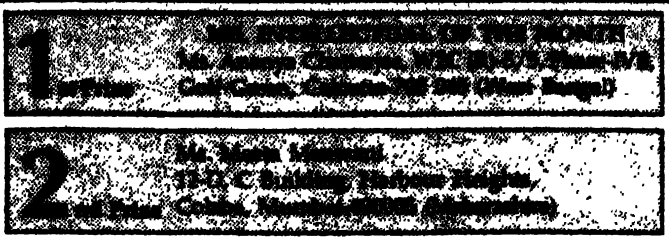
When the US State Department drafted its annual report on the potential global flash points, Kashmir was high on the list. The report, submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, has warned that the Kashmir issue might escalate into nuclear warfare between India and Pakistan. The problem in Kashmir, termed as "the struggle for self-determination" by Pakistan and "low-intensity proxy war" by India, has attracted the attention of the international community. Indeed, the intoxicatingly beautiful valley of Kashmir, once known as the Paradise on Earth, has today become a hotbed of the great subcontinental power struggle. The roots of the problem lie deeply embedded in the history and politics of South Asia. The seemingly intractable issue offers no simplistic solutions. However, the rapidly changing regional and international political scenario provides a ray of hope.

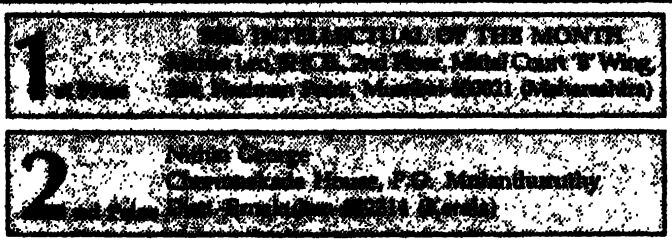
Historical Basis

As both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League accepted the Mountbatten Plan, British India was divided along communal lines. The 560-odd princely States were bound to join either India or Pakistan. In spite of the fact that the princely State of Kashmir had a majority of Muslim population, the people of the State had closely identified themselves with the mainstream of the Indian National Movement. However, the then ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, had plans to strike a deal with both the Governments of India and Pakistan to maintain the independent status of his kingdom. An unexpected turn of events jeopardised those plans and Hari Singh was forced to join the Indian Union. The tribal invasion from Pakistan, later followed by columns of the Pakistani Army, could not be checked without India's help. The invading Pathans and their benefactors from across the border were pushed back by the Indian forces. Believing as it does in the peaceful settlement of international disputes, India declared ceasefire and took the matter to the United Nations. Pakistan continues to hold that portion of Kashmir which it illegally occupied in the 1947 invasion.

The mood of the people in Kashmir during those days was a far cry from that of today. The rousing reception accorded to Jawaharlal Nehru by the people of Srinagar immediately after the military conflict of 1947 bears eloquent testimony to the fact that in 1947 Kashmir had firmly linked its destiny with that of India. Later in 1950, when the Indian Union became a Republic, the Constitution of India, under Article 370, granted special

Success Stars In Super Brains Of India Contest 9





Consolation Contributors



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Consolation Contributors



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status to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Under the special circumstances of 1947, the accession of Kashmir was treated as provisional. The Constitution provided for a separate Legislative Assembly for Kashmir, and the jurisdiction of the Central Government was confined to a few select subjects. However, by 1953, for all practical purposes, the Instrument of Accession, had come to be viewed as final. The genuine aspirations of the Kashmiri people found their expression within the Constitution of India and the ideal of *Kashmiriyat* existed harmoniously with that of Indian nationhood.

Meanwhile, Pakistan, on its part, was overtly and covertly trying to fulfil its territorial ambitions over Kashmir. Not satisfied with staking its claim from various international platforms, including the United Nations, Pakistan attempted to capture parts of Kashmir in the War of 1965. However, the war proved to be disastrous for Pakistan and the people of Kashmir fought shoulder to shoulder with the Indian armed forces to defend their territorial integrity.

Subsequently, in the War of 1971 as well, the local population threw in their lot with the Indian forces and provided them with all possible help. If this, indeed, was the mood of the Kashmiri people, where, when and how did things go wrong ? How did the cries of *Azadi* rend the air in later years ?

To understand the present alienation of the Kashmiris in the Valley, one should try to analyse the factors which contributed to this sorry state of affairs. In the first place, we should admit that our own follies led to this sorry state of affairs. Pakistan was only taking advantage of the prevailing situation. Perhaps, first among the reasons for this alarming situation is the loss of confidence in the system. Rampant corruption led to disenchantment with New Delhi. It is estimated that between 1947 and 1989, when the insurgency began, the Central Government had pumped in almost Rs. 70,000 crore into the State of Jammu & Kashmir as developmental assistance and on various other counts. However, only a negligible fraction of this enormous sum actually reached the people. Widespread corruption and lack of accountability created frustration among the masses.

Rigging of elections became a common practice in the State. This convinced a section of the youth that the one and only way to improve the situation was to pick up the gun. In fact, the 1987 election, in which the National Conference contested in alliance with the Congress, is widely believed to have been rigged. This might have

succeeded in bringing Dr. Farooq Abdullah into power and keeping out the pro-Pakistani political parties. However, it created widespread resentment in the Valley and Pakistan stepped in with moral and material support to those frustrated with the system. Religious fundamentalism and separatism found fertile soil in popular discontentment. In fact, Islam, as practised in Kashmir, was the most tolerant and non-violent of religions. It had been powerfully influenced by the Sufi saints, which explains the religious harmony in the Valley in the immediate past. However, fundamentalist organisations began religious indoctrination and the impressionable Kashmiri youth were recruited for training in camps across the border. By 1989, the situation had taken an extreme turn and the Army had to be called in to take charge of the State.

Another reason for the alienation of the Kashmiri people is the watering down of the constitutional provisions relating to the State. Their desire for a distinct identity within the Indian Union was fulfilled in Article 370. However, this very Article, which was viewed as sacrosanct by the Kashmiri people, became almost redundant by the mid-1970's. The State Governments elected by the people were dismissed and leaders lacking in mass base were installed at the whim and fancy of those in power at the Centre. When the will of the people of State was not adequately respected, when their aspirations where frustrated, it contributed in no small measure to public disenchantment.

The Years of Turbulence

Since 1989, insurgency in Kashmir gained momentum. Thousands of youth were recruited by militant organisations, like the JKLF and the Hizbul Mujahideen. They were sent across the border into training camps in Pak-occupied Kashmir and then sent back to India to fight the security forces and engage in acts of subversion. Bloody battles between the security forces and the militants became the order of the day and militancy took a heavy toll in the number of innocent civilians killed.

Political activity in the Valley came to a standstill and many of the leading politicians fled the Valley. They preferred the plush comforts of their villas in London and Delhi to the gunshots that rattled the air of Srinagar. People, who were still working for the national parties or were suspected to be the sympathisers of the administration, were ruthlessly eliminated by the militants. The threat of militancy effectively destroyed the base of almost all the national parties. And, in that vacuum, various militant outfits stepped in. They indulged in the acts of extortion, theft, murder and rape.

As it happens elsewhere in the world, counter-insurgency operations of a large magnitude inevitably result in incidents of human right violations. The propaganda machinery of the militants, with the aid of a pliant media, exaggerated these unfortunate incidents and launched a propaganda offensive against the Indian Government.

Meanwhile Pakistan was busy carrying on a mud-slinging campaign against India in all conceivable international fora. Hectic lobbying was done in several Western capitals to create public opinion against India for its alleged "suppression of the struggle for self-determination". However, it failed to muster enough support and received a severe drubbing at the Geneva Conference on Human Rights where Pakistan had to drop a resolution against India for want of support.

After years of militancy, the Kashmiris are fed up of violence and bloodshed. They crave for a semblance of normalcy in their land brutalised by years of armed rebellion. The militants have been using insurgency as a camouflage for exploiting the common people. A gradual realisation is sinking in that Pakistan has been pursuing its own agenda in Kashmir by exploiting the frustrations of the local people.

Popular response to the recently-concluded Lok Sabha elections has brought cheers for India from all quarters. Braving the terrorist threats, people in distant villages and remote towns stood patiently in long queues to exercise their franchise. In an election that was boycotted by the local political outfits, people in the State overwhelmingly supported the national political parties. Although militants and their sympathisers have levelled charges that the elections were forced upon the people, they have found few takers. The revival of political activity is, perhaps, the most important result of the recent elections. Even the All-Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) is contemplating joining the political process. For they have realised, and quite rightly, that those who shy away from the democratic process initiated by the Centre would be confined to the periphery of Kashmiri polity. The National Conference, which earlier boycotted the elections for want of a 'package', has also decided to contest the forthcoming Assembly elections in the State. Thus, the situation in the Valley is slowly changing for the better, thereby raising hopes of an early solution to the contentious issue.

For a settlement of the Kashmir issue, the Government of India has at least three options : (*i*) a military solution to the problem; (*ii*) a negotiated settlement with Pakistan; (*iii*) initiating the political process and finding a solution within the Constitution of India. Among these, let us first examine the feasibility of the first two options. Finding a military solution to the issue may not be practical. For it would involve crushing the separatist movement, and even waging a war against Pakistan. Even if we emerge successful from such a war, the political and economic cost of such a drastic measure would be too much for us. Moreover, waging war is neither the policy of the Government of India, nor is it a sensible or civilised way of settling disputes. History has taught us, time and again, that the military boots cannot solve any problem.

The second option, i.e., to find a negotiated settlement to the problem, may be a Herculean task. In the first place, the Pakistani authorities, in spite of the fact that they make noises about holding talks from time to time, are not sincere in their intentions.

The only feasible solution in Kashmir is to initiate the democratic process and restore a legitimately-elected Government in the State. This would satisfy the genuine aspirations of *Kashmiriyat* and confer the much-needed legitimacy to any fresh initiative from New Delhi. After the Assembly elections greater autonomy within the constitutional framework of India could be considered. Today, while the Government is talking about greater decentralisation for all Indian States, there is no need for making an exception in the case of Kashmir. Again, we require a two-tier approach towards the problems in Kashmir. Just as we need a more pragmatic approach towards a political solution in the State, the insurgency in the Valley has to be tackled with ruthless determination. The credibility and the efficiency of the administration has to be restored so that the gains of the new political approach could be consolidated.

Kashmir is a test of our national resolve, our resilience, our commitment towards building up a strong India that can withstand any threat against its unity and territorial integrity. It calls for demonstration of the indomitable political will of the Indian State. A solution to the issue requires statesmanship and pragmatism of the highest order. ❑

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***Test Your Intelligence** has been compiled by the world renowned creator of Brain Twisters, Mr. Norman Sullivan of Great Britain. This brand new collection of brain-teasers is extremely important for various competitive examinations. The questions in this series will test your ability to reason quickly, use logic and juggle numbers and words while working against the clock.*

Some problems, such as the pictorial ones, will plainly take longer to solve than others, just as the solutions to many will strike you at first sight. In addition, some will involve more writing than others, although in almost every answer it is necessary only to write a single letter or number. To account for these considerations and to encourage quick thinking, time limits have been imposed for each test. These time limits take into account the amount of writing involved and the complexity or simplicity of the problems, although, in the case of writing, full allowance has been made for those who write slowly.

After each test, check your answers against those given at the end and make a note of your score. In addition to checking your answers, you should also read the explanations that are included, specially for those questions that you have answered wrongly or failed to answer altogether. In this way, you will acquire a greater understanding of the reasoning behind the questions and be better prepared to pit your wits against future questions.

Test No. 9

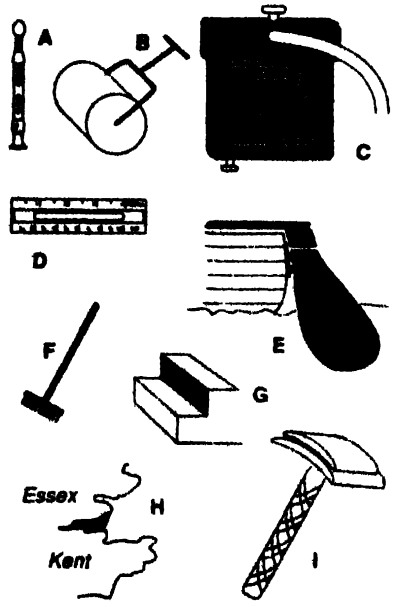
(Time Limit : 50 minutes)

1. Each of four players holds three cards—a jack, queen and king. Player A has all red cards. Player B has all black cards. Player C has two hearts and one black card. Player D has two queens and a king.

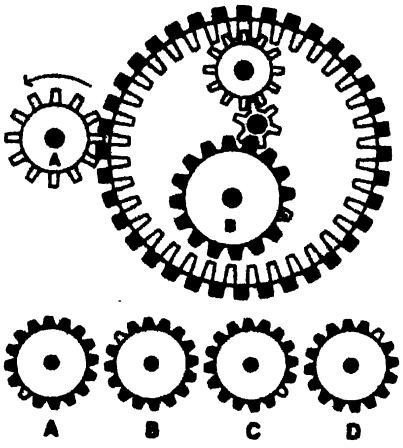
If players C and D exchanged their odd suits D would have all spades. Which player originally held the jack of spades?

2. Low is to high as:
   - A. Heavy is to _ _ _ _ _
   - B. Happy is to _ _ _
   - C. Port is to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   - D. Love is to _ _ _ _
   - E. Introvert is to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   - F. Fact is to _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   - G. Loser is to _ _ _ _ _ _
   - H. Good is to _ _ _
   - I. Waking is to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   - J. Piano is to _ _ _ _ _

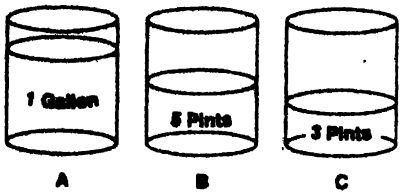
3. Which is the odd one out?



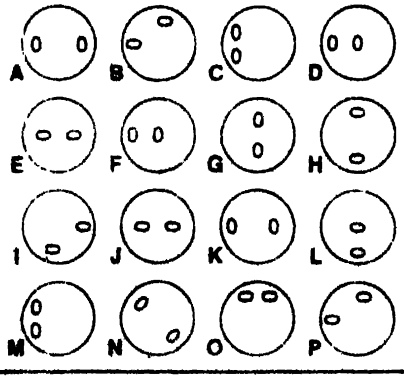
4. In these epicyclic gears, when pinion A completes three revolutions where will the tooth marked X on pinion B be? Choose from A, B, C and D below.



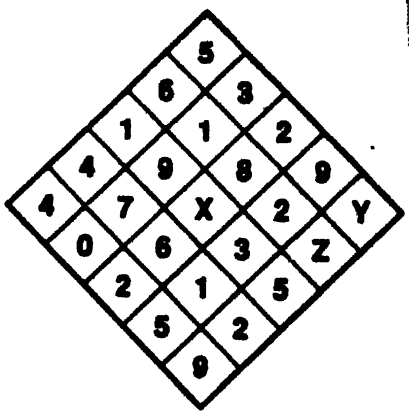
5. Three receptacles contain certain amounts of water as indicated below. How much water would have to be poured from A into B and C so that each receptacle contains the same?



6. Which is the odd one out?

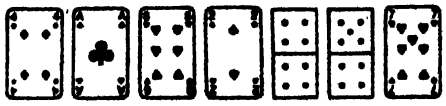


7. What are X, Y and Z?

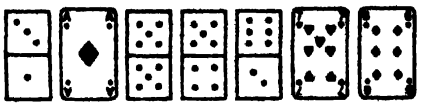


8. If XXXX is ACCENT, and XXXXXXX is ACME, what is XXXXXX? Choose from these words:
   - A. EXAMINE
   - B. REDCAP
   - C. ACCIDENT
   - D. ADMIT

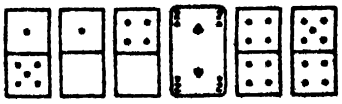
9. If



is Fastens and



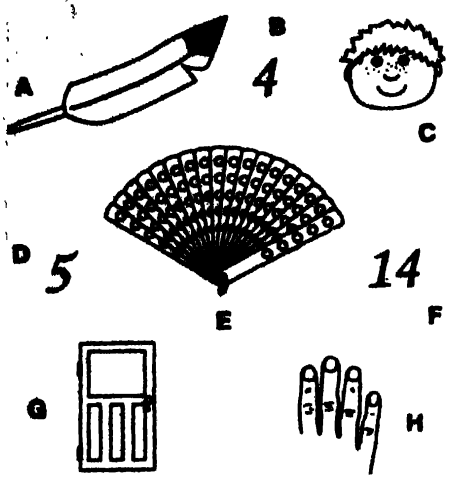
is Fatness, what is this?



10 What is X?

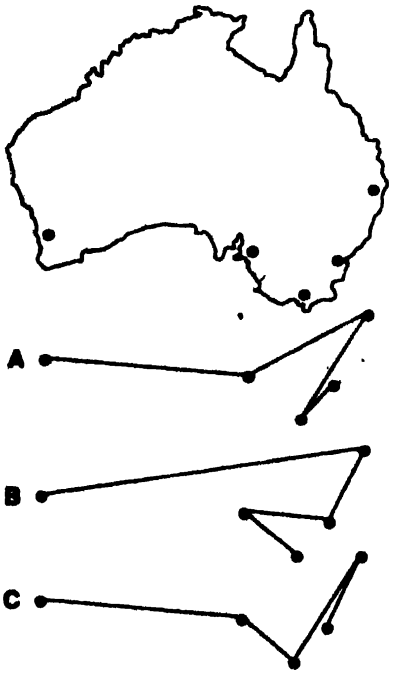
11	4	8	7	6	X	4	1
	0	5	2	1	1	9	

11. Which is the odd one out?

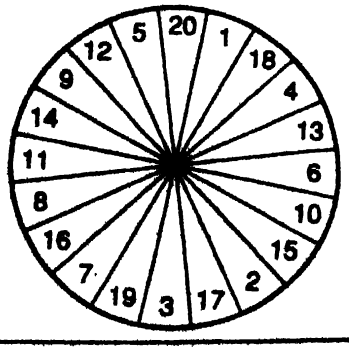


12. Here is a map of Australia. If you fly direct from Perth to the following towns in the order listed, which of the three routes shown below would you follow?

Adelaide
Melbourne
Brisbane
Sydney



13. Consider pairs of opposite numbers on the dartboard shown below. Subtract the sum of the five lowest pairs from the sum of the five highest pairs.



14. A holiday brochure quotes as follows:

14 days £210
Long stay £62 per week after first fortnight
Children under 10 half price
Children under 5 free
Single room supplement £1.50 per day

How much would it cost a man to take his wife and two children—one four years old and the other nine years old—and his 17-year-old nephew for six weeks? His nephew will have his own separate room.

15. All except one of these words have three things in common. Which is the exception?

A. ARCADIA
B. EFFERVESCENCE
C. HASHISH
D. TREATMENT
E. MESMERISM
F. GAUGING

ANSWERS

1. C (Score 1 point)

A must have all diamonds, as C has two hearts. As D finishes with all spades, he must hold the king and queen of spades, exchanging the queen of hearts for the jack of spades (which must be the odd black card held by C).

2. A. light, B. sad, C. starboard, D. hate, E. extrovert, F. fiction, G. winner, H. bad, I. sleeping, J. forte **(Score 1 point if all correct)**

3. F (Score 1 point)

All the others start and finish with R. A. Recorder, B. Roller, C. Radiator, D. Ruler, E. Rudder, G. Riser, H. River (Thames) and I. Razor, E. (Rake) starts with R but finishes with E.

4. A (Score 1 point)

Pinion A has 12 teeth, so 36 teeth will rotate in three revolutions. Pinion B will rotate clockwise. Although there are intermediate pinions between A and B, which may have led you to believe they would rotate in the same direction, the inner teeth on the very large annular ring will cause pinion B to rotate in the opposite direction to A.

5. $2\,^2/_3$ **pints (Score 1 point)**

Each container will then hold $5\,^1/_3$ pints—that is: $^1/_3$ pint to B and $2\,^1/_3$ pints to C.

6. K (Score 1 point)

A—H—N, B—I—P, C—M—O, D—L—F and E—G—J.

7. X is 2, Y is 1, Z is 3 (Score 1 point if all correct)

All rows should add to 20.

8. B (Score 1 point)

Consider the Roman numerals: XXXX is XX multiplied by X—that is, 20 multiplied by 10 = 200; ACCENT contains CC (200), XXXXXXX is XXX multiplied by XXX—that is, 30 multiplied by 30 = 900; ACME contains C M (900). XXXXXX is XXX multiplied by XX—that is, 30 multiplied by 20 = 600; REDCAP contains DC (600).

9. SOFTEN **(Score 1 point)**

The initials of the numbers are the initials of the words: Six — S, One — O, Four — F, Two — T, Eight — E and Nine — N.

10. 5 (Score 1 point)

The first term is the sum of the last three terms in the bottom row. The second term is the sum of the next last three terms. This procedure is continued throughout, so X is the sum of 0, 1 and 4.

11. G (Score 1 point)

All the others start with F: A. Feather, B. Four, C. Face, D. Five, E. Fan, F. Fourteen and H. Fingers.

12. C (Score 1 point)

13. 26 (Score 1 point)

The five highest pairs add to 118; the five lowest pairs add to 92.

14. £ 1,666 (Score 1 point)

15. E (Score 1 point)

In all the others the first, middle and last letters are the same; in Mesmerism the letter M does not occur in the middle. ❑

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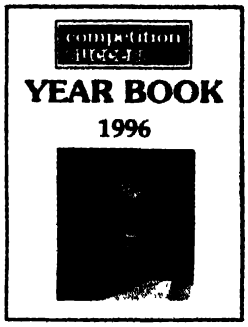
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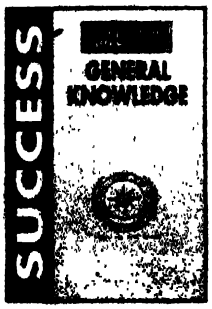
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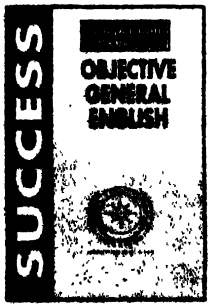
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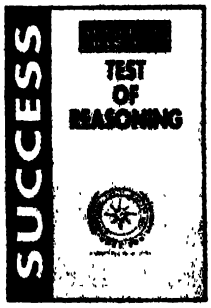
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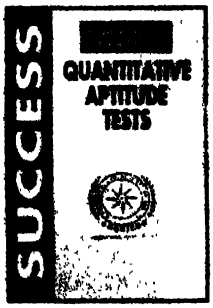
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Indian National Movement

Hindu-Muslim Divide

The period from 1919 to 1947 is a historic one in India's freedom movement. It brought about a revolution—social, economic, political and intellectual, though with certain limitations.

It was a period when Indian nationalism entered a new phase. *Swaraj* through 'struggle' and 'sacrifice', instead of 'pressure' or 'appeal', became the watchword of the movement for India's Independence. Participation in the freedom movement was no more the monopoly of the educated middle-class. Common people, peasants and workers participated actively and the freedom struggle became a mass movement.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 had its own impact on the Indian national movement. It radicalised politics in India. The leftist movement began to take its roots in India. Workers were organised in trade unions. The Communist Party and the Congress Socialist Party were formed. Students, youth and peasants were organised and politically motivated. Thus, a mass political movement began to take shape.

Trade, commerce and industry were growing. A bourgeois class came into being to play its role in the furtherance of the Indian political movement. Gandhiji introduced new methods of struggle, particularly Non-Cooperation, Passive Resistance and *Satyagraha*. He put forward a "constructive programme" to remove social evils like untouchability.

However, the national struggle for freedom suffered from many limitations. While the movement for national liberation was going deep into the masses, communal disharmony was showing its ugly head. The Hindu revivalists organised the Hindu Mahasabha whereas the Muslim League became more active and aggressive in its communal tone.

Separatism began to subvert national unity. Communal riots on a large scale occurred at a time when the national movement was passing through a delicate phase. Communalism and separatism were poised against nationalism and radicalism; conservatism was pitted against modernism, and reformism and obscurantism counteracted nationalism. All this happened in 1920. The latter history is merely a history of culmination of this process.

In 1929, the Congress proclaimed "Complete Independence" as the political aim of the freedom movement. All the conservative and reactionary elements gathered during the Round Table Conference at London to counter and sabotage this demand. The Congress started the Non-Cooperation Movement and *Satyagraha*. The Government announced the Communal Award which intensified the internal discord. Even the demand for a Muslim homeland, or Pakistan, was voiced. The communalists assured loyalty to the Crown and appealed it to frame a Constitution for India. The Act of 1935 was passed. It was described as "Charter of Slavery" for India by the nationalist forces. It was the last constitutional measure introduced by the British in India. The Hindu and Muslim communalists welcomed it. The right wing Congressmen too, welcomed it, while Socialists, Communists and other leftist and radical elements were all out for its rejection. But they were too weak to resist the rightist forces.

The Congress rebels came to power in the elections to Provincial Assemblies in 1937. The Congress agitators gave good proof of their ability as rulers. The communalists, who preached and assured loyalty all along to the British Government, girded up their loins against the Congress Government. They celebrated "Day of Deliverance" when the Congress rebels resigned office to protest against the imperialist act of throwing India into war without consulting its popular representatives.

The Congress passed the Quit India Resolution. While India was fighting for independence, V. D. Savarkar, the then President of the Hindu Mahasabha, and Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the President of the Muslim League, were competing with each other in propounding the Two-nation theory. Savarkar had the honour of preceding Jinnah officially, proclaiming the creed of Two nations. The League passed the Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

After the Congress leaders were arrested in 1942 as a result of the Quit India Resolution, the national elements resorted to violent means. Various proposals like the August Offer, the Cripps Proposals and the Wavell Plan were offered to conciliate them. But no compromise could be reached.

By 1945, the Indian political atmosphere had already been thoroughly contaminated with communalism. Ultimately, the country was partitioned and two new States—India and Pakistan—were born on August 15 and August 14, 1947 respectively.

Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy

The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy opened a new chapter in the history of India. At the end of the First World War, the Defence of India Rules were to be scrapped. The British Government appointed the Sedition Committee to enquire into the terroris movement and make recommendation whether the Government needed to acquir extraordinary powers to correct th political situation in the country. It recommendations were in the affirmative The Government introduced the Rowla Act for the purpose. It resulted in an all India protest. The people wanted Responsible Government after th termination of the War and not th repressive legislation which denied them civil and political freedom.

Mahatma Gandhi declared *hartal* to b observed on March 30, 1919. It was a day o fasting, penance, public meeting an processions. However, it was to b postponed till April 5 as the instructions did not reach Delhi in time. The *hartal* wa observed on March 30, 1919 and procession were taken out. Hindus and Muslims came together. They exchanged food and water As a symbol of Hindu-Muslim amity, th Hindu leaders were actually allowed t preach from the pulpit of a mosque Unfortunately, it ended with shooting killing many innocent people. The demonstrations and *hartal* were held on April 6, 1919 all over the country.

The scene of tragedy and sufferings soon shifted to Punjab. The Congress session of 1919 was to be held in Amritsar. The Government could not afford Punjab, their military base, going political. The District Magistrate of Punjab called Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal, the then leaders of the Congress in Punjab, and took them to some unknown place. It was the beginning of trouble. People wanted to know the whereabouts of the two leaders. A crowd was prevented from going to the District Magistrate by the military. On their return, the mob burnt a bank and a railway shed. A European manager of a bank and four other Europeans were killed. The authorities handed over the town to military authorities. The trouble spread to Gujranwala, Kassur and other towns. In Lahore, shootings and reprisals took place. Gujranwala also witnessed scenes of great violence.

Mahatma Gandhi left Delhi for Punjab, but on the way he was taken to Bombay. By that time trouble had started in Ahmedabad and was slowly spreading all over India. Amritsar had become the symbol and centre of political agitation.

On April 13, 1919, a meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh. It was attended by over 20,000 people, including women and children. While it was being addressed by Hans Raj, General Dyer, accompanied by 100

Gandhian Thought—Man And Machine



In Gandhiji's view, machinery was a manifestation of a great sin. He deplored the poor conditions of human working in mills and questioned: Did they starve when there were no mills? In his opinion those who worked with machines become their slaves. His hostility with regard to machinery was: "What I object is to this 'craze' for machinery, not the machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machines. Men go on saving labour—till thousands are without work and thrown on the streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth not in the hands of a few but in the hands of all. Today, machinery merely helps a few to ride on the back of millions. The impetus behind all this is not the philosophy to save labour but greed. It is against the constitution of things that I am fighting with all my might."

The 'constitution of things' that Gandhiji referred to, can broadly be divided into two parts. It refers to the individuals, and it has a bearing on humanity. As for the individuals, Gandhiji objected to the use of machinery because of its dehumanising influence. "He was aiming, not at eradication of machinery but its limitation." Machinery, in practice, should be man's slave and not master. This mad rush for wealth must cease and the labour must be assured, not only of a living wage but a daily task that is not mere drudgery. The machine will be, under these conditions, as much a help to the man working it as to the State or the man who owns it. The present rush will cease and the labour will work under attractive and ideal conditions. The saving of labour of the individuals should be the object and the motive, humanitarian consideration, not the greed, the motive. "Replace greed by love and everything will come right." Gandhiji asserted machinery that he was in favour of "mass production by masses, and not production by the fewest".

"If every country adopts the system of mass production, there would not be a big enough market for their products." This would naturally result in a clash of interests. Who would deny the truth of this statement, particularly when the world has experienced two World Wars as a result of such a clash? "What is the cause of the present chaos?" he asked, and answered: "It is exploitation. And my fundamental objection to machinery rests on the fact that it is machinery that has enabled these nations to exploit others."

The starving man thinks first of satisfying his hunger before anything else. Gandhiji preached the use of spinning wheel and the use of *khadi* because it provides millions of people with the barest living. He views in this context were: "I would favour the use of the most elaborate machinery if thereby India's pauperism and resulting idleness can be avoided. The spinning wheel itself is a piece of valuable machinery and, in my own humble way, I have tried to secure improvements in it in keeping with the special conditions of India." But what he, however, objected to was the dehumanising part of machinery. He, therefore, did not want India to become rich through immoral means. So he stated that, although the human body itself is the purest piece of mechanism, machinery is a hindrance to the highest flights of the soul and so it has to be rejected.

Indian and 50 British soldiers, entered the place and ordered the gathering to disperse. After two to three minutes, he ordered firing, and over 1,600 rounds were fired. It stopped only when ammunition was exhausted.

General Dyer imposed inhuman punishments. Electricity and water supply were cut off. Public flogging became common. Not more than two persons could walk together on pavements. One English lady, Miss Sherwood, was murdered in a lane. The British authorities took stern action against the people. The residents of that lane and others had to crawl on their bellies. Public platforms for whipping and flogging were erected. A large number of people were arrested and convicted. Fifty-one people were sentenced to death, while others were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms. Motor cars and cycles owned by the Indians were confiscated by the Government. People were stripped naked, tied to trees and poles, and flogged indiscriminately. They were forbidden to travel by train. News could not flow out of Punjab. It became a big prison house. All these inhuman actions of General Dyer were approved by the Lt. Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Horniman, the editor of *Young India*, was deported for criticising these acts. Mahatma Gandhi took over the publication of *Young India*. The Indian freedom struggle was imbued with revolutionary spirit. *Satyagraha* became the main weapon in the armoury of freedom fighters. Hindus and Muslims came together to fight against imperialism. Thus, Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was a nail in the coffin of British imperialism.

Khilafat Movement—A Symbol of Hindu-Muslim Amity

The defeat of Turkey in the First World War alienated the Muslim community of India from the British. Turkey was defeated and the Khilafat of the Sultan of Turkey was in danger. The Treaty of Serres dismembered the Ottoman Empire and the Jazirat-ul-Arab (Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria and Palestine), the holy land of the Muslims, was split and some of its parts were placed under the non-Muslim European powers. This infuriated the Muslims all over the world. The Indian Muslims started a movement for the restoration of the temporal and spiritual jurisdiction of the Sultan of Turkey. The Muslim League met in its annual session at Delhi in 1918 under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari and demanded Self-Government for India. It was passed under the influence of nationalist Muslims.

The Ulemas, under the leadership of Maulana Mohammad-ul-Hasan, formed the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind. It grew on the nationalist lines and remained true to national unity. However, it led to the Khilafat agitation in India.

The Khilafat Movement was supported by Mahatma Gandhi. He made it an all-India phenomenon. C. Rajagopalachari, while commenting on the Khilafat Movement, once said: "The Khilafat has solved the problem of distrust of Asiatic neighbours out of our future. The Indian Struggle for Freedom has brought about a more lasting *entente* and a more binding treaty between the people of India and the people of the Musalman States".

A joint conference of prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders was held in Delhi in November 1919. Not only Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress but even Shraddhanand, the Arya Samaj leader, gave wholehearted support to the conference. The Ali Brothers (Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali) assumed leadership of the Khilafat Movement. Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of Non-Cooperation was accepted on May 28, 1920 by the Khilafat Committee. The All-India Congress Committee met in Banaras on May 30 and adopted Non-Cooperation as its policy. A conference of all leaders was held in Allahabad in June 1920, and the policy of Non-Cooperation was decided upon. A committee consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Muslim leaders was constituted to draw up a programme. It announced its programme of the boycott of schools, colleges and law courts. The programme further included renunciation of titles, honorary posts and membership of the Councils, posts in police and military, and refusal to pay taxes.

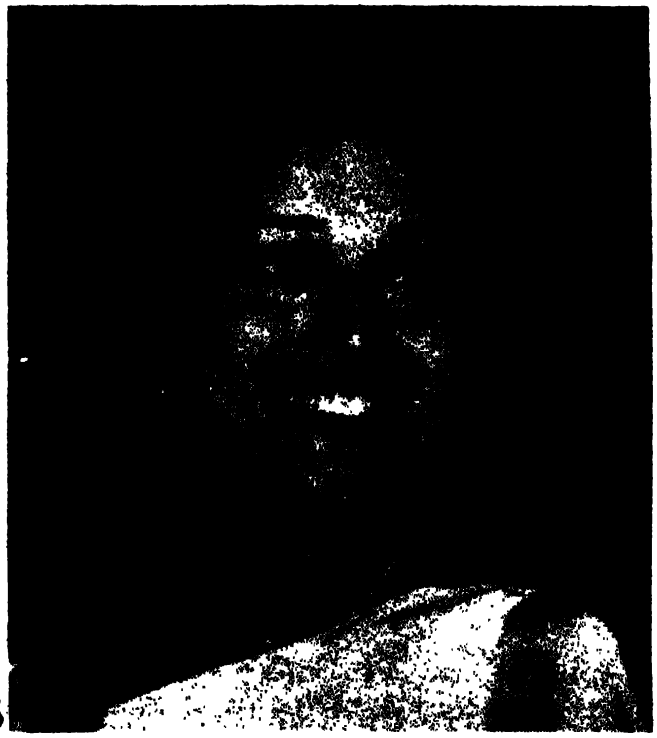
The Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement of Mahatma Gandhi dominated the political scene for two years. However, they failed at the end. Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement after violence was committed at Chauri Chaura. The Khilafat Movement too slowed down and in 1924, with Kamal Ataturk coming to power in Turkey, it got a death blow. The Muslim League leaders adopted separatist programmes making the communal forces even more stronger. Moreover, Ali Brothers and Jinnah left the Congress. This heralded a new phase in Muslim politics after 1924. ❑

(To be continued)

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You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● ***What are teeth made of ?***

—G. Ranganath, Bellary (Karnataka)

Teeth are made of enamel, dentin and pulp. Enamel is mainly ade of calcium and phosphorus. This enamel is found as a coating in the part of the teeth that protrude from the gums. It is a substance at is harder than bone and is known to be harder than all but even known substances including diamonds.

When the teeth begin to deteriorate due to lack of proper care or ny other reason, corrosive acids are formed that are actually able break through the enamel and the bactena, which aggravates the ondition, reaches the dentin which is the bone-like structure under e enamel. If it remains unchecked, the rot goes even deeper, right to the centre of the tooth—the pulpy area where the blood vessels nerve endings are found.

● ***What is a Galaxy ?***

—Munindra Chakravarty, Barpeta (Assam)

A Galaxy is an enormous group of stars. A large galaxy may have illions, a small galaxy only a few undred thousand stars.

● ***Who founded the Aligarh Muslim University ?***

—Mridula Burman, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

The great social reformer Sir yed Ahmed Khan in 1920. He ad also started an Urdu journal, *ahzib-ul-Akhlaq*, with a view to romoting rationalist thinking mong the Muslims of his time.

● ***Why is the distance between tars measured in light years and ow long is a light year ?***

—Ashraf Ahmed, Bhagalpur (Bihar)

According to the scientists, the tars are spaced so far apart that ny measurement of the distance etween them in familiar units ould be unwieldy. So scientists reated a more manageable stronomical unit called the light ear, which is the distance it ikes light to travel in one year, t a speed of about 186,200 miles second. One light year is about ,000,000,000,000 miles.

● ***Who was Johann Kepler?***

—Rahul Lohia, Darjeeling (West Bengal)

Johann Kepler (1571-1630) was a erman astronomer and mystic ho discovered that the orbits of e planets are elliptical and not circular. According to him, a planet does ot move uniformly, but in such a way that a line drawn from it to the un sweeps out equal areas of the ellipse in equal times. The squares of e period of revolution round the Sun are proportional to the cubes of e distances. The explanation to these laws was given by Newton.

● ***Why does the tail of a comet get shorter as it recedes from the Sun ?***

—Neeraj Kumar Basel, Bhavanagar Para (Gujarat)

Because of the falling temperature with increasing distance from e Sun.

● ***What causes wrinkles in the skin?***

—Monika Jethmalani, Mirzapur (U.P.)

Wrinkles are caused mainly by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. ver the years, the ultraviolet rays break down the middle layer of kin, the dermis, causing it to loosen and allowing wrinkles to form. With extreme age, the dermis loosens on its own accord. To decrease e extent of wrinkling in the skin, one should limit exposure to irect sunlight, such as by using sunscreens. Wrinkles are more kely to occur among people with lighter skin.

● ***When did the present century begin ?***

—R. S. Agnihotri, c/o 56 APO

January 1, 1901, and not January 1, 1900.

● ***Why does an individual's nose run when he cries ?***

—Gauri Shankar Behera, Angul (Orissa)

When a person cries, some tears gather in the eyes and there is a watery discharge from the nose when tears are carried from the eyes to the nasal cavity.

● ***Which metal is a main constituent of both brass and bronze ?***

—Amit Kumar, Manipur (Imphal)

Copper.

● ***What is the reason that the ageless Ashoka Pillar near the Qutab Minar in Delhi has not gathered a speck of rust ?***

—Kavita Iyer, Jabalpur (M.P.)

The ageless Ashoka Pillar near the Qutab Minar in Delhi, which has not gathered a speck of rust in the 2,300 years that have rolled by since it was built, is not the only iron structure of its kind; there are known to be 20 or 21 similar pillars in different parts of India.

Scientists are yet to explain with a measure of certainty how these ancient structures have overcome corrosion and retained the gloss on their surface. One common theory is that northern India's arid climate, with its low moisture content, has saved the pillar in Delhi from rusting. But the validity of this assumption is disproved by the non-corrosion of such pillars in coastal areas where there are moisture-laden winds.

A new theory that is gaining acceptance in scientific circles is that even in those distant times the Indian technologists, who designed the Ashoka Pillars, were familiar with what is now known as powder metallurgy. A fresh effort is being made by scientists to conclusively identify the coating material, which has made these pillars rust-proof for well over 20 centuries.

● ***Why does paper tear easily ?***

—Ajay Rai, Nalgonda (A.P.)

Paper may look smooth and solid, but it is not. If you could see it magnified, you would see that it is made of many tiny fibres and pushed together. If you pull on the paper, the fibres easily come apart and the paper tears.

Paper is made by beating wood and rags with water to make a pulp, and then spreading out the pulp into a thin layer and drying it. A certain amount of glue may be added to the pulp to help stick the paper fibres together. Little glue is added when making newspapers or paper tissues. The paper fibres are held loosely together, and this kind of paper tears easily.

The kind of paper that is used to make book pages contains more glue and it does not tear so easily. Cardboard is a thick kind of paper containing strong glue, and it is difficult to tear it. Soaking paper in water may dissolve the glue so that it then tears very easily.

● ***Why do the stars twinkle ?***

—Mohd. Naqvi, Bahraich (U.P.)

The light from the stars travels through different layers of space of varying densities. Therefore, the light rays deviate from the original path. Further, these layers are not stationary but keep on moving. This leads to the twinkling of the stars. ◻

● ***What are the great Egyptian Pyramids, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World ?***

— Pankaj Khosla, Chandigarh

Pyramids were built for most of Egypt's great Pharaohs between 2700 and 1600 B. C. The people in ancient Egypt believed that the human spirit is immortal and that it would return to an intact, well-preserved body after death. This led to the practice of mummification to preserve the body and in the building of the pyramids to shelter it from elemental fury.

According to Herodotus (485-425 BC), hailed as the 'Father of History', and who was in Egypt between 448 and 445 BC, as many as a hundred thousand labourers worked in the construction of pyramids continuously; they worked for a period of three months and were replaced by another group. It took ten years to build the inclined roads over which the stones were carried to the top of the mountain. The actual construction of the pyramid itself took twenty years.



Scientists accompanying Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt estimated that the rocks used in the construction of the Great Pyramids were sufficient to build a wall three feet wide and nine feet high around the whole of France !

With the passage of time, when the kings could not afford big pyramids, they built smaller ones, symbolising worship of the Sun, presenting a depiction in stone of the Sun's rays, on the strength of the belief that the Sun's rays would help the departed soul in its ascent to heaven.

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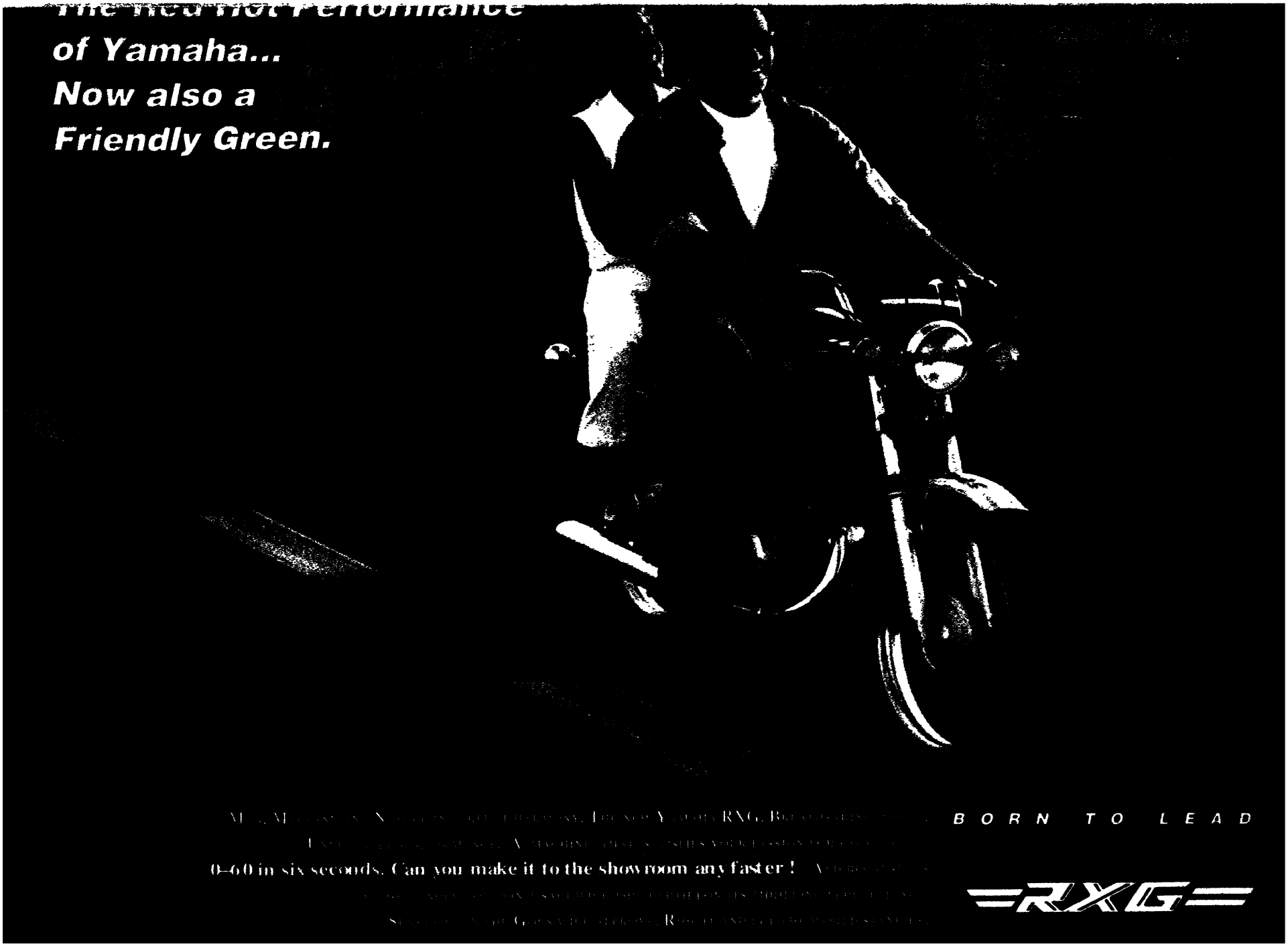
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Today's Top Film [redacted] Highlights Corruption



"Jai Hind", a resonant battle cry rending the air in colonial India and sending shivers down the spine of the notorious British Raj and echoing through the corridors of time is today lost in the cacophony of myriad new discordant notes. Were he alive today, Netaji and those who became martyrs with him for a noble cause would be looking askance at a scene which looks the same in all gory detail, except for the masters who perpetrate the abominable crimes—then the British, and now the very Indian.

The nostalgia for India before 1947 and the nightmare of India 1996 coalesces in the *Indian*, originally cast in Tamil, and dubbed as *Hindustani* in Hindi, directed by Shanker; a gift to India on the golden jubilee of the midnight on 15th August preceded by the trials and sacrifices of millions who stood up to the British bayonets and batons so that posterity might live in freedom. But none in 1947 or before could foresee that their dream would sour into a nightmare with the passage of time. *Hindustani* is the story of the metamorphosis of a dream into a hideous nightmare; the sad tale of a land where every patch has become rotten and infected with the bacilli of corruption. *Hindustani* is a facsimile of India of 1996 where all hopes lie buried deep in the layers of the past and where the cries for justice are lost in the wilderness, and where it is a crime to be poor and where honesty is a sign of weakness and where the incorruptible a vanishing species.

Literature reflects the spirit of the times, so too the powerful medium of cinema, be it *Mother India* of the 50's or V. Shantaram's *Do Aankhen Barah Hath* or Raj Kapoor's *Jis Desh Mein Ganga Bahti Hai* or our modern *Roja* of Mani Ratnam and, now, Shanker's *Hindustani*.

Kamalahasan, in his double roles as father and son, as the revolutionary Senapathi and the easily malleable Chandrabose, bestrides the two worlds like a colossus—a resurgent and a decadent India. The freedom struggle brings Senapathi and a young woman freedom fighter Amritham closer, united for a common cause. As the fever of *swadeshi* catches the people, who make a bonfire of everything foreign, the wily rulers, baring their deadly fangs, challenge the freedom fighters by stripping several women and making a bonfire of their clothings. One of the victims of this humiliation is Amritham who contemplates suicide, but she is rescued in the nick of time by Senapathi.

A soldier in Netaji's INA, Senapathi sees the dawn of a new hope in 1947 and a turning point in his own life when he marries Amritham. Soon this ideal soldier of India's freedom becomes the proud father of the boy Chandrabose and the girl Kasturi.

A dream cannot stay intact for too long—a shock therapy that Senapathi has to go through with every phase of life in independent India. He receives the first shock when his son leaves him on his refusal to bribe the officials when Chandra applies for a job. Misfortunes do come in a legion. His beloved daughter Kasturi sustains severe burn injuries in an accidental fire caused by short circuit; the poor father runs from pillar to post to get for his daughter in the independent India what is her minimum due, the right to immediate medicare. Yet another traumatic shock awaits him, when both the doctor and the police inspector dilly-dally over the issuance of a police certificate and the demand for bribe resulting in the tragic death of Kasturi. It is too much for a father who once contemplated that all the evil in the world lay in the British stranglehold over the subcontinent and who hoped that all would be well when serfdom is over. It is the death of a myth. Senapathi is hell-bent on destroying all those elements who are out to destroy the dreams of a *Hindustani*. The killing of the police inspector, the Corporation Commissioner and the telecast of the doctor's murder in the full glare of millions of viewers is a warning that corruption would not go unpunished. An eerie silence falls on the scene.

The crusader in Senapathi will spare none when it comes to dealing with the enemies of the nation who throw to the winds all scruples in sucking the nation's life blood. He hunts down his own son, blood of his blood and flesh of his flesh, and kills him, when he learns that Chandrabose is indirectly responsible for the death of forty school children in a road accident. The son had taken a bribe of Rs. 5,000 for issuing a false certificate to the owner of the vehicle, the accident of which claimed the lives of innocent children.

Hindustani unfolds the panorama of modern India stripped bare for all to see, robbed of all the gems of virtues and values this ancient land is supposed to have inherited from the days of Sri Rama and Lord Krishna. Here comes before you another India, bizarre, inhuman and stinking with the stench of the dregs of the society coming to the surface, driving down to the deep all the pearls of yesteryears. It is an ugly parade down the Rajpath—the monsters of a system that seemingly grinds down the people whom they should serve, the beadles and bureaucrats out to fleece the public, the poor widows pushed out from one office to another while struggling to get their rightful compensation for their husbands done to death the inhuman way. The parade never ends as the year 1996, the twentieth century and the millennium are slowly grinding to a halt.



Will the message of the *Hindustani* boil down to every Hindustani ? Depends on as to how many real Hindustanis—or for that matter, Indians—are left. Will there emerge a Hindustani who will dare check the drift and rot further ? Or have we lost the way to the light at the end of the tunnel ?

***** *A must for every Indian.* ❑

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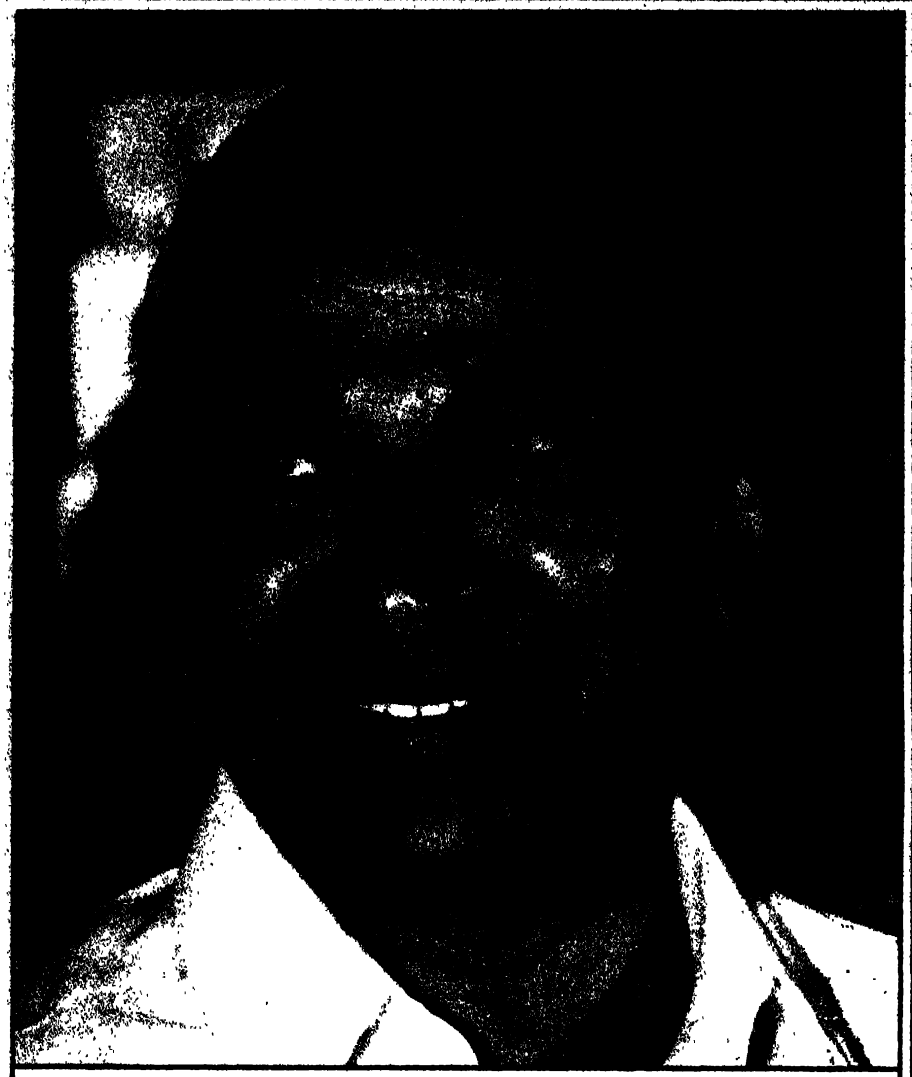


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National Film Awards Winners



The sixty-seven-year old doyen of Kannada Cinema—actor, singer and philanthropist—Raj Kumar bagged the prestigious Dadasaheb Phalke Award *for 1995*



Rajit Kapoor, who played Gandhi in The Making Of The Mahatma, *bagged the Best Actor Award*



Seema Biswas was adjudged the Best Actress for her performance in Bandit Queen



Master Vishwas bagged the Best Child Artiste Award for his portrayal in Kanaiya

The colourful 43rd National Film Awards ceremony was organised at New Delhi's Vigyan Bhavan on August 6, 1996. Hailing cinema for being the only affordable means of entertainment in India, President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma pointed out that the film medium could play a catalytic role in promoting social change. He appreciated the fact that more and more film makers were handling complex social issues with maturity and were crusading against terrorism and communalism through cinema. A distinctive feature of this show was the presence of the veteran thespian and 1994 Dadasaheb Phalke Award winner Dilip Kumar, who also gave away some of the awards at the ceremony.

Indeed the awards were for good, clean, artistic cinema—cinema that entertains, elevates and talks about burning social issues. The veteran film personalities, Adoor Gopalakrishnan, Shyam Benegal, Sayeed Akhtar Mirza, Shekhar Kapur and Aparna Sen, bagged the awards for their commendable work. Adoor Gopalakrishnan, with his characteristic white mane and the informal jeans and *kurta*, received the *Swarna Kamal* and a cash prize of Rs. 50,000 as the award for the best feature film *Kathapurushan*. Shayam Benegal was accoladed for *The Making of the Mahatma* with a Special Jury Award. Yash Chopra's *Dilwale Dulhaniya Le Jayenge*, after having stormed the box office, won the award for the "best film providing clean and wholesome entertainment"



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Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Perusal and practice will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasurehouse of knowledge, has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

HAND-TO-FACE GESTURES

Fingers in the Mouth

Morris's explanation of this gesture is that the fingers are placed in the mouth when a person is under pressure. It is an unconscious attempt by the person to revert to the security of the child sucking on his mother's breast. The young child substitutes his thumb for the breast and as an adult, he not only puts his fingers to his mouth but inserts such things as cigarettes, pipes, pens and the like into it. Whereas most



Reassurance is needed here

hand-to-mouth gestures involve lying or deception, the fingers-in-mouth gesture is an outward manifestation of an inner need for reassurance. Giving the person guarantees and assurances is appropriate when this gesture appears.



Craving for security is universal. While an infant feels immensely reassured while sucking mother's breast or his own thumb, adults take to different methods to feel secure. One such method is the fingers-in-mouth gesture. During the interviews it is possible for the interviewers to make out what type of a person the interviewee is by evaluating such hand-to-face gestures as constant eye rubbing, nose touching and intentional attempt to avoid a straight gaze at the interviewer. All the same, one has to be on one's guard to avoid chances of misinterpretation of body signals and jumping to wrong conclusions. All this demands a constant review and observation of gestures.

Interpreting and Misinterpreting

The ability to accurately interpret hand-to-face gestures in a given set of circumstances takes considerable time and observation to acquire. We can confidently assume that, when a person uses one of the hand-to-face gestures just mentioned, a negative thought has entered his mind. The question is, what is the negative ? It could be doubt, deceit, uncertainty, exaggeration apprehension or outright lying. The real skill of interpretation is the ability to pick which of the negatives mentioned is the correct one. This can best be done by an analysis of the gestures preceding the hand-to-face gesture and interpreting it in context.

For example, a friend of mine with whom I play chess often rubs his ear or touches his nose during the game, but only when he is unsure of his next move. Recently I noticed some of his other gestures that I can interpret and use to my advantage. I have discovered that when I signal my intention to move a chess piece by touching it, he immediately uses gesture clusters that signal what he thinks about my proposed move. If he sits back in the chair and uses a steepling gesture (confidence), I can assume that he has anticipated my move and may already have thought of a counter move. If, as I touch my chess piece, he covers his mouth or rubs his nose or ear it means that he is uncertain about my move, his next move or both. This means that the more moves I can make after he has reacted with a negative hand-to-face gesture, the greater my chances of winning.

I recently interviewed a young man who had arrived from overseas for a position in our company. Throughout the interview he kept his arms and legs crossed, used critical evaluation clusters, had very little palm

exposure and his gaze met mine less than one-third of the time. Something was obviously worrying him, but at that point in the interview I did not have sufficient information for an accurate assessment of his negative gestures. I asked him some questions about his previous employers in his native country. His answers were accompanied by a series of eye-rubbing and nose-touching gestures and he continued to avoid my gaze. This continued throughout the rest of the interview and eventually I decided not to hire him, based on what is commonly called 'gut feeling' Being curious about his deceit gestures, I decided to check his overseas referees and discovered that he had given me false information about his past. He probably assumed that a potential employer in another country would not bother to check overseas references and, had I not been aware of non-verbal cues and signals, I might well have made the mistake of hiring him.

During a videotape role play of an interview scene at a management seminar, the interviewee suddenly covered his mouth and rubbed his nose after he had been asked a question by the interviewer. Up to that point in the role-play, the interviewee had kept an open posture with open coat, palms visible and leaning forward when answering questions, so at first we thought it might have been an isolated series of gestures. He displayed the mouth guard gesture for several seconds before giving his answer, then returned to his open pose. We questioned him about the hand-to-mouth gesture at the end of the role play and he said that, when he had been asked the particular question, he could have responded in two ways; one negative, one positive. As he thought about the negative answer and of how the interviewer might react to it, the mouth guard gesture occurred. When he thought of the positive answer, however, his hand dropped away from his mouth and he resumed his open posture. His uncertainty about the audience's possible reaction to the negative reply had caused the sudden mouth guard gesture to occur.

These examples illustrate how easy it can be to misinterpret a hand-to-face gesture and to jump to wrong conclusions. It is only by constant study and observation of these gestures and by having regard to the context in which they occur that one can eventually learn to reach an accurate assessment of someone's thoughts.

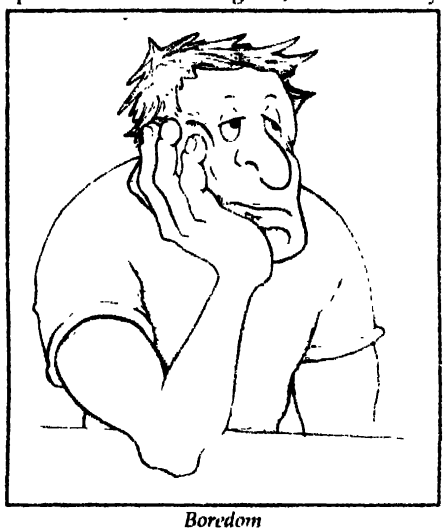
Cheek and Chin Gestures

A good speaker is said to be one who 'instinctively' knows when his audience is interested in what he says and when his hearers have had enough. A good sales person senses when he is hitting his client's 'hot buttons' that is, finding out where the buyer's interest lies. Every salesperson knows the empty feeling that results when he or she is giving a sales presentation to a potential buyer who says very little and just sits there watching. Fortunately a number of hand-to-cheek and hand-to-chin gestures can tell the salesperson how well he is doing.

Boredom

When the listener begins to use his hand to support his head, it is a signal that boredom has set in and his supporting hand is an attempt to hold his head up to stop himself from falling asleep. The degree of the listener's boredom is related to the extent to which his arm and hand are supporting his head. Extreme boredom and lack of interest are shown when the head is fully supported by the hand and the ultimate boredom signal occurs when the head is on the desk or table and the person is snoring!

Drumming the fingers on the table and continual tapping of the feet on the floor are often misinterpreted by professional speakers as boredom signals, but in fact they

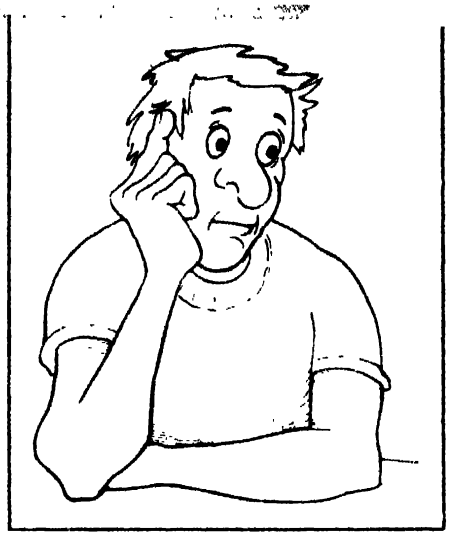


Boredom

signal impatience. When you as a speaker notice these signals, a strategic move must be made to get the finger drummer or foot tapper involved in your lecture, thus avoiding his negative effect on the other members of the audience. The audience who displays boredom and impatience signals together is telling the speaker that it is time for him to end the speech. It is worth noting that the speed of the finger tap or foot tap is related to the extent of the person's impatience—the faster the taps, the more impatient the listener is becoming.

Evaluation

Evaluation is shown by a closed hand resting on the cheek, often with the index finger pointing upwards. Should the person begin to lose interest but wish to appear interested, for courtesy's sake, the position will alter slightly so that the heel of the palm supports the head. I have attended numerous management meetings where the young up-and-coming managers have used this interest gesture to show respect to the company president who is giving a boring speech. Unfortunately for them, however, as soon as the hand supports the head in any way, it gives the game away and the president is likely to feel that some of the young



Interested evaluation

managers are insincere or are using false flattery.

Genuine interest is shown when the hand is on the cheek, not used as a head support. An easy way for the president to gain their individual attention would be to say something like, 'I'm glad that you are paying attention because in a moment I'm going to ask questions!' This rivets his listeners' attention to his speech because of the fear that they will not be able to answer the questions.

When the index finger points vertically up the cheek and the thumb supports the chin, the listener is having negative or critical thoughts about the speaker or his subject. Often the index finger may rub or pull at the eye as the negative thoughts continue. Because a gesture position affects a person's attitude, the longer a person holds the gesture, the longer the critical attitude will remain. This gesture is a signal that



Having negative thoughts

immediate action is required by the speaker, either by involving the listener in what he is saying or by ending the speech. A simple move, such as handing something to the listener to alter his pose, can cause a change in his attitude. This gesture is often mistaken as a signal of interest, but the supporting thumb tells the truth about the critical attitude.

(To be continued)

Test Of Reasoning

State Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, November 1995

Directions: (Questions 1 to 3) **are based on the following series of signals (figures, letters & signs) :**

A B @ ★ $ d 1 2 f G h 9
Z u V n M N Q O ? £ & 8

Q. 1. Out of the five alternatives given below, four are similar on the basis of their positions in the above series and thus form a group. Which one does not belong to that group ?

(1) ★ 1 G (2) d @ f (3) 2 $ B
(4) V N ? (5) N ? 8

Q. 2. In the following series, what should come in place of the question mark ?

1n£ 2NO fOM ? h82

(1) G & Z (2) G £ 9 (3) 3 & Z
(4) G ? Z (5) None of these

Q. 3. If the first-half part in the above series is written in reverse order, then which signal will be the eleventh to the left of the 21st signal counted from left ?

(1) G (2) h (3) ★
(4) @ (5) None of these

Q. 4. In the following series, how many such odd numbers are there which are divisible by 3 or 5, then followed by odd numbers, and then also followed by even numbers

12, 19, 21, 3, 25, 18, 35, 20, 22, 21, 45, 46, 47, 48, 9, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56

(1) Zero (2) One (3) Two
(4) Three (5) None of these

Q. 5. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'SEQUENTIAL' which have as many letters between them (from both sides) as are in the alphabet ?

(1) Zero (2) Four (3) One
(4) Two (5) Five

Directions: (Questions 6 and 7) **Read the following information and answer questions 6 and 7 based on it :**

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a circle facing the centre. B is sitting between G and D. H is third to the left of B and second to the right of A. C is sitting between A and G and B & E are not sitting opposite of each other.

Q. 6. Who is third to the left of D ?

(1) F (2) E (3) A
(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q. 7. Which of the following statements is *not* correct ?

(1) D and A are sitting opposite of each other.
(2) C is third to the right of D.
(3) E is sitting between F and D.
(4) A is sitting between C and F.
(5) E and C are sitting opposite of each other.

Q. 8. Out of the five alternatives given below, four are similar in a certain way and thus form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group ?

(1) X-Ray (2) Telephone
(3) Computer (4) Radio
(5) Television

Directions: (Questions 9 and 10) **Study the following information and answer questions 9 and 10 based on it:**

(i) Seven books are placed one above the other in a particular way.
(ii) History book is placed exactly above Civics book.
(iii) Geography book is fourth from the bottom and English book is fifth from the top.
(iv) There are two books in between Civics and Economics books.

Q. 9. How many books are there between Civics and Science books ? To answer this question, which other extra information is required, if any, from the following ?

(1) There are two books between Mathematics and Geography books
(2) There are two books between Geography and Science books.
(3) The Civics book is before two books above Economics book.
(4) There is one book between English and Science.
(5) No other information is required,

Q. 10. Out of the following, which three books are kept above English book? To answer this question, which of the other informations, if any, is required ?

(1) There are two books between English and History.
(2) The Economics book is between English and Science books.
(3) The Science book is placed at the top.
(4) The Geography book is above English book.
(5) No other information is required

Directions: (Questions 11 to 14) **In each question below, there are some statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.**

Q. 11. *Statements :*
Some birds are insects.
All birds are butterflies
All insects are snakes.
Conclusions :
I. Some snakes are birds
II. Some butterflies are insects.
III. Some snakes are butterflies.
IV. Some insects are birds.
(1) None (2) All
(3) Only IV (4) Either I or III only
(5) None of these

Q.12. *Statements :*
All apples are brinjals.
All brinjals are ladyfingers.
Some ladyfingers are oranges.
Conclusions :
I. Some oranges are brinjals.
II. All brinjals are apples.
III. Some apples are oranges.
IV. All ladyfingers are apples.
(1) None (2) Either I or III only
(3) All (4) Only I and III
(5) None of these

Q. 13. *Statements :*
Some newspapers are radios.
Some radios are televisions.
No television is a magazine.
Conclusions :
I. No newspaper is a magazine.
II. No radio is a magazine.
III. Some radios are not magazines.
IV. Some newspapers are televisions.
(1) None (2) Only III
(3) Either I or II only (4) Both I and II only
(5) None of these

Q. 14. *Statements :*
All crooks are simple.
Some simple are intelligent.
All intelligent are fools.
Conclusions :
I. Some fools are crooks.
II. No fool is a crook.
III. Some simple are fools.
IV. All intelligent are simple.
(1) None
(2) Either I or II only
(3) III and IV only
(4) Either I or II, and III only
(5) I and II, and Either III or IV only

Q. 15. "The journalists who indulge in yellow journalism should be put behind the bar".

Which of the following would be the strongest argument against this suggestion ?

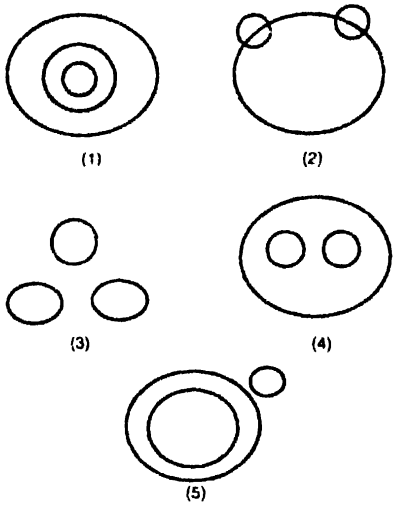
(1) There is bound to be a strong opposition from press.
(2) Why only journalists ? What about politicians ?
(3) We should concentrate on other major issues of national importance.
(4) Yellow journalism is nothing but little essential spice added to actual happenings around us.
(5) It will be a very harsh treatment for the creative persons.

Q. 16. During 1930s, there were very few poultry farms and now the number has increased substantially. Each of the following statements, if true, could explain this, EXCEPT

(1) There are many vocational courses on poultry.
(2) The demand for poultry products has increased.
(3) More and more people are turning to vegetarianism
(4) Banks provide loans for setting up poultry farms.
(5) There are co-operatives marketing poultry products

Directions: (Questions 17 to 20) **Each of these questions below contains three groups of things. You are to choose from the following five numbered diagrams, the diagram that depicts the correct**

relationship among the three groups of things in each question.



Q. 17. Dogs, Pets, Cats

Q. 18. Tables, Chairs, Furniture

Q. 19. Brinjal, Meat, Vegetables

Q. 20. Tie, Shirt, Pantaloon

Directions: (Questions 21 to 25) **In these questions, one or more than one statements are given followed by probable conclusions based on them. Without resolving any thing yourself, the probable conclusion based on the given information only will be the correct answer.**

Q. 21. The data given by the U.S. Labour Ministry indicate that till the year 2000, there will be a shortage of 100,000 programmers. A spokesman from the industry said, "We should understand this thoroughly. America needs Indian programmers. This is not only the question of investment but also of the talent with which the Indian programmers are equipped."

(1) Indian programmers are available on comparatively less salary in comparison to the programmers from other countries.
(2) In other sectors also, there will be shortage of the talented labour till the year 2000.
(3) The Indian Software Market is well equipped to send programmers to other countries.
(4) Indian programmers are the most talented in the world.
(5) Inspite of entering with huge capital in the Software Training Sector, U.S. could not be able to meet its own needs fully

Q. 22. Because of the high-level differences in the ruling party, the nine-month old government is on the verge of collapse. The dissidents will be able to prove their majority.

(1) The ruling party also has the support of some of the dissidents.
(2) If the party is divided, then there will be a cabinet reshuffle
(3) The party could be able to avoid this crisis.
(4) The mid-term elections are expected soon.
(5) If the party is divided, then the present C.M.'s political career will come to an end.

Q. 23. The Rajya Sabha opposition made a hue & cry over the discretionary decision of the government relating to quota allotment of petrol pumps and L.P.G. agencies. They also pointed out the irregularities in this case and compelled the petroleum State minister to issue a complete list of allotments.

(1) The opposition intends raising this issue in the Lok Sabha also.
(2) Besides the discretionary quota allotment, the LPG agencies and petrol pumps have been allotted on the basis of day to day requirements
(3) Such irregularities were never committed in the past.
(4) It may be a mere political move.
(5) Whenever such an allotment takes place, this type of irregularities are often committed.

Q. 24. Every man should have his identity card with him. That card should mention his blood group, complete address and telephone number for contact, in case, some serious accident takes place.

(1) In case of emergency, he may forget his address and may need the card to contact his house.
(2) Blood cannot be transfused unless its group is mentioned in the card.
(3) None is supposed to forget his phone number under any circumstances.
(4) The police needs this information specially when the accident is fatal.
(5) When the seriously injured person is helpless to tell his blood group, this information would suffice to indicate the required blood group.

Q. 25. The government is soon going to introduce a bill which would permit the instituting of private universities under very strict directions.

(1) The demand for more universities is being stepped up.
(2) The government gives directions to establish anything in private sector.
(3) Unless and until the directions are given, the private universities can charge exhorbitant fees.
(4) Such directions can also be issued without informing the parliament.
(5) We have some private universities in our country even now.

Directions: (Questions 26 to 30) **In making decisions about important questions it is desirable to distinguish between 'Strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments. A 'strong' argument must be both important and directly related to the question. A 'weak' argument may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak'. Give answer (1) if only argument I is strong; give answer (2) if only argument II is strong; give answer (3) if either I or II is strong; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is strong and give answer (5) if both I and II are strong.**

Q. 26. Should we impart sex education in schools ?

I. Yes. All the progressive nations do so.
II. No. We cannot impart it in coeducational schools.

Q. 27. Should the government levy tax on agricultural income also ?

I. Yes. That is the only way to fill government coffers.
II. No. Eighty percent of our population live in rural areas.

Q. 28. Should there be a ban on product advertising ?

I. No. It is an age of advertising. Unless your advertisement is better than your other competitors, the product will not be sold.
II. Yes. The money spent on advertising is very huge and it inflates the cost of the product.

Q. 29. Should public holidays be declared on demise of important national leaders ?

I. No. Such unscheduled holidays hamper national progress.
II. Yes. People would like to pay their homage to the departed soul.

Q. 30. Should there be a ceiling on the salary of top executives of multinationals in our country ?

I. Yes. Otherwise it would lead to unhealthy competition and comparison and our own industry would not be able to withstand that.
II. No With the accent on liberalisation of economy, any such move would be counter-productive Once the economy picks up, this disparity will be reduced.

Directions: (Questions 31 to 35) **We come across many funny incidents related to different walks of life. One of the features of the funny incidents is the punch line or a climax - which gives the incident a sudden transformation or twist (into something not expected). It is this punch line which makes the incident funny.**

In each of the following questions an incident is described but the punch line is missing - indicated by dotted lines. After the incident two statements numbered I and II are given. Considering the incident, you have to decide which of the two statements fits as a punch line.

Give Answer (1), if you think that only statement I fits; give answer (2), if you think that only statement II fits; give answer (3), if you think that both I and II fit but the idea or the wavelength of approach in both the statements is different and contrasting, give answer (4), if you think that both I and II fit and the wavelength of approach in both the statements is also more or less the same and give answer (5), if you think that neither of the statements fits.

31. "I understand you had an argument with your wife."

"Yes."

"How did it end up ?"

"You see, ultimately she came down on her knees" and said,...

I. "If you are a man, come out from beneath the bed and fight like a man".
II. "Let us agree to disagree that we shall not quarrel again."

Q. 32. A man was sitting in a train, slowly shaking his head from one side to another like a pendulum. Finally the man sitting opposite to him asked why he was doing so ?

So that I can tell the time," the man replied.
"Well, what is the time ?"
"Eight-thirty," said the man still shaking his head.
"You are wrong. It's eight."
The man answered, speeding up...
I. "Oh ! then, I must catch up."
II. "Oh! then, I must be slow."

Q. 33. A father asked his son, "what is 9 multiplied by 8 ?"
The boy replied, "74."
The father patted the boy and took out a piece of chocolate and gave it to him.
On seeing this, his neighbour said, "9 multiplied by 8 is equal to 72, and not 74."
The father replied,...
I. "He is my son and I am giving him the chocolate"
II. "He is improving, yesterday he was saying it is 88"

Q. 34. A gentleman had built a house without a roof. When asked why he had not completed the job, replied,...
I "Don't you know that the Government has decided to put a ceiling on all urban property"
II "There is 50% cut in water supply. The floors in the house are swept only when it rains"

Q. 35. After coming back from the school, one child announced, "Father, I got a role in the play to be staged in school."
"Oh! very good" father asserted proudly. "What role have you got?"
"I have to play the role of father."
Father throught a bit and then said...
I "Go tomorrow and tell them that you want a role in which there is an opportunity to speak"
II "Oh ! What is this going on? How they can ask you to play my role ?"

***Directions:* (*Question 36 to 40*) are based on the following information:**
(i) In a family of six persons, there are people from three generations. Each person has separate profession and also they like different colours. There are two couples in the family.
(ii) Mohan is a C A and his wife neither is a doctor nor likes green colour.
(iii) Engineer likes red colour and his wife is a teacher.
(iv) Mohini is mother-in-law of Savita and she likes orange colour
(v) Deepak is grand-father of Titu and Titu, who is a principal, likes black colour
(vi) Nanu is grand-daughter of Mohini and she likes blue colour Nanu's mother likes white colour.

Q. 36. Which of the following is the correct pair of two couples ?
(1) Deepak-Mohini & Mohan-Nanu
(2) Mohan - Savita & Titu - Nanu
(3) Mohini - Deepak & Mohan - Savita
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 37. Who is an Engineer ?
(1) Mohini (2) Savita
(3) Nanu (4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 38. How many ladies are there in the family ?
(1) Two (2) Three
(3) Four (4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 39. What is the profession of Savita ?
(1) Doctor (2) Teacher (3) Engineer
(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q. 40. Which colour is liked by C.A. ?
(1) Green (2) White
(3) Either White or Green
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

***Directions:* (*Questions 41 to 47*) Given below is a passage followed by some possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.**

Mark answer (1) if the inference is "definitely true", *i.e.* it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (2) if the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given; mark answer (3) if the "data are inadequate", *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (4) if the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given and mark answer (5) if the inference is "definitely false", *i.e.* it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

In the context of computers, the hardware specialities like the tendency of research connected with human factors, the design of the workstations, key boards, visual display, etc. are being concentrated, though the literature connected with interface and software problems has recently been on the increase. There are two reasons for it. The first reason in the light of the increasing power of computers is that the designers have got an opportunity to select and organise that technique which the user follows in communicating the message. The second is that the human factors research organisations have deviated from physical specialities of self improving work-system and gone to the psychological dimensions of the man-machine interaction.

Q. 41. In the field of computers, a change has taken place in the approach of the human factors research organisations.

Q. 42. The human factors research organisations do not help in designing the software system They help only in the evaluation of ultimate production.

Q. 43. The physical specialities of work area are less important than their psychological dimensions.

Q. 44. There has been a systematic progress in the basic computer technique

Q. 45. How the user communicates message through computer hardware, is supposed to be the hardware area of human research.

Q. 46. The tools and methods of human research organisations have also undergone a change.

47. The human research organisations, in the field of computers, had been started two decades ago.

***Directions:* (*Questions 48 to 51*) Study the following information to answer the given questions.**

There are five identical looking boxes having different objects in it and every box has a label indicating their contents.

The following is the description of the contents and the label of each box...

Contents	*Label*
Two Pins	**PP**
Two Balls	**BB**
Two Clips	**CC**
One Pin and one Clip	**PC**
One Ball and one Clip	**BC**

Somebody has mischieviously interchanged these labels in such a way that no box contains the label correctly explaining its content.

Q. 48. If the first box opened contained label PP and second box opened contained label PC and out of the combined four items, one item was a Ball, which of the following will be definitely true ?
(1) Other three items will not contain any Clip.
(2) Other three items will contain atleast one Clip.
(3) Other three items will not contain two Pins.
(4) Other three items will not contain two Balls
(5) None of these

Q. 49. If the first box, containing the label BC was opened and it was found that one item is a Ball, which of the following would be definitely true ?
(1) The other item will not be a Ball.
(2) The other item will also be a Ball.
(3) The other box with BB label will contain a Ball and a Clip.
(4) The other item may either be a Ball or a Clip
(5) None of these

Q. 50. If the information is available that box PC does not contain either any Pin or any Clip and box PP does not contain any Pin and box CC contains one Clip and one Ball, which of the following will definitely be true if only one of the remaining boxes is opened ?
(1) It will have atleast one Clip
(2) It will have atleast one Pin
(3) It will have two Pins
(4) It will have one Pin and one Clip
(5) None of these

Q. 51. If the box PP contained two Clips, the box CC contained two Pins and the box BB contained atleast one Ball, which of the following will definitely be not true ?
(1) The box PC contains two Balls
(2) The box BB contains one Clip
(3) The box BC contains two Balls
(4) The box BC contains one Pin and one Clip
(5) The box BB contains one Ball and one Clip

***Directions:* (*Questions 52 to 55*) Study the following information to answer the given questions.**

A word arrangement machine, when given an input line of words, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and the steps of rearrangement.

Input	:	**As if it on as Zoo figure Of in at**
Step I	:	**as As if it on Zoo figure Of in at**
Step II	:	**as As at if it on Zoo figure Of in**
Step III	:	**as As at figure if it on Zoo Of in**

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Step IV : as As at figure if in it on Zoo Of

Step V : as As at figure if in it Of on Zoo

(and Step V is the last step for this input)

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in the given questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Q. 52. input — you are at fault on this Which of the following step would be - are it fault on you this ?

(1) I (2) II (3) III
(4) IV (5) V

Q. 53. Input — am ace all if Is Which of the following will be the II step ?

(1) all am ace if Is
(2) ace all am Is if
(3) ace all am if Is
(4) Is if am ace all
(5) None of these

Q. 54. IV step was like this -

an apple at cot was red on one side

Which of the following will definitely be the input ?

(1) apple at an cot was red on one side
(2) cot an at apple was red on one side
(3) was cot red an on at one apple side
(4) cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 55. Input - Him and His either or her Which step will be the last step for this input ?

(1) I (2) II (3) III
(4) V (5) VII

Directions: (Questions 56 to 58) **In a village of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh, only two types of people live who belong to a tribal class. The first type is known as class A, while the other is known as class B. In that village, there is no other type of person except these two. The actitives of both types of people are governed by perfectly patterned norms of social behaviour. Each person of the tribe has to obey the norms. They are rigid about his.**

As far as marriage is concerned, the following norms are to be followed:

(A) The people of class A cannot marry any other member of their own class, though they can marry members of class B.

(B) After being married, each male member ceases to be a member of that class in which he was born but, automatically, he becomes the member of the other class to which his wife belongs.

(C) As far as females are concerned, they remain the members of their own class after being married.

(D) On his birth, the child automatically becomes the member of his mother's class.

(E) When any male member becomes widower or divorcee, then he again belongs to the group in which he was born.

(F) No body can marry more than one person according to social laws.

Q. 56. Any class B female can have

(A) Grandfather born in class A
(B) Grand mother born in class A

(1) Only (A) can be true
(2) Only (B) can be true
(3) Either (A) or (B) can be true
(4) Neither (A) nor (B) can be true
(5) (A) & (B) both can be true

Q. 57. One boy, who was born in class B (boy and his wife both can have married & unmarried brothers),

(1) can have his uncle from any class
(2) can have his daughter in class B
(3) can have a divorced son in class B
(4) can have a son-in-law born in class A.
(5) can have a daughter-in-law born in class A

Q. 58. Which of the following marriages is ***not*** permissible according to the social laws ?

(1) Any boy of class B marries his father's sister.
(2) Any girl of class B marries his mother's brother.
(3) Any widower born in class A marries his brother's widow.
(4) Any widower marries his wife's sister.
(5) Any widow marries the former divorced husband of his daughter.

Directions: (Questions 59 to 62) **In each of the following problems, there are one question and three statements (A), (B) and (C) given below the question. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements is sufficient to answer the question. Read all the statements carefully and find out that probable pair which can be sufficient to answer the question. Any one such alternative which contains that statement or a pair of statements sufficient to answer the question, will be your answer. For example, if only statement (A) is sufficient to answer the question, then statement (A) and (B) together should not be accepted as answer to the question. Remember, out of the three statements, each of them alone can also be sufficient to answer the question. In such cases, for example, your answer should be taken as Only (A) or Only (B) or Only (C) and not only (A).**

Q. 59. What is total monthly salary of Jagat ?

(A) Jagat's basic salary is Rs. 100 more than Raman's salary who also serves in Jagat's company.
(B) Other allowances drawn by Raman, besides his basic salary, are Rs. 2000 per month which is Rs. 50 less than Jagat's salary.
(C) Raman's basic salary is Rs. 1550 per month.

(1) B only (2) B & C together
(3) A & C together (4) A & B together
(5) A, B and C together

Q. 60. Four subjects Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology were taught in four consecutive periods of one hour each starting from 8.00 a.m. At what time was the Chemistry period scheduled ?

(A) Mathematics period ended at 10.00 a.m. which was preceded by Biology.
(B) Physics was scheduled in the last period.
(C) Mathematics period was immediately followed by Chemistry.

(1) A only (2) B only
(3) B and C together (4 A only or B only
(5) A and B together or A and C together

Q. 61. Sagar is younger than Sarita and Seema is older than Anupam. Who among them is the oldest ?

(A) Seema is older than Sagar.
(B) Sarita is older than Seema.
(C) Anupam is the youngest among all.

(1) C only (2) A and B together
(3) B only (4) A, B and C all together
(5) None of these

Q. 62. In a certain code "X Y Z" means "We are friends" ? Which letter stands for "We" ?

(A) "P Y N" means "They are classmates".
(B) "Z M S" means "We love them".
(C) "P X" means "Hello friends."

(1) A and C together
(2) Either A only or B only
(3) B only
(4) A, B and C all together
(5) None of these

Directions: (Questions 63 to 65) **In these questions, an assumption is given followed by three statements. The assumption is something taken for granted. You have to find out whether the statement(s) is/are based on the given assumption or not and accordingly choose your answer from the choices given below the statements.**

Q. 63. *Assumption :*

After weekend holidays, a person should be fresh and active.

Statements .

I Look, today is Monday Ask Ravindra to take up the new project and execute it by Wednesday evening.

II. Since it is Monday, office atmosphere is relaxed. After lunch some work will begin.

III. It's Friday afternoon. Can you give it to me on Monday morning. I will finish it by lunch.

(1) Only I and II (2) Only II
(3) Only I and III (4) Only III
(5) None

Q. 64. *Assumption :*

Dogs are trainable

Statements :

I. Dogs prefer human contact.

II. Most household dogs are emotionally stable.

III. Dog shows is an important item in any circus.

(1) Only I (2) Only II
(3) Only III (4) Both I and III
(5) All the three

Q. 65. *Assumption :*

Mahesh's birthday was known to his friends.

Statements :

I. Manesh arranges birthday party only for his family members.

II On his birthday, Mahesh received a bouquet and greeting card from his friends through courier.

III. Mahesh received blessings from his mother and best wishes from family members.

(1) Only III (2) Only II and I
(3) Only I and III (4) Only II
(5) Only I

ANSWERS

1. (2) : In (1), ★ is moved + 3 steps to reach at 1. 1 is moved + 3 steps to reach at G. Similarly, (4) and (5) act as (1). However in (3), 2 is moved – 3 steps to reach at $ and $ is moved – 3 steps to reach at B.

2. (5) : 1, 2, f, G, h (The sequence is +1)
n, N, O, £, 8 (The sequence is +2)
£, O, M, Z, 2 (The sequence is –2, –3, –4, –5)

3. (4) : A B @ ★ $ d 1 2 f G h 9
9 h G f 2 1 d $ ★ @ B A
Z u V n M N Q O ? £ & 8

4. (3) : 12 19 21 3 25 18 35 20 22 21 45 46 47 48 9 50 52 54 55 56

5. (2) : Between

(S,Q),	(S,N),	(Q,N),	(E,A)

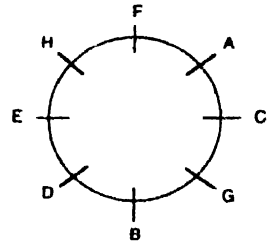
Letters in the alphabet

1(R),	4(R,Q,P,O),	2(P,O)	3(D,C,B)

Letters in the world 'SEQUENTIAL'

1(E),	4(E,Q,U,E),	2(U,E),	3(N,T,I)

6. (1) : Eight friends are sitting as shown below :



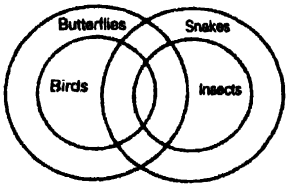
7. (3) 8. (1)

9. (4) : From statements (i), (ii), (iii) and iv), we have the order of books one above he other as follows :

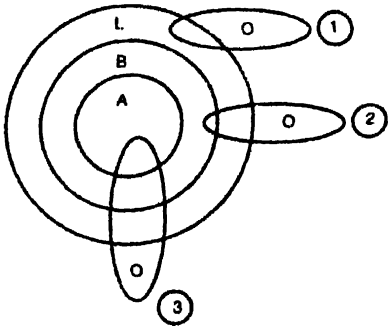
1.— (Mathematics) 2. History
3. Civics 4. Geography 5. English
6. Economics 7.— (Science)

10. (5)

11. (2) :



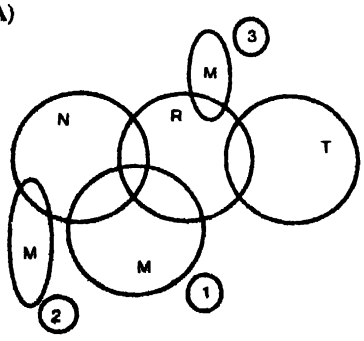
12. (1)



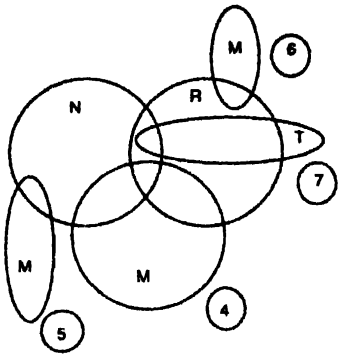
(1) Either None follows or (2) only I ollows or (3) Both I and III follow.

13. (5) :

(A)



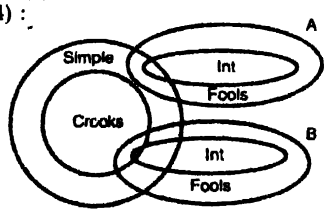
(B)



(A) : Either I follows (3) or II follows (2) and III definitely follows [(2) and (3)] or

(B) : Either I follows (6) or II follows (5) and III definitely follows [(6) and (5)] or IV follows (7)

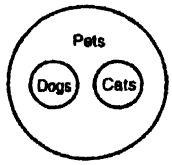
14. (4) :



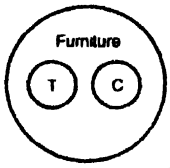
(A) ⇒ (2) and (3) follow
(B) ⇒ (1) and (3) follow

15. (1) 16. (3)

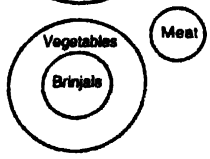
17. (4) :



18. (4) :



19. (5) :



20. (3) 21. (4) 22. (5) 23. (5)
24. (4) 25. (1) 26. (4) 27. (4)
28. (5) 29. (1) 30. (5) 31. (1)
32. (2) 33. (2) 34. (3) 35. (1)

36. (3) : From the given statements (I) to (VI), we have the information as given in the following table:

Mohan	C.A.	Green
Deepak	Engineer	Red
Savita	?	White
Mohini	Teacher	Orange
Titu	Principal	Black
Nanu	Doctor	Blue

Deepak–Mohini
↓
Mohan–Savita
↓
Titu–Nanu

37. (5) : Deepak
38. (2) : Mohini–Savita–Nanu
39. (4) 40. (1) 41. (1) 42. (2)
43. (4) 44. (3) 45. (4) 46. (1)
47. (3) 48. (5)
49. (2) : BC is labelled as BB
50. (2) : PC is labelled as BB
PP is labelled as CC
CC is labelled as BC
51. (3) : PP is labelled as CC
CC is labelled as PP
BB is labelled as BC
PC is labelled as BB
BC is labelled as PC

Ans. 52-55: Here we have to arrange the terms in dictionary order step by step as can be seen from the given table:

52. (4) : Input : You are at fault on this
Step I: are you at fault on this
Step II: are at you fault on this
Step III: are at fault you on this
Step IV: are at fault on you this

53. (3) : Input: am ace all if Is
Step I: ace am all if Is
Step II: ace all am if Is

54. (2) : Input : was cot red an on at one apple side
Step I: an was cot red on at one apple side
Step II: an apple was cot red on at one side
Step III: an apple at was cot red on one side
Step IV an apple at cot was red on one side

55. (3) : Input : Him and His either or her
Step I: and Him His either or her
Step II: and either Him His or her
Step III : and either her Him His or

56. (2) : Grandfather → class B (by birth)
Grandmother → class A (by birth)
Father → class A (by birth)
→ class B (after marriage)
Mother → Class B
Girl → Class B

57. (1) 58 (2)

59. (5) : (A) ⇒ J = R + 100 (w.r.t basic salary)
(C) ⇒ R = 1550 (basic salary)
(B) ⇒ Raman's total salary = 2000 + 1550 = 3550
and Jagat's total salary = 2050 + 1650 = 3700

60. (5) : 8 a.m. Biology (from A)
9 a.m. Mathematics (from A)
10 a.m. Chemistry (from B)
11 a.m. Physics (from C)

61. (3) 62. (3) 63. (3) 64. (3)
65. (4)

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Expected Questions

Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them sure success.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are no doubt aware this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "World Geography including Geography of India". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment.

(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
(v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue a test battery of 100 questions on 'Indian History" will be drawn.

WORLD GEOGRAPHY INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

Q 1 Saddle Peak the highest peak in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is located in
(a) North Andaman
(b) Little Andaman
(c) Middle Andaman
(d) Great Nicobar

Q 2 Consider the following rivers
(a) Kishenganga (b) Ganga
(c) Wainganga (d) Penganga
The correct sequence of these rivers when arranged in the north-south direction is
(a) 2 1 3 4 (b) 2 1 4 3
(c) 1 2 4 3 (d) 1 2 3 4

Q 3 The Palk Bay lies between
(a) Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal
(b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(c) Lakshadweep and Maldive Islands
(d) Gulf of Kachchh and Gulf of Khambhat

Q 4 Local supply of coal is *not* available to
(a) HSL Bhilai (b) VSL Bhadravati
(c) HSL Durgapur (d) TISCO, Jamshedpur

Q 5 Which one of the following regions of India is now regarded as an ecological hot spot?
(a) Eastern Himalayas (b) Western Ghats
(c) Eastern Ghats (d) Western Himalayas

Q 6 Which one of the following rivers thrice forks into two streams and reunites a few miles farther on, thus forming the islands of Srirangappattanam, Sivasamudram and Srirangam?
(a) Godavari (b) Cauvery
(c) Krishna (d) Tungabhadra

Q 7 The type of soil spread over large areas in the Northern Plains of India is
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil
(c) Laterite soil (d) Alluvial soil

Q 8 The process of disintegration of rocks without changing their chemical composition is called
(a) Carbonation (b) Hydration
(c) Exfoliation (d) Oxidation

Q 9 Which one of the following sets of conditions is necessary for good cultivation of wheat?
(a) High temperature and heavy rainfall
(b) High temperature and moderate rainfall
(c) Moderate temperature and moderate rainfall
(d) Low temperature and low rainfall

Q 10 Which one of the following areas of India produces the largest quantity of cotton?
(a) North-western and western India
(b) Western and southern India
(c) Plains of northern India
(d) North western India and Gangetic-West Bengal

Q. 11 The average salinity of an ocean is
(a) 2.0 per cent (b) 2.5 per cent
(c) 3.0 per cent (d) 3.5 per cent

Q 12. Which one of the following has the highest wind-velocity?
(a) Hurricane (b) Tornado
(c) Typhoon (d) Thunderstorm

Q 13 Which of the following instruments is used for measuring relative humidity in the air?
(a) Hygrograph (b) Hydrograph
(c) Pantograph (d) Barograph

Q 14 India is self-sufficient in all of the following minerals, except
(a) Coal (b) Copper
(c) Manganese (d) Mica

Q 15 Which of the following plant nutrients gets depleted due to leaching by rain water and soil erosion?
(a) Carbon (b) Hydrogen
(c) Minerals (d) Oxygen

Q 16 Which of the following statements is *not* correct?
(a) Soil consists of the upper thin layer of the earth's crust
(b) Requirement of water for all kinds of plants is the same from season to season
(c) Decomposed plant and animal remains form humus
(d) Transplantation helps better growth of certain plants

Q 17 Which one of the following does *not* form part of the Microflora?
(a) Algae (b) Bacteria (c) Fungi (d) Worms

Q 18 Which of the following is *not* a Root Plant?
(a) Carrots (b) Sweet potatoes
(c) Turnips (d) Coffee

Q. 19 What is a Jet Stream?
(a) The thrust produced by jet engines of an aircraft
(b) The tubes through which fuel is supplied to the engines of an aircraft
(c) An invisible river of rushing wind above the clouds streaming round the earth
(d) White trail of smoke left behind by an aircraft when flying at high altitude

Q. 20 What is Multiple Cropping?
(a) When seeds are sown on a piece of land, and when seedlings are transplanted in different fields

(b) Dividing a field in two or more parts and then sowing different crops in each part
(c) Raising in succession only one type of crop on the same piece of land
(d) Raising two or more crops in succession in a year on the same land

Q 21 For production of certain vegetables seeds are first sown in a nursery and after some time the seedlings are transplanted in the fields for growth and fruition. Which of the following is an example of such a vegetable?
(a) Carrots (b) Cauliflower
(c) Cucumber (d) Watergourd

Q 22 An Estuary is a
(a) Broad channel where sea and river waters mingle
(b) Natural harbour (c) Tropical storm
(d) Waterfall

Q 23 A narrow coastal plain situated at the foot of the hills runs along the coast. It varies in width from 24 to 96 km and is interrupted by short precipitous spurs projecting from the Western Ghat towards the Arabian Sea. This description relates to the State of
(a) Karnataka (b) Kerala (c) Goa (d) Gujarat

Q 24 The State of Kerala is conspicuous by the absence of
(a) Coal for generation of thermal power
(b) High quality clay for manufacture of ceramics
(c) Timber for manufacture of plywood
(d) Rubber for manufacture of tyres and tubes

Q. 25 Which one of the following is a Great Circle?
(a) The Equator (b) The Tropic of Capricorn
(c) The Arctic Circle (d) The Tropic of Cancer

Q 26 Stalactites and Stalagmites are features associated with
(a) Sandstone (b) Limestone
(c) Basalt (d) Granite

Q 27 An Ox bow lake is a
(a) Lake occupying a hollow scooped by a glacier
(b) Lake formed due to cut off meander
(c) Lake formed behind an off-shore bar
(d) Lake occupying a volcanic crater

Q 28 Which of the following are the factors that are mainly responsible for the movements of surface oceanic currents?
1 Prevailing winds 2 Earth's rotation, 3 Differences in the density of sea water 4 Bottom topography 5 Earthquake activity
(a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 3, 4 and 5
(c) 2, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q 29 Which of the following States of India have a common border with Bhutan?
(a) Assam Arunachal Pradesh West Bengal and Sikkim
(b) Sikkim Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur
(c) Assam, Meghalaya West Bengal and Mizoram
(d) Arunachal Pradesh Nagaland Sikkim and Manipur

Q 30 The Roaring Forties is/are
(a) Westerly winds in the Southern Hemisphere
(b) Westerly winds in the Northern Hemisphere
(c) One of the major water currents of the Atlantic Ocean
(d) The most dangerous river of China

Q 31 The first newsprint paper mill in India was set up in
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra (d) West Bengal

Q 32 'Water Table' refers to
(a) The lower limit of the zone of saturation
(b) The upper limit of the zone of saturation
(c) The contact zone of the permeable and impermeable rocks
(d) Seepage of water into fissures lying underground

Q 33 The age of the Earth has been estimated to be about
(a) 10 000 million years
(b) 7,500 million years
(c) 4 500 million years
(d) 3 000 million years

Q 34 Which of the following crops has the longest duration between its sowing and harvesting?
(a) Paddy (b) Mustard (c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat

Q 35 When do the south west monsoon winds blow in India?
(a) January and February
(b) March to mid June
(c) Mid June to September
(d) October to December

Q 36 The State sprawls over the Western Himalayas and the Karakoram Mountains. It is the most northerly and mountainous State of India. This refers to the State of
(a) Assam (b) Jammu & Kashmir
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Meghalaya

Q 37 When rivers carrying a load enter the sea their flow gets checked and much of the material so carried is deposited off shore. Such deposits result in the formation of
(a) An atoll (b) A delta
(c) A harbour (d) A lake

Q 38 Which one of the following does *not* affect visibility on the ground?
(a) Cirrus (b) Fog (c) Haze (d) Mist

Q 39 The percentage of oxygen in the atmospheric air is approximately
(a) 10 per cent (b) 20 per cent
(c) 30 per cent (d) 40 per cent

Q 40 The Frozen Continent around the South Pole is
(a) Arctic (b) Antarctica
(c) Greenland (d) Iceland

Q 41 The Roof of the World is
(a) The Alps (b) The Andes
(c) The Apinines (d) The Pamir Plateau

Q 42 Which one of the following countries leads in the production of coffee?
(a) Argentina (b) Brazil (c) India (d) Nigeria

Q 43 India is one of the most important producers of sugarcane. It accounts for nearly
(a) 25 per cent of the world production
(b) 40 per cent of the world production
(c) 50 per cent of the world production
(d) 60 per cent of the world production

Q 44 Which property is responsible for raindrops being spherical?
(a) Atmospheric pressure (b) Humidity
(c) Surface tension (d) Viscosity

Q 45 The lowest layer of the atmosphere is called
(a) Ionosphere (b) Mesosphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Troposphere

Q 46 Which of the following terms is *not* connected with the study of climate?
(a) Dew Point (b) Flash Point
(c) Hygrogram (d) Stevenson Screen

Q. 47 The problem of leaching of the soil is more pronounced in the areas where the rainfall is
(a) Scanty (b) Less than average
(c) Average (d) Heavy

Q 48. The soil, which is an admixture of sand, clay and silt, is known as
(a) Loamy soil (b) Sandy soil
(c) Clayey soil (d) Desert soil

Q. 49 Which of the following statements regarding the major soil groups is *not* correct?
(a) Laterite is a typical soil of tropical regions which receive heavy seasonal rainfall
(b) Red and yellow soils are rich in phosphorus, nitrogen and lime contents
(c) Black soil is highly retentive of moisture and very productive
(d) Alluvial soils are easy to plough

Q 50 India has fairly adequate reserves of gypsum nearly half of which are located in
(a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu

Q 51 The Jute Industry is one of the oldest industries of India. The first power-driven jute mill was established at Rishar near Calcutta in
(a) 1856 (b) 1859 (c) 1862 (d) 1865

Q 52 Which one of the following is *not* a cash crop?
(a) Cotton (b) Groundnut
(c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat

Q 53 Of the heavy inorganic chemicals, which of the following basic industrial chemicals is used in the largest quantity
(a) Caustic soda (b) Chlorine liquid
(c) Sulphuric acid (d) Soda ash

Q 54 Which of the following sea ports of India is the main outlet for the export of tea?
(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta
(c) Cochin (d) Paradeep

Q 55 Of the total area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands the area under dense tropical forests is nearly
(a) 60 per cent (b) 70 per cent
(c) 80 per cent (d) 90 per cent

Q 56 Which of the following heavy chemicals are produced from common salt?
(a) Chlorine only
(b) Caustic soda only
(c) Caustic soda and soda ash
(d) Chlorine caustic soda and soda ash

Q 57 When was Iron and Steel Industry on a large-scale established in India?
(a) 1853 (b) 1875 (c) 1911 (d) 1919

Q 58 The first large-scale modern factory for the production of machine tools in India was set up at
(a) Bangalore (b) Pimpre
(c) Ranchi (d) Secunderabad

Q 59 The production of steam locomotives for broad-guage line commenced in India for the first time in
(a) 1946 (b) 1950 (c) 1952 (d) 1956

Q 60 Heavy electrical equipment is manufactured in the public sector factories set up by the Government. The first such factory/plant was set up in 1960 at
(a) Bhopal (b) Durgapur
(c) Hyderabad (d) Rampur

Q 61 Which of the following raw materials for the manufacture of paper is used in the largest quantity?
(a) Salai wood (b) Sabai grass
(c) Cotton rags (d) Bamboo

Q. 62. The chief chemicals used for the manufacture of paper are
(a) Calcium bisulphate and caustic soda
(b) Caustic soda and sodium sulphate
(c) Calcium bisulphate and sodium sulphate
(d) Caustic soda, sodium sulphate and calcium bisulphate

Q. 63. Which State in India leads in the production of Virginia Tobacco?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 64. Which State in India leads in the production of cashew kernels?
(a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
(c) Orissa (d) Maharashtra

Q. 65. Which of the following States leads in the production of groundnuts in India?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (c) Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat

Q. 66. India is very poorly endowed with a few essential minerals and, therefore depends on other countries for the supply of all of the following minerals, except
(a) Antimony (b) Cobalt
(c) Thorium (d) Zinc

Q. 67. All the following places get heavy annual rainfall (over 200 cm), except
(a) Bangalore (b) Bombay
(c) Shillong (d) Thiruvananthapuram

Q. 68. Which of the following places gets scanty annual rainfall (less than 50 cm)
(a) Bangalore (b) Delhi
(c) Ladakh (d) Srinagar

Q. 69. Which State in India touches the boundaries of the largest number of other States?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 70. Cirrus clouds are
(a) Low clouds (b) Very low clouds
(c) High clouds (d) Medium height clouds

Q. 71. The atmospheric layer which reflects radio-waves is known as
(a) Ionosphere (b) Exosphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Troposphere

Q. 72. Isohyets are imaginary lines drawn on a map connecting places of equal
(a) Height above sea level (b) Humidity
(c) Mean rainfall (d) Duration of sunshine

Q. 73. The Earth turns through 360° in 24 hours. Each 15° longitude represents
(a) Half an hour (b) Forty-five minutes
(c) One hour (d) One hour fifteen minutes

Q. 74. The Earth rotates on its axis from
(a) East to West (b) West to East
(c) North to South (d) South to North

Q. 75. Which of the following pairs is ***not*** correct?
(a) Delta-Fertility (b) Dunes-Rock
(c) Volcano-Lava (d) River-Erosion

Q. 76. In which of the following countries are Geysers most commonly found?
(a) Argentina (b) France
(c) Iceland (d) India

Q. 77. For the cultivation of tobacco, the soil should be rich in
(a) Potash (b) Calcareous matter
(c) Nitrogen (d) Organic content

Q. 78. The latitude of the Equator is
(a) 0° (b) 30° (c) 45° (d) 60°

Q. 79. India is fortunate to have rich deposits of the following essential minerals for its industrial development, except
(a) Bauxite (b) Sulphur
(c) Mica (d) Magnesite

Q. 80. Which of the following group of two States forms the leading steel manufacturing and steel fabricating region of India?
(a) Bihar and West Bengal
(b) Orissa and West Bengal
(c) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh
(d) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

Q. 81. Water vapour, on condensation, is returned to the Earth in the form of
(a) Rain and dew only
(b) Rain, snow and hail only
(c) Rain, snow, frost and fog
(d) Rain, dew, snow, hail, frost and fog

Q. 82. In the Northern Hemisphere, the Earth's rotation deflects freely moving objects including ocean currents
(a) Towards the left (b) Towards the right
(c) Upwards (d) Downwards

Q. 83. The Tropic of Cancer passes through
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 84. Soil erosion can be prevented by
(a) Allowing herbivorous animals to graze freely
(b) Growing plans on a large scale to form soil cover
(c) Making the land slopy
(d) Adding chemicals to increase cohesion

Q. 85. All of the following projects serve only one State, except
(a) Chambal Valley Project
(b) Mayurakshi Project
(c) Sharavathi Hydro-electric Project
(d) Hirakud Dam

Q. 86. Aravalli ranges are an example of
(a) Block mountains
(b) Folded mountains
(c) Residual mountains
(d) Volcanic mountains

Q. 87. What is Continental Shelf?
(a) Mountain ranges that edge a continent
(b) The raised land on a continent's edge
(c) The land that gently slopes and extends below sea-level from the coasts of the continents before sharply sloping to form the seafloor in the deeps
(d) A plateau in the centre of a continent

Q. 88. What are doldrums?
(a) Areas of great humidity
(b) Areas where the seas are calm
(c) The trade winds
(d) A low pressure belt round the equator where there are very light winds and calm seas

Q. 89. Where exactly is Akasi Chin?
(a) Along the Zaskar Mountains
(b) South of Siachen Glacier
(c) Near Leh
(d) The north-east corner of Jammu and Kashmir

Q. 90. Two prominent mountain ranges of Madhya Pradesh are
(a) Vindhyas and Satpuras
(b) Mahadeo and Vindhyas
(c) Vindhyas and Bhanrer
(d) Maikala and Kaimur

Q. 91. Which Union Territory is sandwiched between Gujarat and Maharashtra?
(a) Diu (b) Daman
(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (d) Mahe

Q. 92. Fathom is the unit used for measurement of
(a) Depth of Sound (c) Energy (d) Flow

Q. 93. The four States of North-East India, which are reported to have more than 50 per cent of the total area under forests, are
(a) Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland
(b) Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura
(c) Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland
(d) Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh

Q. 94. The Sea of Tranquillity is located
(a) On the west coast of Russia
(b) In south-east Africa
(c) On the Moon
(d) In the western part of India

Q. 95. Rajasthan remains dry during South-West Monsoon because of the
(a) Presence of the Thar Desert
(b) Spread of sand dunes
(c) Lack of vegetation
(d) Anti-cyclonic circulation

Q. 96. Petrology deals with which of the following?
(a) Study of the petroleum products
(b) Study of petroleum-related market economy
(c) Study of rocks in the earth's crust
(d) Study of the formation of soils

Direction: **Against each of the questions 97 to 100, a brief description of a river is given and you have to identify the rivers. If your answer to any of these questions is 'Tapti', mark (a); if 'Chenab', mark (b); if 'Mahanadi', mark (c), and if 'Sone', mark (d).**

Q. 97. This river originates from the Amarkantak Plateau. After flowing for some distance to the north, it meets the Kaimur Range. It merges into the Ganga at Ramnagar.

Q. 98. This river cuts a deep gorge in the Pir Panjal Range, turns southwards and flows in this direction for a short distance. It enters the plain areas near Akhnur.

Q. 99. This river has its rise in Betul district in the Satpura Range and flows westward. It crosses the Western Ghats through a deep and narrow valley, and falls into the Bay of Cambay.

Q. 100. This river has its rise in the Sihawa Range fringing the southern part of Chhattisgarh Plain.

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (b)
5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (c)
9. (c)	10. (a)	11. (d)	12. (b)
13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (b)
17. (b)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (d)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (a)
25. (a)	26. (b)	27. (b)	28. (d)
29. (a)	30. (a)	31. (b)	32. (b)
33. (c)	34. (c)	35. (c)	36. (b)
37. (b)	38. (a)	39. (b)	40. (b)
41. (d)	42. (b)	43. (a)	44. (c)
45. (d)	46. (b)	47. (d)	48. (a)
49. (b)	50. (c)	51. (b)	52. (d)
53. (c)	54. (b)	55. (d)	56. (d)
57. (c)	58. (a)	59. (b)	60. (a)
61. (d)	62. (d)	63. (a)	64. (b)
65. (d)	66. (c)	67. (a)	68. (c)
69. (c)	70. (c)	71. (a)	72. (c)
73. (c)	74. (b)	75. (b)	76. (c)
77. (a)	78. (a)	79. (b)	80. (a)
81. (d)	82. (b)	83. (c)	84. (b)
85. (d)	86. (c)	87. (c)	88. (d)
89. (d)	90. (a)	91. (c)	92. (a)
93. (b)	94. (c)	95. (d)	96. (c)
97. (d)	98. (b)	99. (a)	100. (c)

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Direction (Qs 1 to 15) **. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Certain words in the passages are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

(Qs 1–5) . "The recent rapid growth of industry has, in some cases, been so excessive that too much manufacturing capacity has been developed in some fields of production, which forces companies to sell their surplus products in world markets at prices lowe: than normal **This** will make it almost impossible to develop local industries producing the same items because consumers will prefer to buy the cheaper **imported product** "

Q 1. "This will make"—in this sentence "This" refers most closely and directly to

(1) the recent rapid growth of industry
(2) companies manufacturing surplus products
(3) development of local industries
(4) companies selling their production at cheaper prices
(5) companies selling products of excessively higher prices

Q 2 Imported product as used in the last part refers to

(1) surplus product manufactured by foreign country and sold at a normal price
(2) product of a foreign country available at a below normal price
(3) product sold to such other country which can't locally manufacture it
(4) product manufactured locally but of export quality
(5) None of these

Q 3 According to the passage, the situation resulting from the rapid industrial growth is

(1) conducive to the growth of local industries
(2) favourable to the manufacturers
(3) unfavourable to the consumers
(4) disastrous to the exporters
(5) None of these

Q 4. Why is it necessary for companies to sell products at cheaper prices ?

(1) There is a heavy demand for these products
(2) The cost of production has been considerably low
(3) The demand has been lowered significantly
(4) The local industries also manufacture the same product
(5) None of these

Q. 5. Which of the following is/are most likely to hamper the development of local industries ?

A. Availability of imported product at cheaper rates
B Consumers' tendency to refrain from using imported products
C Excessive production capacity and low production cost

(1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Only C (4) A and B
(5) A and C

(Qs 6-10) : "The surprisingly **abundant** life of the Indian Ocean is confined to the upper layers, the deeper and especially the bottom waters are devoid of oxygen and are often permeated with hydrogen sulphide "

Q 6 The sentence gives the information about

(1) the life of the people near the Indian Ocean
(2) the reason why life exists in particular water layers
(3) the reason why oxygen is not found in the bottom layers
(4) the reason why hydrogen sulphide is found in the bottom layers
(5) the life of the people who sail across the Indian Ocean

Q 7 The bottom waters of the Indian Ocean

(1) have no oxygen
(2) have large amounts of oxygen
(3) contain a lot of sea plants and animals
(4) have no hydrogen sulphide
(5) certain oxygen and hydrogen sulphide

Q 8 The waters of the Indian Ocean

(1) are devoid of life
(2) are always permeated with hydrogen sulphide
(3) have life only in the lower layers
(4) lack life and it is very surprising
(5) have life only in the upper layers

Q 9 Which of the following is the most **opposite** of the word **ABUNDANT**, as used in the passage ?

(1) plentiful (2) minute
(3) insufficient (4) meagre
(5) tiny

Q 10 The sentence suggests which one of the following ?

(1) Observers are surprised at how little life exists in the Indian Ocean
(2) Hydrogen sulphide is necessary to life
(3) Both oxygen and hydrogen sulphide are necessary to life
(4) Oxygen is not necessary for marine life
(5) There are different layers of waters in the ocean

(Qs 11–15) : "Although a smiling face often **disguises** the mind and heart of a villain, an **indiscriminate** generalisation of this phenomenon will do injustice to the innocent children whose faces bloom like flowers "

Q 11 The intention of the author seems to be

(1) to point out to an exception to the general rule
(2) to argue in favour of children who are sometimes guilty
(3) to forcefully defend the kind acts of villains
(4) to give justice to the generous actions of everyone
(5) to create a favourable opinion about people with smiling faces

Q 12 The author of the sentence accepts the fact that

(1) all the things that appear most beautiful are the ugliest within
(2) the faces of innocent children disguise ill acts
(3) the faces of innocent children are as pleasing as the flowers in bloom
(4) an indiscriminate generalisation is justifiable in this case
(5) the faces of the villains are never smiling

Q 13 The author feels that an indiscriminate generalisation of the phenomenon

(1) would brand all people with smiling faces as villains
(2) would do justice to the children who are guilty
(3) may lead good people to involve in ill actions
(4) would prevent villains from committing ill acts
(5) should be done in all cases except children and flowers

Q 14. Which of the following is most nearly the **same** in meaning as the word **DISGUISES**, as used in the sentence ?

(1) reflects (2) proves (3) conceals
(4) reveals (5) discloses

Q. 15 Which of the following is most **opposite** of the word **INDISCRIMINATE**, as used in the sentence ?

(1) promiscuous (2) selective
(3) undistinguished (4) broad
(5) conspicuous

Direction (Qs 16 to 25) **In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately Find out the appropriate words**

New industries supported by foreign interests **(16)** offer **(17)** salaries to their employees at all levels of responsibility than **(18)** locally-owned industries They need **(19)** people and are **(20)** to pay high wages to **(21)** them Local industries often **(22)** the high salaries offered by foreign-supported industries,

[illegible] that this will ...(23)... raise the wages to an excessive level. Workers in local industries, seeing the sharp ...(24)... in job-pay will agitate for an improvement in their salaries. This eventually will drain the resources and ...(25)... their profitability.

Q. 16. (1) hardly (2) reluctantly (3) seldom (4) never (5) usually

Q. 17. (1) disproportionate (2) better (3) proportionate (4) comparable (5) unreasonable

Q. 18. (1) did (2) could (3) do (4) their (5) does

Q. 19. (1) local (2) several (3) more (4) talented (5) less

Q. 20. (1) willing (2) bound (3) forced (4) reluctant (5) authorised

Q. 21. (1) entertain (2) retain (3) enrich (4) hire (5) bribe

Q. 22. (1) uphold (2) imitate (3) protest (4) pay (5) accept

Q. 23. (1) hardly (2) considerably (3) not (4) unreasonably (5) artificially

Q. 24. (1) difference (2) cut (3) hike (4) decrease (5) injustice

Q. 25. (1) augment (2) fulfil (3) enhance (4) lower (5) check

Direction (Qs 26 to 30) : **In each question, an incomplete statement followed by five fillers is given. Pick out the best one which can complete the incomplete stem correctly and meaningfully.**

Q. 26. He tames animals because he
(1) is fond of them
(2) hates them
(3) wants to set them free
(4) is afraid of them
(5) seldom loves them

Q. 27. He is so lazy that he
(1) can't depend on others for getting his work done
(2) can't delay the schedule of completing the work
(3) can seldom complete his work on time
(4) dislikes to postpone the work that he undertakes to do
(5) always extends help to others to complete their work

Q. 28. He always stammers in public meetings, but his today's speech
(1) was fairly audible to everyone present in the hall
(2) was not received satisfactorily
(3) could not be understood properly
(4) was not liked by the audience
(5) was surprisingly fluent

Q. 29. He has no money now
(1) although he was very poor once
(2) as he has given up all his wealth
(3) because he was very rich once
(4) because he had received huge donations once
(5) because he always spends money with utmost care

Q. 30. In order to raise the company's profit, the employees
(1) demanded two addtional increments
(2) decided to go on paid holidays
(3) requested the management to implement new welfare schemes
(4) offered to work overtime without any compensation
(5) decided to raise the cost of raw material

Direction (Qs 31 to 38) : **Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)**

Q. 31. Kamlesh asked the dealer (1)/ what was the price (2)/ of that bicycle and whether (3)/ it is really made in Germany ? (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 32. While luminaries of the dance world (1)/ have no dearth of opportunities to display their art, (2)/ upcoming dancers suffer from (3)/ an unfortunate lack of exposure. (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 33. Scarcely had I (1)/ finished washing the car (2)/ than the master came (3)/ and asked me to clean the floor of the house. (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 34. The job is much worse than I expected (1)/ if I would have realised (2)/ how awful it was going to be (3)/ I would not have accepted it. (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 35. I am trying to finish (1)/ this letter for the last one hour (2)/ I wish you would (3)/ go away or stop disturbing me. (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 36. I offered him part-time work (1)/ but he turned it over (2)/ saying that he would (3)/ rather wait for a full-time job. (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 37. He fixed a metal ladder (1)/ for the wall below his window (2)/ so as to be able to (3)/ escape if there was a fire. (4)/ No error (5)

Q. 38. The foremost criteria of selection we adopted (1)/ were the number of years of training (2)/ a dancer had received (3)/ under a particular guru. (4)/ No error (5)

Direction (Qs 39 to 45) : **Pick out from the words given below each sentence the word which would complete the sentence correctly and meaningfully.**

Q. 39. Contemporary economic development differs_____from the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.
(1) usually (2) specially (3) literally (4) markedly (5) naturally

Q. 40. Mounting unemployment is the most serious and_____problem faced by India today.
(1) profound (2) intractable (3) unpopular (4) dubious (5) unattainable

Q. 41. Unemployment is not only _____throughout the emerging world, but is growing worse, especially in urban areas.
(1) endemic (2) peripheral (3) absorbing (4) prolific (5) endangering

Q. 42. Manpower is the_____means of converting other resources to mankind's use and benefit.
(1) inimitable (2) indivisible (3) [illegible] (4) [illegible] (5) insuperable

Q. 43. This article tries to_____us with problems of poor nations so that we help them more effectively.
(1) enable (2) convince (3) project (4) allow (5) acquaint

Q. 44. These essays are intellectually _____and represent various levels of complexity.
(1) persistent (2) superior (3) modern (4) demanding (5) revealing

Q. 45. Among human beings, language is the principal_____of communication.
(1) methodology (2) instrument (3) accomplishment (4) theory (5) appreciation

Direction (Qs 46 to 50) : **In each of the following questions certain expression is given. Below the expression five words are numbered as (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find the correct word for each expression.**

Q. 46. Murder of a king
(1) infanticide (2) matricide (3) genocide (4) regicide (5) homicide

Q. 47. Incapable of being seen through
(1) ductile (2) opaque (3) obsolete (4) potable (5) invisible

Q. 48. A remedy for all diseases
(1) stoic (2) marvel (3) panacea (4) recompense (5) recoil

Q. 49. One who is not easily pleased by anything
(1) maiden (2) mediavel (3) precarious (4) vulnerable (5) fastidious

Q. 50. One who eats everything
(1) omnivorous (2) omniscient (3) irresistible (4) insolvent (5) omnipotent

ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (4)	4. (5)
5. (1)	6. (2)	7. (1)	8. (5)
9. (4)	10. (5)	11. (5)	12. (3)
13. (1)	14. (3)	15. (2)	16. (5)
17. (2)	18. (3)	19. (4)	20. (1)
21. (2)	22. (3)	23. (4)	24. (1)
25. (4)	26. (1)	27. (3)	28. (5)
29. (2)	30. (4)		

31. (4): Part (4) should be 'it was really made in Germany'.
32. (2): Part (2) should be 'have no dearth of opportunities to display their art'.
33. (3): Part (3) should be 'when the master came'.
34. (2): Part (2) should be 'if I had realised'.
35. (1): Part (1) should be 'I have been trying to finish'.
36. (2): Part (2) should be 'but he turned it down'.
37. (2): Part (2) should be 'against the wall below his window'
38. (1): Part (1) should be 'The foremost criterion of selection we adopted'

39. (4)	40. (2)	41. (1)	42. (3)
43. (5)	44. (4)	45. (2)	46. (4)
47. (2)	48. (3)	49. (5)	50. (1)

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin



Fundamental Rights

Abolition of Titles
(Article 18)

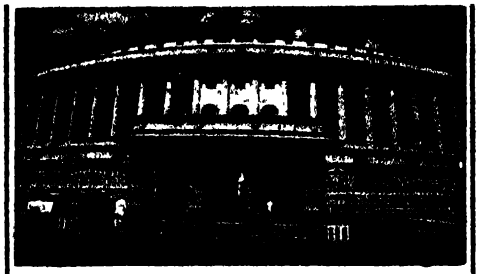
In the creation of a society which seems to establish political, social and economic equality and thereby aspires to become truly democratic, there is no room for some individuals to hold titles, thus creating artificial distinctions among members of the same society Recognition of titles and the consequent creation of a hierarchy of aristocracy had been denounced as an anti-democratic practice as early as the eighteenth century by both the American and the French Revolutions. A democracy should not create titles and titular glories

In India, the practice of the British Government conferring a number of titles every year mostly on their political supporters and Government officers, had already created a peculiar class of nobility among the people. It was difficult, on principle, for Independent India to recognise and accept these titles apart from considerations of the merit of those who held them. Article 18, therefore, abolishes all titles and the State is prohibited from conferring titles on any person. The only exception made to the strict rule of non-recognition of titles is provided in favour of academic or military distinctions.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar explained in the Constituent Assembly that Article 18 did not create a justiciable right:

"The non-acceptance of titles is a condition of continued citizenship. It is not a right, it is a duty imposed upon the individual that if he continues to be the citizen of this country, then he must abide by certain conditions. One of the conditions is that he must not accept a title. If he did, it would be open for Parliament to decide by law what should be done to persons who violate the provisions of this Article. One of the penalties may be that he may lose the right of citizenship."

Thus, under Article 18, not only is the State in India prevented from conferring titles on any person, but Indian citizens are also forbidden to accept any title from a foreign State without the consent of the President of India. The prohibition applies not only to the acceptance of titles but also to that of any presents, emoluments or office of any kind from any foreign State by any person holding an office of profit or trust under the State.



The battle against the titles conferred by the British Monarch started with the passing of the United States Constitution in 1787, which prohibited all titles of nobility in the United States. Another British dependency, Ireland, on establishing its independence, followed suit and its Constitution, too, prohibits the conferring of titles by the State. India and Myanmar (Burma) were the next to follow the example, especially India, despite the fact that she decided to continue to be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations whose head is the British Monarch.

Right to Freedom

Article 19 enumerates certain positive rights conferred by the Constitution in order to provide the ideal of liberty promised in the Preamble. However, absolute individual rights cannot be guaranteed by any modern State. Articles 19 to 22 deal with different aspects of this basic right. Taken together, these four Articles form a charter of personal liberties, which provides the backbone of the chapter on Fundamental Rights.

"Six freedoms" under the Constitution are guaranteed to all citizens conferring upon the State power to impose, by law, reasonable restrictions in the larger interests of the community. These are :

(1) Freedom of speech and expression;

(2) Freedom of assemble peacefully and without arms;

(3) Freedom to form associations or unions;

(4) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India;

(5) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and

(6) Freedom to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of these freedoms in any democratic society. Indeed, the very test of a democratic society is the extent to which these freedoms are enjoyed by the citizens in general. These freedoms, as a whole, constitute the liberty of the individual, and liberty is one of the most essential ingredients of human happiness and progress. The most important among the inalienable rights of man, according to the Declaration of American Independence, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". The Preamble to almost every Constitution declares the same in one form or the other as its objectives. The Preamble of the Constitution of the United States, for instance, declares that one of its objectives "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our *posterity*". The Preamble of the Indian Constitution, too, proclaims that one of its objectives is to secure Liberty—"Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship."

Freedom of the Press
Article 19 (1) (a)

There had been much criticism, both within the Constituent Assembly and outside, of the omission of a specific reference to the Freedom of the Press and the failure to guarantee it along with the freedom of speech. The omission was considered a serious lapse on the part of the Drafting Committee by the protagonists of a "Free Press" as a separate right. Nevertheless, the Drafting Committee did not think it necessary to incorporate a separate right of this nature in the chapter on Fundamental Rights.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said, "The Press has no special rights which are not to be given or which are not to be exercised by the citizen in his individual capacity. The editor of a Press or the manager of a Press are all citizens and, therefore, when they choose to write in newspapers, they are merely exercising their right of expression and in my judgement, therefore, no special mention is necessary of the freedom of the Press at all."

Freedom of speech and expression are basic to the functioning of a democratic system. The word "expression" that is used in Article 19(1)(a), in addition to "speech",

is comprehensive enough to cover the Press In fact, the lack of specific mention of the Press in the Constitution created no difficulty when the Supreme Court was called upon to protect the freedom of the Press in cases which came before it Further, modern science and technology have invented, and are still inventing and bringing into use, many forms of expression through which communication of ideas is facilitated The radio, the cinema, the telephone and the television are a few important examples of these new forms Some of these may, in the course of time, become even more powerful and important media of expression than the Press itself Freedom of expression assists in the discovery of trust and strengthens an individual s potential for taking part in decision-taking The freedom of the Press implies freedom from interference from authority leading to a suppression of views or news which have an adverse effect an circulation Freedom of the Press would be protected by the courts, as pointed out in many judgements

Right to Assembly
Article 19(1)(b) and 19(3)

One of the basic protections to freedom of speech is the right to assemble freely In fact freedom of assembly and freedom of speech go hand in hand The framers of the Constitution knew that the right to assemble peacefully for public debate and discussion, for political activities and such other purposes was essential to make the freedom of speech and expression real Hence, the constitutional guarantee to assemble peacefully and without arms has been provided

The right to assembly can be restricted only in the interest of public order, and the restrictions ought to be reasonable

Right to Form Associations or Unions
Article 19(1)(c) and 19(4)

The right to form associations or unions is more or less a charter for all working people in this country Trade union activity was not only discouraged by most of the Western countries until recently, but in many countries it was even looked upon as an anti social and anti-State activity Workers had to undergo great suffering before they could obtain even the elementary right that virtually affected their existence as a separate group or class in society It was only in the twentieth century, particularly after the end of the First World War, that any significant measures were undertaken to ensure the legitimate rights of workers through labour and industrial legislation To make these rights fundamental and embody them as such in the Constitution was indeed a much bolder step forward After recognising the trend of the times, the Constitution of India has made the workers' right to form unions a fundamental one

The right to form associations or unions can be restricted only in the interest of public order or morality There can be no association or union for an illegal or conspiratorial purpose Nor can there be an association to further immorality

The right to form associations or unions, however, is not available to every citizen in the same measure A member of the public services, although he is a citizen, cannot claim the right to the extent that a private citizen can Being a Government servant, he is bound by his service rules and he cannot challenge his service rules on the ground that they stand in his way of fully enjoying the right to form associations This has been made clear by the Supreme Court

Right to Free Movement and Residence
Article 19(1)(d), (e) and 19(5)

The right to move freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of it are guaranteed under sub-clauses (d) and (e) respectively of Clause (1) of Article 19 The importance of the freedom of movement cannot be exaggerated In fact, the enjoyment of the freedom guaranteed under the other rights depends largely on the freedom of movement, unhampered and uncircumscribed The State's power to place reasonable restrictions on these freedoms is limited to two the interests of the general public and the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe For instance it is in the interest of the general public to restrict the free movement of a person suffering from a contagious disease Similarly, the Scheduled Tribes form separate communities by themselves backward and unsophisticated with separate cultural and property interests

Although complete segregation of the tribal people in the name of their separate culture and general backwardness is wrong and against the ultimate aim of complete national integration, certain safeguards as envisaged here, seem to be justified Otherwise, the tribal people may become easy victims of exploitation at the hands of their more "civilised', shrewd and designing brethren Hence there are various provisions to safeguard the rights of tribals to their land and property In their own interest and for their benefit laws may be made restricting the ordinary rights of citizens to go and settle in particular areas inhabited by the tribal people or acquire property in them The reference to the interests of the Scheduled Tribes makes it clear that the free movement, spoken of in the clause, relates not to general rights of locomotion but to the particular right of shifting or moving from one part of the Indian territory to another without any sort of discriminatory barriers

Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade or Business
Article 19(1)(g) and 19(6)

Article 19(1)(g) guarantees the freedom to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation trade or business. Doubt was expressed in the Constituent Assembly whether these were Fundamental Rights at all or not Perhaps, the only other constitutions which have given them the status of Fundamental Rights are those of Ireland and Switzerland It seems that the framers of the Indian Constitution had been influenced by the complex social system that prevailed in India in seeking to guarantee rights such as these It has been a bane of India's social life that professions were inherited rather than acquired A society dominated by caste and professions based upon caste or region have little to offer for the building up of a community enlivened by social mobility and dynamism Such a society is often intolerant to persons who change the traditional profession of their ancestors and is eager to maintain a petrified social order A constitutional guarantee of the right to take up the profession, calling, trade or business of one s choice is indeed a significant aid to the building up of a dynamic and democratic society The framers of the Constitution have done well to incorporate these rights in the chapter on Fundamental Rights and have thereby, helped the evolution of a truly democratic society

The State s power to restrict the enjoyment of these freedoms is limited to the making of any law imposing reasonable restrictions in the interests of the general public in so far as it relates to *(a)* the prescribing of professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation trade or business or *(b)* the carrying on by the State or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State of any trade business, industry or service

Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences
Article 20

Article 20 affords protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to any person who commits an offence There are four such guaranteed protections *(1)* A person can be convicted of an offence only if he has violated a law in force at the time when he is alleged to have committed the offence *(2)* No person can be subjected to a greater penalty than what might have been given to him under the law that was prevalent when he committed the offence *(3)* No person can be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once *(4)* No person accused of an offence can be compelled to be a witness against himself

Taken together, these provisions guard against retrospective application of a punitive law and double punishment for the same offence These are, indeed, guarantees of great importance which establish "the primacy of law over the passions of man" ❑

Choose The Correct Word

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson* is considered to be the greatest _____ ever written.
(A) Novel (B) Autobiography
(C) Biography (D) Fiction

2. A light rain _____ to the humidity.
(A) Supplemented (B) Added
(C) Increased (D) Complemented

3. It is his _____ nature which made him continue where most would have given up.
(A) Divine (B) Good
(C) Unfortunate (D) Stubborn

4. Gouri's heart _____ at the sight of the beautiful jewellery.
(A) Leapt (B) Stopped
(C) Slowed (D) Crept

5. The suspect was taken to the police station, but the _____ revealed nothing.
(A) Questions (B) Inquiry
(C) Interrogation (D) Probe

6. Rajnikant was _____ for his blasphemous statements on the religious leaders.
(A) Excommunicated (B) Applauded
(C) Congratulated (D) Saluted

7. He is so _____ to light that he never leaves the house without sun glasses.
(A) Insensitive (B) Sensitive
(C) Immune (D) Afraid

8. Her spectacles simply would not rest on the _____ of her nose.
(A) Arch (B) Tip
(C) Bridge (D) Top

9. Techniques of photography are used to make us feel _____ as the director and cameraman wish us to feel.
(A) Just (B) Exactly
(C) Nearly (D) Somewhat

10. Ramola pulled a long _____ when she was told that she could not go to the cinema.
(A) Face (B) Mouth
(C) Saree (D) Hand

11. Satyajit Ray's films are a class _____ themselves.
(A) In (B) By
(C) For (D) Among

12. Ahmed resigned for he had set his face _____ the Muslim Women's Bill.
(A) For (B) Against
(C) About (D) With

13. He _____ through the nose for the delay in taking timely action.
(A) Said (B) Saw
(C) Paid (D) Got

14. Italy has a lot to offer India in her efforts to leap _____ the 21st century.
(A) In (B) Into
(C) Over (D) To

15. An exhibition _____ the new trends in lighting was held in Bangalore in July 1996.
(A) On (B) Of
(C) Into (D) For

16. Viswanathan had incurred such heavy debts that nothing short of a _____ could save him from bankruptcy.
(A) Miracle (B) Windfall
(C) Loan (D) Lottery

17. The tyrant _____ everyone whom he regarded as a rival.
(A) Killed (B) Exterminated
(C) Massacred (D) Slaughtered

18. The accused protested that his hands were _____ but the judge ruled that they were bloody.
(A) Filthy (B) Washed
(C) Injured (D) Clean

19. The expenditure _____ milk has gone up during the last one month.
(A) On (B) At
(C) To (D) By

20. Yesterday Rajni _____ school early to receive her parents at the railway station.
(A) Went (B) Departed
(C) Left (D) Absented

21. In our zeal for progress we should not _____ the executive with more powers.
(A) Avoid (B) Give
(C) Arm (D) Enhance

22. In his address to the teachers, the Vice-Chancellor _____ certain measures being taken for improving the quality of college education.
(A) Directed (B) Advised
(C) Demanded (D) Highlighted

23. The CRPF men swung into action and cordoned _____ the area.
(A) Out (B) Over
(C) Of (D) Off

24. It was a bumpy journey _____ we all slept soundly.
(A) Yet (B) Hence
(C) Because (D) Since

25. Many areas of the city were _____ into darkness for several hours.
(A) Spread (B) Plunged
(C) Merged (D) Deep

26. The eminent lawyer _____ his success to his father's guidance.
(A) Contributes (B) Accounts
(C) Attributes (D) Counts on

27. Tomorrow's managers will face extremely _____ situations in which they will need to make speedy decisions.
(A) Hard (B) Complex
(C) Unlikely (D) Uneconomic

28. No one can stop a man from doing a thing if he is really willing to keep _____ it.
(A) In (B) On
(C) For (D) At

29. The controversy is likely to _____ bad blood between the two communities.
(A) Create (B) Infuse
(C) Improve (D) Involve

30. The criminal, who escaped from the prison yesterday, had a _____ scar on his forehead.
(A) Notable (B) Curable
(C) Noticeable (D) Obscure

31. No doubt he has achieved much, but I cannot give him credit for all that he boasts _____
(A) Of (B) For
(C) To (D) With

32. Engineers have been able to successfully _____ the turbulent waters of this great river for generation of electricity.
(A) Control (B) Help
(C) Provide (D) Harness

33. The Indian economy badly needs to _____ an export oriented economic structure.
(A) Prepare (B) Develop
(C) Achieve (D) Attain

34. This violence has succeeded in _____ our attention to the demands of employees.
(A) Taking (B) Inviting
(C) Dividing (D) Drawing

35. Gautam did not want to join Preet and Ashok because he knew that sometimes when two is a company, three can be a _____.
(A) Crowd (B) Nuisance
(C) Hell (D) Bore

ANSWERS

1. (C) Biography	2. (B) Added
3. (D) Stubborn	4. (A) Leapt
5. (C) Interrogation	6. (A) Excommunicated
7. (B) Sensitive	8. (C) Bridge
9. (B) Exactly	10. (A) Face
11. (B) By	12. (B) Against
13. (C) Paid	14. (B) Into
15. (A) On	16. (A) Miracle
17. (B) Exterminated	18. (D) Clean
19. (A) On	20. (C) Left
21. (C) Arm	22. (D) Highlighted
23. (D) Off	24. (A) Yet
25. (B) Plunged	26. (C) Attributes
27. (B) Complex	28. (D) At
29. (A) Create	30. (C) Noticeable
31. (A) Of	32. (D) Harness
33. (B) Develop	34. (D) Drawing
35. (A) Crowd	

competition success review

presents

CSR-INTERCARD SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Ms. Super Brain Of India
Wins
Return Air Ticket
To London



Mr. Super Brain Of India
Wins
Return Air Ticket
To London

12

Ms. Intellectual Of The Month

Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

12

Mr. Intellectual Of The Month

Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Prizes And Surprises For Others

For the first time in India and probably in the world, the Super Brains Contest has been launched by *Competition Success Review*. This mega event has been initiated to find the best young brains of India. As is widely accepted, some of the best brains in the world are from India.

Competition Success Review is proud to announce this search for our best brains, the persons who are going to lead in various areas in future. The ability to think and write concisely, logically and effectively, general awareness, personality and intelligence will be recognised in this contest.

This contest is open to all Indians in the age group of 21-35. It consists of two stages. The first stage comprises an All India Essay Contest for a period of 12 months whereby 12 women and 12 men will receive the title of Ms. and Mr. Intellectuals Of The Month. All the 24 winners will be sent a general knowledge paper and on the basis of this 6 women and 6 men will be selected for the second stage. As part of stage II of the contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to Delhi for the Gala Final. The following four events will be held: a Short Essay Writing Contest, Personality Assessment, General Knowledge Round and Extempore Speech. The last two events would take place in front of a large audience comprising the distinguished panel of judges and invited guests.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TODAY
G.K.

World Press—Important Topics

NRI Investment in India

Srichand Hinduja is a rabid optimist who looks forward to an India that will outlive years of stagnation if the NRIs find common cause to help their mother country. The Chairman of $6-billion conglomerate Hinduja Group, Srichand has organised IndusInd, an international organisation providing the capital and expertise of overseas Indians to their homeland. His horizons are limitless when he says that the entire economic map of the world is likely to change if India and China forge stronger economic links. An interview with tycoon Hinduja appears in the August 23, 1996 issue of **ASIAWEEK**, published from Hong Kong:

...India and China can use their collective economic strength to be competitive, producing world quality products and offering them to third countries, including those on the Indian Ocean Rim. We may hold a conference of overseas Chinese and overseas Indians in China in November.... This will be a new concept, where there will be interested investors for specific projects. China has expertise in building highways, bridges and fly-overs. On the other hand, India can offer projects in media and communications. I have also suggested agriculture. India has bumper crops, but the rats are eating the food. China has the warehousing capacity. Between them, India and China have more than 30% of the world's population. If they come to an understanding, the poverty of the last 50 years could be alleviated....



...IndusInd is the first institution belonging to Indians overseas, a common entity that all Indians residing abroad can use to invest in India. It is the first to be established all over southeast Asia. It aims to discover business opportunities and work for better understanding between southeast Asia and South Asia. We are established in Jakarta, Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong, and soon China. The purpose is not only to boost the collective strength of Indians but also that of Southeast Asians, who are focusing only on the Pacific region and China. They should start looking at South Asia and the Indian Ocean Rim, because these areas have a potential 40% share of the world market....

Cosmetic Facelift : Beauty Parlours

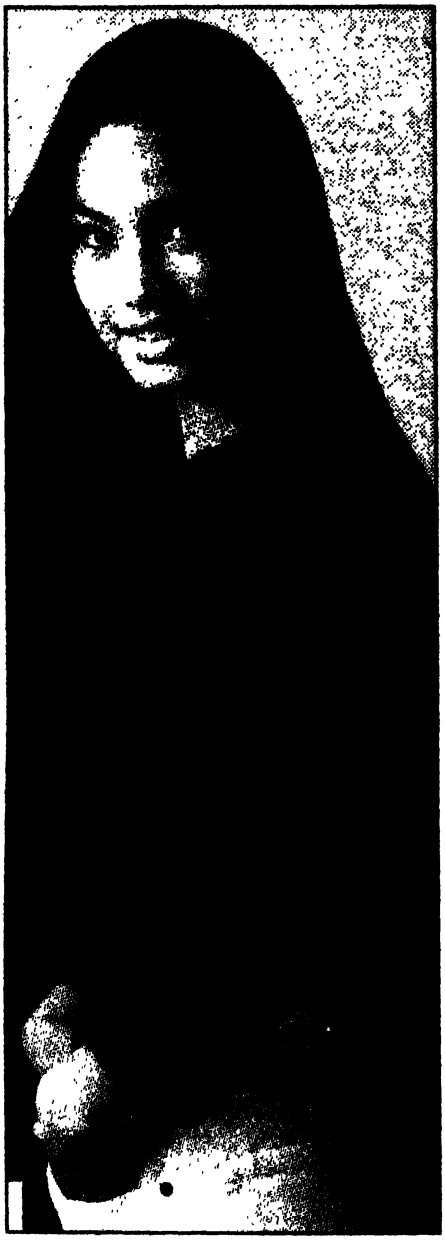
The pursuit of beauty in many of the Asian countries does not stop with either the scalpel or suture, but people—both women and men—go in large numbers for tonics and potions to make themselves more presentable not only to save marriages but for tough openings in the rat race. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever and a natural beauty like the Thai model Yui goes global with modeling even as **ASIAWEEK** (August 2, 1996) unfolds the story of how plastic surgery brings sparring partners in marriage together :

Call it a story of how beauty conquers all. A wealthy Filipino in his 60s took his mistress to a plastic surgeon. He said he wanted her to look like another woman—namely his wife. And, specifically, his wife when they got married. "Men tend to go for one type of beauty," explains Dr. Cora Jose, president of the Society for Cosmetic Surgery of the Philippines.

As fate would have it, the man's wife ran into the mistress at the same clinic. Because she had long known about the "other woman," the wife figured out what she was up to. She decided to fight for her husband—not in the courtroom, but in the operating room.

She underwent a total "renovation" job, meaning a complete facelift. At the end of her month-long recuperation, she had re-blossomed as the great beauty she had been before age and a philandering partner had taken their toll. "The husband fell for her again," says Dr. Jose. "He left his mistress and went back home."

But problems arose when the husband, initially buoyed by his wife's physical rebirth, began to feel insecure about his own aging looks. The solution ? He, too, went under the knife for blepharoplasty, or eye-bag removal, a cosmetic operation second only in popularity in the Philippines to rhinoplasty—known to the world as a nose job.



It sounds more like an urban myth than a true-life tale, but Dr. Jose swears that is what happened. She was the doctor who operated on the wife. "I've saved many marriages," she says matter-of-factly "And sometimes all it takes is a minifacelift." So maybe this is more a story of how plastic surgery conquers all But, whatever it is, the message remains the same in Asia, beauty mesmerizes....

You are Not Alone

Both the scientists and the laymen have always wondered as to whether there could be life in other planets. H. G. Wells stretched his imagination to such an extent that he visualised a war between the Martians and

the earthlings in his classic, *The War of the Worlds*, subsequently made into a film. For long the idea of our neighbour Red Planet was confined to what we could gather from what we saw through the telescopes and from what the fiction-writers could weave a magic out of their fertile mind. Then began the space race and probes by USA and the erstwhile USSR through spaceships *Mars, Mariner, Viking* and *Phobos*, none of which could give a convincing clue about life on Mars. All of a sudden, a meteorite from Antartica has almost come like a scientific bombshell indicating that primitive life might have existed on the planet billions of years ago. **THE ECONOMIST** (August 10, 1996), published from London, examines the implications of the discovery in its leader:

...You are not alone—maybe. The search for extra-terrestrial life is the most compelling of all scientific quests. If life were found elsewhere, it would change humanity's view of itself forever. No longer the lone, brave experiment on a little planet, but a cosmic commonplace—and the ultimate knockdown. Copernicus told people they were not at the centre of the universe. Darwin



told them they were not a divine creation. Now the risen apes are hearing that the same evolutionary process that created them may have gone on elsewhere. Analysis of a meteorite from the Allan Hills of Antarctica suggests that it may have happened on Mars.

The evidence is not water-tight. But it is the best that could be hoped for from such a source. The rock in question was blasted from Mars's surface by an asteroid impact, wandered in the vacuum of space for 15m years, where it would have been bombarded by powerful radiation, and then came screaming through the earth's atmosphere at breakneck speed, banging into Antarctica, where it sat through 13,000 consecutive winters. Rough handling of this sort is not conducive to the preservation of delicate biological features.

Yet such features still seem, according to the scientists, to be there. They have found what they believe is evidence that the rock in question was once inhabited by Martians. Not, to be sure, the malign, tentacled geniuses invented by H. G. Wells, but things a bit closer to terrestrial bacteria. But even bacteria would qualify as a scientific bombshell....

Neither Earth Nor Mars will be the Same Again

The imagination of the space scientists at NASA is running riot after the study of the meteorite in the icy wasteland of the Allan Hills in the Antartica. How can we say that life began first on Earth ? Is it not possible it could have begun elsewhere, and then come to this planet, just because we are part of the Cosmos? The frontiers of the fathomless knowledge on the universe are just beginning to open. It is worth joining the flight of fancy and fantasy with the columnist of **NEWSWEEK** (August 19, 1996), published from New York :

...The Earth is an island—but if the galaxy is rich in life then we who live on it are, in John Donne's words, part of the main. The atoms of our bodies were forged in distant suns. It is even possible that Earth's life itself began elsewhere. Meteorites provide a slow, infrequent transit system between planets, as this week's find makes clear. If life began on Earth, it might have been splashed onto the face of Mars, and the fossils may be homecomers. At the same time, there is no reason why it should not have been on Mars, or even some other place, that the life we know first began. It may be some time before we know whether we have found in the fossils long-lost relatives or close neighbors. But whichever turns out to be the case, our living environment now reaches beyond the sky. To know that there is life elsewhere is to feel a new, liberating, limitlessness.



A view of Mars from Viking 1

And there is only one way to know for sure. That is to go there. Not because humans would be much better at spotting and analyzing Martian fossils than machines (though they would be). But because awe-inspiring though the image of Earth alone in space may be, it has always been tinged with a sense of loneliness.

Every three years enthusiasts gather in Boulder, Colorado, to discuss the exploration and colonization of Mars, and to wonder how to convince the world it would be worthwhile. After this year's Case for Mars conference finished a few weeks ago, I climbed up into the hills, away from photographs of airless desert and into a world of woods and streams and drag-onflies. I walked over rocks that had once been sea floors, breathing air that was breathed by dinosaurs, in light that takes a million years to bubble up from the core of the sun. I sat in a cooling breeze and wondered: does it really matter ? Would this twilight meadow really feel different, better, for the simple knowledge of life beyond this wonderful world, life tied to us by common descent or common feeling or common destiny ?...

Malaysia's Multimedia Super Corridor

If there is a will, there is a way could be a cliche; but that is which that draws the line between the achiever and the vacillator. Unlike India, caught in one scam after another, many of the Asian countries have taken rapid strides in their economy as well as in the advancement of their technology just because of their political will. How Mahathir Mohamad's political will is making Malaysia the hub of information technology is portrayed in **ASIAWEEK** (August 16, 1996), published from Hong Kong :

It is "a world first," says Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad. "No other country is even



considering anything similar." He was referring to the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC), a plan to make Malaysia a hub for information technology—everything from software engineering to telemedicine to internet providers and electronic publishing. Says Japan's Kenichi Ohmae, global cyber-guru and the project's consultant: "Using this information linkage, two billion people—40% of the world's population—can be addressed from one location. Malaysia could well become a global focal point."

The 15 km-wide strip will run 55 km from the Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur to the new international airport at Sepang near the Negri Sembilan state border. It will take in two other mega-projects : the planned administrative center of Putrajaya and a separate "intelligent city" nearby that will provide commercial and residential facilities for the MSC's high-tech work force. Served by a fully digital 2.5 gigabyte fiber-optic network, the corridor's own telectronics are estimated to cost about $2 billion.

To lure high-tech companies to the corridor, the government is offering incentives that include full foreign ownership rights, free flow of personnel, tax exemptions, and a guarantee of no interference. Attracting high-end, capital-intensive industries that require fewer but more qualified employees is essential, say the MSC's backers, given Malaysia's already tight labor market.... ❑

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Outlawing Landmines

Landmines are indiscriminate killers, killing soldiers and blowing up vehicles not only during conflicts, but decades after the last shot is fired. Over the years, the level of sophistication in the technology of mines has improved; a modern mine can be programmed to blow itself up after a few weeks or months, reducing the post-war threat to civilians. But not all the mines are so sophisticated, especially the anti-personnel mines, that can't tell a good guy from a bad guy, a soldier from a civilian, and an adult from a child.

Anti-personnel mines kill or maim 2,000 people a month, including many children. There are some 110 million mines strewn across 64 countries. Seven million mines are laid in Eastern and Central Europe alone, including about three million in Bosnia. Twenty years of war have left about 15 million mines in Angola—at least one for every man, woman and child. More than half of the world's mines are in the Middle-East, North Africa and Central Asia.



(Photo : Newsweek)

A civilian victim of landmine in a wheelchair

Over the years, there has been a persistent campaign worldwide for banning landmines which trigger off death or lifelong disability to innocent civilians long after a war is won or lost. A UN Review Conference on Conventional Weapons (1980) on landmines was held in Geneva in May 1996. Nearly 350 NGOs from 40 countries have demanded a ban on production, stockpiling, sale, transfer and use of Anti-Personnel Mines (APM) and compensation for mine victims from producing countries. A large number of countries like the USA (the largest producer and exporter of APM), Canada, Germany, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Poland, Israel, Spain and Sweden have placed a moratorium on the export of A[illegible].

With funds from both developed and developing countries, the UN set up the UN Demining Fund in 1992. Indian sappers have contributed to the demining operations under the UN aegis in the Congo in the early 60's. Since then, Indian peacekeepers have played a key role in demining work in Kampuchea, Mozambique, Somalia and Angola.

Despite treaties and agreements, the world is not safe against the hidden hazards of mines so long as terrorism thrives in different parts of the world. This is not all. There is no mechanism in the protocols that have already been signed against verification, compliance and contraband in landmines.

Public Distribution System

India has the largest network of Public Distribution System (PDS) that has been of immense benefit to bulk of the poor. The PDS supplies essential commodities that reach even the remotest corners of the country. It is operated through the Food Corporation of India (FCI), which supplies the essential commodities to the State Governments which distribute them through a large network of fair price shops. These shops help the poor buy things at reasonable prices.

The major items that the PDS supplies are wheat, flour, rice, sugar, edible oil, salt and several other consumer items. The FCI purchases foodgrains for the Central Pool at procurement prices fixed by the Government, and the difference between the cost and the issue price is reimbursed to the FCI as consumer subsidy. In fact, the system is designed to help both the producers and the consumers as procurement is linked to purchase and support prices and distribution is made at a more or less uniform price throughout the country.

The PDS is part of the strategy to achieve growth with social justice. Since subsidised foodgrains are provided to all sections of the people, be they rich or poor, there has been a persistent demand over the years from such organisations as the Planning Commission, the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and political leaders that the benefits of PDS should be confined to the poor only. A few years ago, the Planning Commission suggested that, as a beginning, the Government should exclude all professionals, traders and businessmen and those owning land above a certain specified limit from the scope of the PDS. In order to reduce the steady growth in budget subsidies, the NCAER pleaded for the elimination of the upper strata of urban households from the purview of PDS which could reduce the PDS supplies by four million tonnes.

In order to tackle malpractices and corruption in the PDS, the Government have set up vigilance committees to ensure that there is fair distribution of essential commodities to the ration-card holders.

Telemedicine

Telemedicine pertains to a new technology, which enables an expert physician to examine a patient who might be at a very far-off place where one cannot reach, given the seriousness of the problem and the distance involved.

Modern communications and imaging techniques have made diagnosis via satellite a potentially powerful tool for coming to grips with all types of medical emergencies.

Telemedicine made its humble beginning in India this year when two leading medical institutions in Madras and Delhi launched the scheme in March and July respectively. No longer do patients from India need fly to the USA or elsewhere overseas to get the best medical attention—it will be available right here in their own country, thanks to the technique of telemedicine. Telemedicine, also known as 'telemedical consultation *via* satellite', has been made available to a high-tech hospital in Delhi by the New York-based International Network of Medical Communications (INMC).

Under telemedicine the services provided include primary specialist diagnosis, second opinion, recommended treatment and post-treatment advice. The test results such as CAT scan, angiography, ultrasound examinations, slides, X-rays, blood or urine test data could be transmitted to any of about 400 specialists based in hospitals in New York and Washington. A second opinion can also be had on cancer therapy, coronary bypass, surgery, organ transplant, cardiac valve procedures and neurosurgery. The diagnosis or reply from a specialist may be had over a computer or fax within six hours for normal cases and two-to-three hours for emergency cases. The cost of each consultancy could be anything between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000, but in most cases it would be around Rs. 5,000—far cheaper than what a trip to USA would cost.

Yet another technology, known as MEDLARS (the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval Systems), brain child of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) of the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, USA, launched in 1966, seeks to gather, classify and accumulate the latest information in research and development in the fields of medicine and health. It provides such information by means of a satellite network to those in need within minutes anywhere in the world. By virtue of its significant contribution towards correct diagnosis of diseases, prevention and curative measures, MEDLARS has come as a godsend to the medical profession. One of the most important databases of MEDLARS is MEDLINE, which enables clients, with computer terminals, to query NLM's computer storehouse of medical knowledge.

Rainfed Agriculture

Rainfed areas consist of 70 per cent of the cultivated land in India, and around 84 per cent of the cultivated area in the world. Such areas have been known for their low productivity, but things are looking up with the introduction of improved technology. It is now possible to double farm production in the rainfed areas if adequate care is bestowed on soil and water conservation, water harvesting, adoption of appropriate cropping sequences and practices and training of extension workers and farmers, giving them all institutional support such as inputs, loans and marketing facilities.

Rainfed areas, where farming is undertaken, include arid and semi-arid lands and wet lands. Areas with rainfall up to 500 mm, where livestock can be raised, grasses and fodder trees can be grown and dry land horticulture can be practised are also called rainfed areas. Most of the rainfed areas are inhabited by very poor farmers and marginal labourers, who need training in soil and water conservation, harvesting of the run-off water, etc.

To make farming remunerative and commercially viable for them, diversification in farming has to be promoted. Farmers need support from the Government in the initial stages with, say a loan, on a long-term basis, to create or develop assets. Cooperative societies must be promoted and strengthened for giving the farmers inputs and helping them market their produce. Rural agro-based industries can also provide a lot of job opportunities and value-added products for bettering the lot of the farmers.

During the Seventh Plan, the Government launched what came to be known as the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA). Introduced in 1990-91 in twenty-five States and three Union Territories, this Centrally-sponsored scheme seeks to restore the ecological balance in the vast rainfed areas. The scheme also focuses on (1) conservation, upgradation and utilisation of land, water, plant, animal and human resources in an integrated manner with low-cost, effective and replicable technology; (2) generation of massive employment, and (3) reduction of inequalities between irrigated and rainfed areas.

A full-fledged division of rainfed farming system has been created in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

North-Eastern Council

The North-Eastern Council (NEC), constituted under the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971, seeks to promote the expeditious and balanced socio-economic development of the North-Eastern region comprising the seven States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The region accounts for 7.7 per cent of the country's total land area and has a population of 31,547,314 according to 1991 Census. This landlocked region—linked with the rest of the country through a corridor in North Bengal—is predominantly a tribal area and is economically more backward than other regions in terms of key development indicators.

Though NEC was formed as an advisory body, it is now a planning, funding and developmental body for the entire North-Eastern region. The Council focusses on matters of common interest to critical areas of planning like power generation, flood control, inter-State transport and communications. The NEC has been formulating plans in addition to the States' Plans in regard to matters of common interest. NEC Plan has two components : one implemented by the constituent units directly and the other by the Central agencies and regional corporations sponsored by the NEC.

NEC addressed itself to the entire spectrum of development in the North-East like road development, construction of bridges, expansion of railways and development of inland water transport. Completion of the second bridge over the river Brahmaputra is a landmark in the development of transport and communications in the North-Eastern region.

The NEC has also been promoting the integrated development of power to meet the needs of the North-Eastern region. Though the region is estimated to have a vast potential of about 12,000 MW of hydel power, only a small percentage of this potential has been tapped so far. Agriculture in the region has been complicated by the practice of shifting cultivation and NEC has accordingly laid emphasis on the development of agriculture and allied sectors together with irrigation, flood control as well as soil and water management programme in an integrated manner. The development of inland fisheries, sericulture and tissue culture in respect of forest species has been given due emphasis.

Since parts of the North-East, especially Assam, are prone to earthquakes, seismological studies have also been undertaken. NEC is also keen to build up trained personnel in the region, for which a Directorate of Manpower has been set up in the Council's Secretariat. The Council has also extended financial support to a number of North-Eastern States for the preservation and documentation of their traditional arts, culture and crafts. ❑

Navin Mittal (3rd Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

Aim Ambitiously, Plan Meticulously And Work Diligently

Navin Mittal (22) has achieved the 3rd rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1995-96.

B. Tech in Computer Science and Engineering, Navin Mittal has got first merit prize in five semesters in I.I.T., Delhi.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to **Competition Success Review.**



CSR: **What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?**

Navin Mittal: Hard work on my part, divine grace of Sri Krishna and Devi Mata, blessings of my parents and benign wishes of my friends and dear ones.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination?

A. One month for the Prelims and about four months for the Mains.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Times of India* and *Frontline.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. Very cordial and astute persons, who relegate their personal biases and airs, and make the interview session like an extended conversation.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Aim ambitiously, plan meticulously and work diligently. Have confidence in yourself. Have faith in God. You'll definitely succeed.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. It provides not only unparalleled opportunity but also capability to ameliorate the conditions of poor, who can't afford two square meals for their children who have to grow up in ignorance and darkness, and whose women folk are treated as second-rate citizens.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. Attempting to quantify in words would be to belittle the contribution of my father whose guiding hand was always there, and of my mother who taught me the basic alphabets.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. Initially dejection, then introspection and reconciliation for a second attempt, failing which I would have moved into entrepreneurship after an M.S. from the United States in computer networks.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. It is the fructification of my hard work and vindication of my faith in God.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination?

A. Physics—Prelims; Physics and Mathematics—Mains.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Genuine interest and aptitude.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. For essay, I worked on both—matter and style—by reading extensively and practising writing. For General Studies, I read newspapers and magazines. For Hindi, I referred to a high-school grammar book.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read monthly in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth?

A. *Competition Success Review* provides not only information but also inspiration to the youth to strive for their very best.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. The model interviews and personality tests of successful candidates were very helpful.

"Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?
A. Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, CSR Year Book, The Times of India and Frontline."

I Fared Badly in General Studies

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination — in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over-emphasis or under-emphasis on some subject, etc. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in Civil Services Examination.

—Editor

My Biggest Mistake



NAVIN MITTAL, IAS

Every aspirant should bear in mind that he cannot take chances with any of the papers in the Civil Services Examination. As far as possible, one should do justice to every paper in both Preliminary and Mains Examinations. That is the only way one could do justice to oneself, the examination in general and climb to the top. So never indulge in the luxury of treating any paper in a light-hearted manner. Success can be achieved through ingenious planning in advance, allocating adequate time for the preparation of every paper. Those who plan well need not rue their irreversible follies.

—Editor *CSR*

My biggest mistake was to get miserable marks in General Studies Paper II (115 out of 300). Though the paper was extremely easy and I attempted all the questions to my great satisfaction, my style of attempting the same must have been an anathema to the examiner that he gave me such poor marks.

The lesson that I have drawn and which I would like the IAS aspirants to share is that you should do your very best in each of your papers as you never know which papers you will have to bank upon for your placement in the final merit list, considering that this examination is an examination of glorious uncertainties like the game of cricket.

BIO DATA

- **Name:** Navin Mittal
- **Educational Qualifications:** B. Tech (Computer Science & Engg.)
- **School:** Our Lady of Fatima Convent School, Patiala.
- **College:** D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.
- **University :** I.I.T, Delhi.
- **Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won:** First Merit Prize in 5 Semesters in IIT, Delhi. National Talent Search Scholarship. Member of Mensa International with an IQ of 172 on standard scale.
- **Earlier Selections:** Admitted to various IIMs.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. It is very useful with its extensive coverage of current affairs and relevant information for various competitive exams.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. Neither. I believe in wide intensive study and covering everything exhaustively to minimise the role of luck.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any improvement?

A. The time period for the process of examination should be reduced and the result should come well before the next year's exam. Also the Prelims and the Mains could be bunched together by making objective-type exams qualifying criteria like the languages.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No.

"Competition Success Review is a very useful magazine with its extensive coverage of current affairs and relevant information for various competitive examinations. The model interviews and personality tests of successful candidates published by CSR are very useful."

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. Yes, definitely as the essays are of very good standard. The essays help familiarise the readers with the burning issues of the day and help them in the style of presentation. These essays are useful to not only the aspirants for Civil Services but the vast number of those who appear for different examinations.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. Provide a focussed approach on some aspect of science and technology in every issue and include more editorials. ❑

Stay Composed During Interview

My Personality Test



R. RANJIT, IAS

I felt happy when I was called for interview, even though I was expecting it. I started preparing seriously for the occasion. My parents and two sisters conducted mock interview sessions almost every day. My preparation consisted of framing answers for likely questions on my home State, institutions of study, hobbies (painting and quizzing), current events, optionals (Physics and Maths) and subject of graduation (Electronics and Communication). I attended a private coaching institute for classroom coaching, which was very useful.

My interview was scheduled for 1.30 p.m. on April 30, 1996. I wore a light blue shirt, with a matching tie and dark blue trousers. I reached the UPSC building at 1.00 p.m. I completed the formalities of filling some forms in about 10 minutes. I was the third candidate to be interviewed in the afternoon session. I was to be interviewed by Mr Qureshi's Board. I was called in at about 3.40 p.m. I was tense as I entered the room. After entering the room, I wished the Chairman and members of the Board. The Chairman's first statement was : "You have always been successful." After some enquiries, he asked me to name some recent scams and scandals. Then he asked, "Given these scandals, why do you want to join IAS ?" I felt the Board was not satisfied with my reply. The next question was : "What are the safeguards provided to civil servants ?"

The first member, Mr. Bhaskar Ghose, wished to know why I preferred Civil Services as a career to Electronics Engineering. His other questions were on quizzing (my hobby) and the anti-Hindi feelings in the South. The second member, Mr. C.F. Manners, asked me several questions on painting, which is my second hobby. He queried about my favourite topic for painting, my favourite mediums and colour, and the famous statesman whose hobby was painting. His last question was : "Who is a Sunday painter?" The third member appeared to have a Public Administration background. His first question was : "What is the role of specialised education in administration ?" I could not answer this satisfactorily. Then he switched to other topics like humanities and technology, and science and morals. These were more to my liking. The other questions he asked were about famous movements in painting, works of Mr. Stephen Hawking and money spent on B. Tech by various IITS.

The fourth member, who appeared to have a background in technology, started with the question, "Have your teachers at IIT failed in your case ?" I found this question the most ticklish. Then he asked me if I could become a top Electronics Engineer. My non-committal reply was not to his satisfaction. He finished with questions on VAX, Pentium and IBM.

The Chairman then took over and asked some questions on volleyball. He also asked about pollution due to electronic gadgets. I expressed what I knew about electromagnetic interference and suggested some solutions. He then called off the interview and thanked me.

I was not satisfied with my performance and wished I were more composed during the interview. ❑

Have A Positive Attitude

My Personality Test



NAVIN MITTAL, IAS

I was expecting the interview call after the result of the Mains was declared. My preparation comprised going through the newspapers, magazines and watching TV. I spent five days brushing up each of the portions of General Studies and a day each on my home State (Punjab), optionals (Physics and Maths), vocation (computers), my hobbies and sports.

I dressed myself in a pair of navy blue trousers, sky blue striped shirt with a tie. I was fourth to be interviewed in the afternoon session, but as two friends of mine were there in the same session we had a good time. We specially made it a point not to discuss academics.

I was interviewed by Mrs. Otima Bordia's Board. I entered the room confidently, wished the members and took the seat on being asked to do so.

The Chairperson began by asking me why I was not appearing for any other competitive exam like Engineering Services, Management, etc. She then asked what could be done to improve the image of civil servants, the Official Secrecy Act and the right to information ? This I could answer to her satisfaction, and she appreciated my answers.

The first member asked about three biggest problems of India and then we discussed the steps to improve the status of women and how foreign investment could help in removing poverty.

The second member dealt with the Kashmir issue, the Amnesty International and the National Human Rights Commission. He then said that, though Chemistry is not my subject, he would ask questions on that and on my agreeing to answer, he asked how rayon was prepared. I politely told him that I didn't know.

The third member asked about 10-12 rapid fire questions on Nuclear Physics—all of which I answered correctly.

The last question was : "What would a man do when everything is computerised and mechanised ?" The members had a good laugh when I replied, "He would find time for spiritualism."

I came out extremely satisfied with my performance.

I feel the key to success in interview is to be confident and have a positive attitude. ❑

क्या देखें कब किस चैनल पर...



यह सब जानिए

युगश्री

यानी टीवी जगत की
राष्ट्रीय पत्रिका में

पढ़िए
घरौंदा देखे नगर-नगर
भाग्यश्री करती अगर-मगर
आजकल की सुनो घटर-पटर
काला पन्ना की खुसर-फुसर
और झांकिए
छोटे परदे के देशी विदेशी
विवरणों सहित
सभी प्रमुख चैनलों की
हर गहमागहमी में
अब नये अनोखे रूप में

आज ही लाइए
पढ़िए और पढ़ाइए

साथ में — एक पूर्ण विस्तृत युगश्री चैनल गाइड, मुफ्त !

विशेष छूट पत्र

जी हां, मुझे 12 महीने के लिए 'युगश्री' का सदस्य बनाया जाए और 'रांची प्रकाशन प्रा. लि.' के नाम पर भेजे जा रहे 96 रुपए (डाक खर्च सहित) का मनीआर्डर/ड्राफ्ट नंबर .....प्राप्त होते ही मेरी सदस्यता का क्रम शुरू कर दीजिए.

_____ हस्ताक्षर

इस कूपन को काट कर निम्न पते पर भेजें :
'युगश्री', 5/14 आई.एन.एस.बिल्डिंग, रफी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110001.

नाम :_____

पता :_____

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_____पिन_____

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

ATM : Automated Teller Machine

The ATMs are dispensing a lot more than cash these days. More and more banks are using them to sell postage stamps and pre-paid phone cards as well as give out coupons for discounts at restaurants and amusement parks. Some US banks are also selling advertising space on their ATM screens.

FIPB : Foreign Investment Promotion Board

The restructured FIPB has cleared proposals for projects valued at Rs. 9,000 crore since it was set up in July 1996.

FIPC : Foreign Investment Promotion Council

It is a newly-constituted organisation and the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows are expected to accelerate through its efforts. The Council will aim at identifying specific sectors where such FDI flows can be enhanced instead of taking a broad approach to investment promotion schemes.

IRA : Insurance Regulatory Authority

As on date, the IRA has no statutory status. In his Budget speech, the Union Minister for Finance, Mr. P. Chidambaram, said that the authority would be made a statutory body and empowered suitably. Mr. N. R. Rangachary has been appointed its Chairman.

MBFC : Mutual Benefit Financial Company

Better known as *Nidhis*, the MBFCs were granted freedom by the Reserve Bank of India on August 24, 1996 to fix their own rate of interest on deposits. On July 6, the apex bank had imposed several restrictions on the MBFCs as they were offering very high rates of interest to their depositors and issuing extensive advertisements for raising deposits.

NSC : National Security Council

The NSC is set to be revived after a lapse of six years. It was conceived by Mr. V. P. Singh, when he was the Prime Minister, as a body to take "a holistic view of national security issues in the light of the external, economic, political and military situation and their linkages with our domestic concerns and objectives". He established it on August 24, 1990 but could convene only one meeting on October 4 and 5 the same year as his Government fell soon after in the wake of the bitter controversy over the implementation of Mandal Commission's recommendations.

OIC : Organisation of Islamic Conference

In Islamabad, the ministerial meeting of the Contact Group on Kashmir of the 52-nation OIC on August 14, 1996 rejected India's efforts to maintain its "illegal occupation of Kashmir" through holding sham elections. Registering its profound concern over developments in India-administered Kashmir, the meeting observed that any political process under "foreign occupation" could not be a substitute for the exercise of the right to self-determination of Kashmiris, as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions.

PBS : Public Broadcasting Service

Over 70 young film makers, with a vision of a broadcasting system that goes beyond the diktats of a commercially-driven network or one determined by State and political needs, have proposed a Public Broadcasting Service that would be autonomous, accessible and representing the plurality of India.

At a presentation of their model for a healthy PBS in New Delhi, it was made clear that PBS would not reduce broadcasting to an elegant side show, defining and promoting itself not for everyone and, therefore, doomed to being an elitist ghetto of the airwaves. Broadcasting should have the widest cultural choice, should address itself to the broadcast spectrum of the audience and not be narrowed down by education and class.

UAV : Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

Twenty years after the Defence Research and Development Organisation started working on the unmanned aerial vehicle, it finally tested the system successfully on August 20-21, 1996. The UAV is called *Nishant*.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Teachers' Day : Teachers' Day was observed on September 5, 1996. The day marked the 108th birth anniversary of India's great educationist and former President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

National Sports Day : The 91st birth anniversary of the hockey wizard, Major Dhyan Chand, was observed as National Sports Day on August 29, 1996.

Calcutta Celebrates 306th Birthday : Calcutta, the City of Joy, celebrated its 306th birthday with usual fanfare on August 24, 1996.

***Apsara* turns 40** : Asia's first and completely indigenous nuclear reactor *Apsara* turned 40 on August 22, 1996.

Apsara, the only swimming pool-type nuclear reactor in the country, is very much functional and has been steadily operating at 500 KW even now. It is the first reactor not only in India but the non-Soviet Asia, designed and built by Indian scientists and engineers in a record time.

Parsi New Year : The Parsi New Year, Navroz, was celebrated by the community throughout the country on August 22, 1996.

Rajiv Gandhi's Birth Anniversary : The nation paid homage to the former Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on his 52nd birth anniversary on August 20, 1996. The day was observed as **Sadbhavana Divas.**

Indonesia's Independence Day : Indonesia celebrated its 51st year of independence on August 17, 1996. The world's fourth most populous country, Indonesia is the first former colony to declare its independence in the immediate wake of Japanese surrender on August 15, 1945. In that sense, Indonesia set the example for decolonisation through armed resistance, though it took four years of war before the Dutch agreed to depart.

Independence Day : India's 50th Independence Day was celebrated on August 15, 1996.

Pakistan's Independence Day : Pakistan celebrated its Independence Day on August 14, 1996.

Quit India Movement Anniversary : Homage was paid to the martyrs of the freedom struggle on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Quit India Movement on August 9, 1996. On this day 54 years ago, the Father of Nation launched the Quit India Movement.

Hiroshima Day : Hiroshima in Japan was remembered on August 6, 1996. It was on this day 51 years ago that Hiroshima became the first city ever to suffer an atomic bombing, and it ushered in the age of nuclear weapons. The four-tonne bomb that exploded over Hiroshima with the power of about 13 kilotons of TNT was the first atomic weapon ever used in a war. About 140,000 people were killed in the blast, the firestorm or radiation. The second bomb was dropped at Nagasaki, also in Japan, on August 9, 1946.

Appointments

New Naval Chief : Vice-Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat, Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief (FOC-in-C), Western Command, was on September 2, 1996 appointed the next Chief of the Indian Navy. He will succeed Admiral V. S. Shekhawat, who retires on September 30, 1996.

New Law Secretary : Dr. V. K. Agarwal, Additional Secretary in the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, assumed charge as the new Law Secretary on September 2, 1996.

LIC Managing Director : Mr. G. Krishnamurthy took over as the new Managing Director of Life Insurance Corporation of India on August 24, 1996.

UPSC Chief : Mr. S. J. S. Chhatwal, Member, Union Public Service Commission, has been appointed Chairman of the Commission in place of Mrs. Rose Millian Bathew (Kharbuli), who demitted office on August 23, 1996 on expiry of her term.

CPI General Secretary : Mr. A. B. Bardhan was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party of India on August 7, 1996, replacing Mr. Indrajit Gupta who has been appointed Union Home Minister in the United Front Government.

Solicitor-General : Mr. T. R. Andhyarujina was on August 6, 1996 appointed Solicitor-General of India for a term of three years.

UNITLS Judge : The Law Secretary, Dr. P. C. Rao, was elected Judge of the United Nations International Tribunal for Law of the Sea on August 4, 1996.

Envoy to China : The Government on August 4, 1996 decided to send Mr. Vijay Nambiar, India's Ambassador to Malaysia, to Beijing. Mr. Ronen Sen, Indian Ambassador to Russia, whose appointment as India's envoy to China was approved by the P. V. Narasimha Rao Government, is to remain in Russia.

Plan Panel Chief : The former Finance Minister and veteran Socialist leader, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, was on August 1, 1996 appointed Deputy Chairman of the 13-member Planning Commission, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda.

LIC Chief : Mr. N. M. Goverdhan took over as the new Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation of India on August 1, 1996.

IRA Chief : Mr. N. R. Rangachary was on August 1, 1996 appointed Chairman of Insurance Regulatory Authority.

Russian President : Mr. Boris Yeltsin was on August 9, 1996 inaugurated as Russian President for the second term.

Russian Premier : The Russian Parliament on August 11, 1996 overwhelmingly approved the reappointment of Mr. Victor Chernomyrdin as Russia's Prime Minister.

Congo Premier : Congo's President, Mr. Pascal Lissouba, on August 28, 1996, named the former Foreign Minister, Mr. Charles David Ganao, as Prime Minister to head a Government which will run the country until presidential elections next year.

PoK President : Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, a protege of the Pakistani Prime Minister, Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, was on August 25, 1996 elected "President" of "Pakistan-occupied Kashmir" (Azad Kashmir) at its headquarters in Muzaffarabad.

Books And Authors

Between Hope And History : The US President, Mr. Bill Clinton's book hit the bookstores on August 22, 1996 with its look at the themes the 42nd President will sound in his re-election campaign and use to frame the second term he hopes for.

The book does not spell out a detailed agenda for a second Clinton term. But the President uses it to reaffirm support for affirmative action, saying the policy is designed to make up for discrimination against minorities in hiring needs to be mended, not ended. Mr. Clinton repeats his previously stated message that "the era of big Government is over". But he also takes the issue with Republicans who profess that Government itself is the enemy.

A Himalayan Love Story : Namita Gokhale, who blazed a trail with her first novel, *Paro: Dreams of Passion*, has come out with a new book. Between *Paro* and *A Himalayan Love Story*, came Gokhale's *Gods, Graves and Grandmothers* (published in 1964).

Defence

UAV Test Flight Successful : India announced the successful test flight of its unmanned air vehicle (UAV) designed to perform discreet aerial reconnaissance of battlefield including target acquisition. The test flights of UAV, named *Nishant*, were conducted on August 20 and 21, 1996 at Kolar, near Bangalore.

The successful flight-testing of *Nishant* demonstrates the skills and confidence which Indian scientists and engineers have acquired in handling high technology and pressing it into the country's service. *Nishant* will perform aerial reconnaissance of the battlefield to locate targets at long distances behind enemy lines. After completion of a series of trials to enable the commencement of production, *Nishant* is expected to be inducted into the Army in 1998.

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) had previously successfully designed and developed *Lakshya*, the pilotless target aircraft (PTA) which has already gone into limited serial production. The PTA was developed by the Aeronautical Development Establishment at Bangalore. It is intended for use by all the three defence services for target tracking and for certain tactical use.

Economic Scene

Crude Oil Prices Soar to 13-Year High : Oil prices have shot to a 13-year high during the first six months of the current year, and are expected to remain high despite Iraq's imminent return to the market.

The price of the basket of seven crudes of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) surged to $ 18.85 during the period, as against $ 17.40 in the corresponding period last year. The last highest price was recorded in 1991 when the rates had risen to $ 18.25 during the Gulf War, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said in a report.

The OAPEC attributed the price rise to greater-than-expected growth demand by industrial countries, who are seeking to replenish their crude stock after large withdrawals due to an unusually long winter.

The OPEC's freezing of production quota for its members at its June 5 Vienna meeting is another reason behind the price rise. The quota of freezing was done to facilitate Iraq's return to the market after nearly six years of United Nations sanctions following its attack on neighbouring Kuwait in 1991. Iraq, in a deal agreed by the UN last year, has been allowed to sell crude oil worth $ 2 billion every six months to buy food and medicine for its sanction-hit people.

Lending Rates of RRBs Deregulated : The Reserve Bank of India has on August 24, 1996 deregulated the lending rates of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs).

The Central Bank said that to ensure the viability of RRBs and to provide them greater manoeuvrability while assuring an adequate and sustainable flow to the rural sector, "it has been decided that RRBs will be free to determine their lending rates".

In October 1994, scheduled commercial banks, including RRBs, were given the freedom to fix their lending rates for credit limits of over Rs. 2 lakh. Simultaneously the lending and deposit rates of cooperative banks were also totally deregulated and these banks were allowed to determine their deposit and lending rates, subject to the prescription of a minimum lending rate of 12 per cent per annum.

PF Collections to Boost Capital Market The Government is examining a proposal to tap the huge corpus of Provident Fund (PF) collections to buoy up the now sagging capital markets. PF collections have now swelled to an enormous Rs. 1,10,000 crore and the interest accruing from it stands at over Rs. 11,000 crore annually.

Experts in the Finance Ministry feel that if only 10 per cent of the PF corpus is channelled into the capital markets, the markets would boom as the liquidity crisis would have been tackled well. It is learnt that the Finance Ministry has asked the Labour Ministry to examine the proposal in detail and, if necessary, generate a "white paper" for discussion.

The PF Act provides for channelising the funds into Government Securities only, and there is virtually no provision to allow parking of these funds in non-Government financial instruments. Hence, if the proposal does receive sanction from all quarters, the Government would have to bring in amendments to the PF Act to make this possible.

India's Export Growth : Encouraged by the growth of 20.9 per cent during April-March 1995-96, the Ministry of Commerce has set a target of achieving an annual export growth of at least 20 per cent in dollar terms in the next five years. The annual report of the Ministry of Commerce says that the target has been set with a view to reaching the goal of $ 75 billion of exports by the year 2000.

The 20.9 per cent growth in exports achieved during April-March 1995-96 is encouraging, the report says. In absolute terms, exports are estimated at $ 31,83 million during April-March 1995-96 as against $ 26,330 million during the corresponding period last year.

Imports during April-March 1995-96 are estimated at $ 36,370 million as against $ 28,654 million during the corresponding period in 1994-95, representing a growth rate of 26.92 per cent, the annual report says.

India's Trade and GDP : The strong push to exports and the corresponding growth in imports, part of trade liberalisation, have resulted in a fairly dramatic rise in the importance of trade in India's Gross Domestic Product. The change has been most marked in the export-GDP ratio.

Exports have risen from 6.2 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 10 per cent of GDP in 1995-96. The import intensity, too, has increased. Imports were 9.4 per cent and 12 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 and 1995-96 respectively. The overall trade-GDP ratio

has, therefore, also risen in the nineties and is now 22.2 per cent.

LIC's New Pension Scheme : The Life Insurance Corporation's new personal pension plan *Jeevan Surakhsha* offers income-tax exemption for the premium payment of up to Rs. 10,000 per year. The scheme, useful for self-employed people, was launched on August 24, 1996.

The minimum age for entry is 30 years and the minimum instalment premium Rs. 150 per month. While the pension plan is open to all, the life cover is given to insured persons only.

The scheme offers various options such as Tax-Free Personal Lifelong Monthly pension with an option to commute 25 per cent of the corpus and guarantee of annuity for fixed terms to ensure payments for the balance period to the family of the insured. Another option is the Joint Life and Last Survivor Annuity to ensure 50 per cent pension to the spouse after the death of the pensioner.

Honours and Awards

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award : Former world champion Karnam Malleswari, who played a major role in bringing Indian women to the forefront in international weightlifting arenas, has been conferred the highest Government recognition in sports, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, by the President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma in New Delhi on August 29, 1996.

The award for the year 1994-95 is for the spirited Andhra girl's outstanding performance in winning the gold medal in the World Weightlifting Championship at Istanbul that year.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award is given for spectacular and most outstanding performance by a sportsperson in a year. The award carries a cash amount of Rs. 1 lakh, besides a medal and a scroll of honour.

Arjuna Awards : The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, conferred the Arjuna Awards on the following nine sportspersons in New Delhi on August 29, 1996:

Dhanraj Pillay—Hockey
N. Mukesh Kumar—Hockey
Shakti Singh—Athletics
Jyotirmoyee Sikdar—Athletics
Venkatesan Devarajan—Boxing
Perumal Ganeshan—Kabaddi
Malathi K. Holla—Athletics (Physically Handicapped)
Anil Kumble—Cricket
Mahesh Bhupathi—Tennis.

Instituted in 1961, the award carries a cash prize of Rs.50,000.

Dronacharya Awards : Athletic coach Karan Singh and volleyball coach M. Shyam Sundar Rao are the recipients of the Dronacharya Awards, which were conferred by the President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in New Delhi on Au ust 29, 1996.

Each award ca s a cash prize of Rs. 75,000.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy : Panjab University, Chandigarh, was conferred the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy and a cash prize of Rs. 50,000, meant for the purchase of sports equipment, by the President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in New Delhi on August 29, 1996.

Dr. B. C. Roy Awards : The President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, presented the Dr. B. C. Roy National Awards, 1995 to 20 recipients at the Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on August 27, 1996.

The award is given for contribution to medical sciences and arts.

Einstein Medal : Eminent Indian scientist and President of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, Prof. C. R. Rao has been awarded the Einstein Gold Medal by UNESCO in recognition of his outstanding contribution to science

G. D. Birla Awards : The Vice-President, Mr. K. R. Narayanan, presented the G. D. Birla Awards for excellence in different fields in New Delhi on August 22, 1996.

While the award for humanities was presented to Mr. J. N. Kaul, President, SOS Children's Villages of India, the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union was honoured for the uplift of rural and tribal communities, and Prof. R. B. Rybakov, Director of Russian Academy of Science (Institute of Oriental Studies), was rewarded for preservation of India's heritage and culture.

All the awardees were honoured with a cash prize of Rs. 2 lakh each.

Rajiv Smriti Puraskar : The Myanmar revolutionary and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, was presented the fifth Rajiv Smriti Puraskar for 1996 in New Delhi on August 19, 1996. The award was received by Mr. Tint Swe, Member of Burmese Parliament, on her behalf.

The award is instituted by the Arts & Culture Foundation, a non-governmental organisation.

Vikram Sarabhai Awards : Six distinguished scientists have been selected for the Hari Om Ashram Prerit Vikram Sarabhai Research Awards.

The award winners are : Prof. N. Balakrishnan of the Department of Aerospace Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Prof. Bidyut B. Chaudhari, founding head of computer vision and pattern recognition of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta; Mr. Nagesh N. Rao of the Physical Research laboratory, Ahmedabad; Mr. Maddali Vivekanand of the Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune; Mr. K. Nagachenchaiah, head of the senior electronics division of the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad; and Mr. Y. N. Bhushan, group director of the mission development, the Indian Space Research Organisation, Bangalore.

The awards, instituted on the 55th birth anniversary of Vikram Sarabhai, founder of the Physical Research Laboratory, on August 12, 1974 by the Hari Om Ashram, Nadiad, carry a medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 each.

Gujarmal Modi Award : Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, a distinguished scientist and Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, was on August 9, 1996 conferred the Gujarmal Modi Award for outstanding contribution to innovative science.

Inventions and Discoveries

Garlic Cure : Scientists from Rajasthan have reported that garlic can be useful in fighting manmade sources of radiation. The treatment will help those exposed to radiation because of their jobs, and patients receiving radiotherapy.

New Gold Mines Discovered : Indian scientists have discovered new deposits of gold in Karnataka.

Dr. S. M. Naqvi of the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) Hyderabad, who led a team of geologists that their explorations have received "preliminary evidence" of eight new gold mines in Chitradurga and Sandur districts in the State. Combing operations in all these sites, several hundreds of kilometres away from the Kolar gold mines, showed a gold concentration ranging from 0.1 to 2.6 gm per one tonne soil, Dr. Naqvi said. A viable gold mine exploitation requires a concentration level of more than 0.6 gm gold per tonne.

Miscellany

New Railway Zone : The Prime Minister Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, on August 28, 1996 inaugurated the North-Central Railway with headquarters at Allahabad. This is one of six new zones to be carved out of the existing nine zones.

Miss World Contest in Bangalore Amitabh Bachchan Corporation Ltd (ABCL) has bagged the prestigious contract for staging the Miss World contest in Bangalore on November 23, 1996.

Large-Scale Exodus from UAE Thousands of Indians and other Asians staying illegally in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) started flying home towards the end of August 1996 as a three-month amnesty announced by the UAE drew to a close.

The amnesty, which ended on September 30, covered those who had overstayed after the expiry of their visas and basically exempted them from paying a fine of Dirhams (dh) 100 a day.

Meanwhile, the Government has also announced tough new laws from October 1 1996 against foreigners who enter and work in the country illegally and those who help them do so.

100-Year Old Temple Built by Briton The 100-year old Shiva temple at Agar, near Shajapur, is the only one in the country to be built by a foreigner, whose wish was fulfilled after offering prayers to the deity.

The temple was constructed by Lieutenant Martin and his wife after the Indo-Afghan War of 1879, in which British troops, posted at Agar Cantonment, had taken part.

Once her husband was away fighting Mrs. Martin came across a dilapidated Shiv temple where innumerable people were offering prayers. Intrigued, she asked the priest why so many devotees visited the temple. The priest told her that people came to get their wishes fulfilled and that God would fulfil her wishes as well since everyone was equal in the eyes of God.

o Agar, his wife narrated the incident to tim. Impressed by Mrs. Martin's devotion o Shiva, the Englishman decided to onstruct a new temple in place of the old lilapidated structure. Although the Martins lied a long time back, their descendants visit he temple at least once every year in August o offer prayers.

Rose Island Renamed : The uninhabited Rose Island in middle Andaman has been enamed after Rani Lakshmi Bai, the Queen of Jhansi. Rose Island was named after Sir Hugh Rose, who was responsible for the leath of Rani Lakshmi Bai.

Organisations

Disinvestment Commission : The Disinvestment Commission was set up by he Government in early August 1996, with Mr. G. V. Ramakrishna as its Chairman, to mplement the disinvestment programme for public sector undertakings in line with the Common Minimum Programme of the Jnited Front Government.

The Commission will prioritise the PSUs eferred to it by the core group in terms of he overall disinvestment programme and ecommend the preferred mode of lisinvestment.

Hydro-Power Projects Panel : The Government on August 28, 1996 constituted a five-member committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M. K. Sambamurti, ormer Chairman of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), to suggest measures to electric power projects in the private sector.

Projects

Kahalgaon Project : The 840-MW Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project, a joint venture between National Thermal Power Power Corporation and the Russian State Enterprise Foreign Economic Association, was on August 12, 1996 commissioned and put into commercial operation.

Salal Project : With the successful completion of the 2.5-km long tailrace tunnel, the 690-MW Salal (Stage I and II) project in Jammu and Kashmir became fully operational on August 6, 1996.

Science And Technology

Quick Fix for Bones : Gone are the days when a doctor joined the broken bone by plastering it. Repairing broken bones has always been a problem with orthopaedic surgeons. More so, if the patient happens to belong to the 60-plus age-group. A broken bone often means a life-long problem. Despite its irritable presence, the plaster-cast has to be there for a month.

Not any more now. The researchers in the United Kingdom have been successful in their efforts to solve the problems of broken bones and hip-joint replacements. It might so happen that the broken bone is repaired within a few hours.

Two researchers at the School of Animal Orthodesign, Christchurch have developed new methods to repair cracked bones. While the first one uses the excreta of crab, the second one employs a recently-developed carbon fibre.

Artificial Wombs : Scientists are developing an artificial womb that could enable women to have children without the burden of carrying their babies through pregnancy. The technique, being pioneered by an Anglo-Japanese team, would enable foetuses to be suspended in artificial amniotic fluid within acrylic tanks and grown outside a woman's body to full term.

The scientists have already brought an immature goat foetus to full term in a tank and believe that, within a few years, research will be advanced enough to incubate and save very premature babies that might otherwise die.

The next step would be to extend the technique to younger foetuses and eventually embryos, realising the vision of artificial wombs, described in Aldous Huxley's novel *Brave New World*.

Space Research

Jupiter's Moon : New data sent back by the *Galileo* space probe indicate there may be water on one of Jupiter's moons, heightening the possibility it could support a primitive life form, scientists have said. They think that "warm ice" or even liquid water may have existed, and perhaps still exists, beneath the moon Europa's cracked ice crust.

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Success In Competitive Examinations

uccessful Approach

To succeed, first and foremost, you must e determined to top the list in the chosen ompetitive examination. Once you have ade up your mind to take the examination, should be your immediate, definite and hief aim to the exclusion of everything else. n fact, success in this examination will be ne first step towards attaining the cherished oal of your life. You must, therefore, gear ourself to tackle the examination with all our energy, resources and concentration. ou must go all out without any eservations, hesitation or indolence.

The next important thing is to have bsolute faith and confidence in your ability o top the merit list. Condition your mental ttitude by saying, "I can succeed, I will ucceed and I must succeed." The assertion I can succeed" reflects and enhances your elf-confidence. You have succeeded in arious things in your life. Many others like ourself have topped the merit list and made ne grade. Remind yourself of these facts nd strengthen your confidence. Now, you ill be able to say, "I *certainly* can succeed." lext, you have to consider the possibilities. here are no insurmountable difficulties. ou are willing and ready to work hard. lothing is impossible. Your confidence has rown still further Now you can boldly ssert and say, *"Most certainly I can* succeed." imilarly, the resolve *"I will* succeed" shows our determination. Your mind is made up. ou will persist, no matter what hardship r sacrifice it may involve for you to make ne grade in the competitive examination. our resolve grows tenacious. Now you can ssert, *"I definitely will* succeed." In the same anner, the attitude that *"I must* succeed" ives you the motivation. You must succeed, nce it means position, prestige, power, come and a better future. *Surely, you must* ucceed. This motivation enables you to ersist on with your work. It helps you to edouble your efforts. It provides the ecessary enthusiasm, energy and driving rce. Thus, your approach to the mpetitive examination should be that *you m, you will* and *you must* top the merit st. Believe that you can and you will ucceed. Where there is a will, there is lways a way.

our Aim

A competitive examination is completely ifferent from a qualifying examination. The aminations you have passed in school and llege are only qualifying examinations. here, all those, who have obtained the inimum prescribed percentage of marks, re declared qualified to earn the Board ertificate or the University Degree. In a

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

competitive examination, your aim is not simply to qualify. On the other hand, your objective is to get selected or appointed to the job in question. Your aim is, therefore, to secure the topmost position in the merit list.

The number of vacancies for the prescribed posts of appointments, for which competitive examinations are held, remains invariably limited. The purpose of any competitive examination is to prepare a merit list based on the performance of the candidates in that examination and select the best of the lot. Those who are on the top of the merit list will only be eventually selected. Your aim in a competitive examination is, therefore, not merely to pass or qualify, but secure a place in the merit list, at as high a position as possible, so that your selection is ensured.

You can think that the written examinations are only qualifying ones in the selection process, specially for the personality tests or interviews. This view is not wholly correct. The marks you secure in the written examination not only qualify you for the interview or personality test, but also go a long way in determining your position in the merit list. The final merit list is drawn up on the basis of combined marks you obtain both in the written examination and in the personality test. Therefore, your aim in both these tests (written as well as personality tests) is not merely to qualify, but to top the list by scoring the maximum possible marks.

Method

Your method or technique of answering, or for that matter, your entire approach including preparation for the examinations, should be so modelled as to achieve this single aim. The object of your studies, in so far as competitive examinations are concerned, is not merely to gain knowledge, but to write the best possible answers to the questions. After going through a topic or subject, you must pause and analyse what you have just read in terms of possible questions and answers in the examination. The material or information that is not likely to figure in the examination should be skipped over. In other words, you must master the technique of concentrating on and specialising in those areas which are extremely important from the examination point of view. Your familiarity with the subject and a scientific analysis of the previous years' questions will help you to pinpoint such sensitive and vital areas. With regard to the compulsory papers, you can depend on *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today* and *General Knowledge Review* to give you necessary guidance in this direction.

Selection of Optional Subjects

You must, of course, select the subjects in which you are most proficient since that will provide you with the much-needed confidence. Where you are equally proficient but unfamiliar, choose that subject which is not likely to be offered by many others. In popular subjects, the field is wider, there are more candidates and the competition will be stiff. Your answers, even though excellent, may not secure the highest possible marks because of comparison with other still more excellent answers.

Extent and Depth of Studies

To achieve your aim, *i.e.*, to get selected for the job you are competing for, you must study with determination, confidence and concentration. Whole-time study is, therefore, preferable to part-time studies. If you can afford, you can also join one of the coaching institutes for this purpose. If personal coaching is not possible, it is still advisable to go in for postal tuition. You can benefit from their experience and expertise. The investment in money and time will certainly be worth it, specially if you join the right coaching institute. By making the right material readily available to you for study, they save your valuable time. They make you answer several model papers, which enable you to gain experience and confidence. Your strong and weak points can be spotted. You can, then, rectify the defects and make the most of your assets.

Whether you join the institute or not, you must definitely become a subscriber to reliable journals like *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today* and *General Knowledge Review* which exist only to help you and which provide you with the most up-to-date information and knowhow for attaining success in competitive examinations. Mere reading of several books on a subject will not help you much in the examination, although it will enable you to become more familiar with the subject. On the other hand, study in depth of the important and probable topics will pay rich dividends. Remember that you are studying to make your career and not merely reading to pass time or, for that matter, even to gain knowledge alone. Thus, as you read, you

must pause, reflect and relate what you have read to the likely questions and their correct answers. You must visualise all possible questions on the subject. Next, narrow it down to the probable ones and finally to the most likely ones. While considering the answers, note down those points which are common to all questions and those which could be related to one another. Such a concentrated study and analytical approach will save you from unpleasant surprises. With this selective and systematic study, you will find that you have the ammunition to blast to glory even the most unexpected and difficult questions appearing in the examination.

Analysis of Previous Years' Question Papers

Knowledge of previous years' questions is indispensable for channelising your studies in the right direction. Otherwise, you will simply grope in the dark. The examiner is given a copy of the preceding years' question papers when he is asked to set the question paper for the current year. If it is important for the examiner, you can appreciate how far more important it should be to you, the examinee. Luckily, previous years' question papers, whether in solved or unsolved form, can be readily had. In this respect, *Competition Success Review*, *General Knowledge Today* and *General Knowledge Review* can certainly help you. Once you have assessed the general scope and background of the subject as a whole, the next course to be followed is to analyse it in the light of the questions that have been asked in the past. This will show you the important topics which, perhaps, attract a question every year, alternate year, and so on. In the end, this will help you to determine the importance of topics in the order of priority and to work out a guess paper with reasonable accuracy, based on logical reasoning.

Making Out the Guess Paper

A comprehensive study of the previous years' question papers will give you an idea of the topics that recur. It will also indicate the priority you should accord to different constituents of the syllabus. Let us consider the General Studies (Compulsory) Papers of the Civil Services (Main) Examination for this year.

Paper I-*Section I* : Indian National Movement and the Thoughts of Gandhi, Nehru and Tagore. From 1991 to 1995, questions have been asked in these topics, and they carry approximately 115 out of the 300 marks allotted to the paper.

Paper II-*Section I* : Indian Polity, Indian Economy and Geography carry 89-92, 42-45 and 33-36 marks respectively. In the last five years, questions have been asked on planning in India, constitutional problems, role of bureaucracy, Centre-State relations, rural development programmes, poverty alleviation programmes, role of State Governors, crops, production of foodgrains, etc. These topics carry approximately 225 out of the 300 marks allotted to the paper. In this manner, every topic should be analysed. In the process you will understand the whole subject thoroughly and the study will became extremely interesting.

Concentration

Concentration on the subject of your study is extremely essential to get the maximum benefit in the minimum time. Since you have drawn a time table, you have to make full use of your time by developing the ability to concentrate while you study your books or notes. Concentration is not an ability we are born with. It can be easily acquired by some effort on your part. It springs from the emotional drive generated when you have an intense and burning desire to achieve something. In short, it is related to the interest you have developed in the activity on which you wish to concentrate. The more the interest, the greater becomes your concentration. It comes as a by-product of interest. Once you are interested in something, you can concentrate on it easily. You have, therefore, to find ways to develop and increase interest in the subject of study. Interest, in turn, is closely related to knowledge. The greater the knowledge, the deeper becomes the interest. You can also develop and sustain interest through the process of motivation. Remind yourself often as to why you must succeed at the competitive examination in which you are appearing. Think of the gains, power, position, prestige and status. Think of the bright and prosperous future you will have. Use your imagination and visualise the benefits. Whenever your interest slackens, obtain a fresh dose of enthusiasm and interest by thinking about your ultimate goal and by imagining how topping the list in this competitive examination is essential and how it will help you to attain that goal. Isolation, calm and quiet environment help to build up concentration. Try and minimise the distracting factors. Concentration is also made easier with your time table. If you plan your day and your week and if you perform each activity at the right time, you will find concentration coming to you automatically. Your plan, your daily programme and the habit of doing each task at its appointed hour will soon extend the time during which you can concentrate. When you concentrate, you can understand and remember faster and better.

Memory

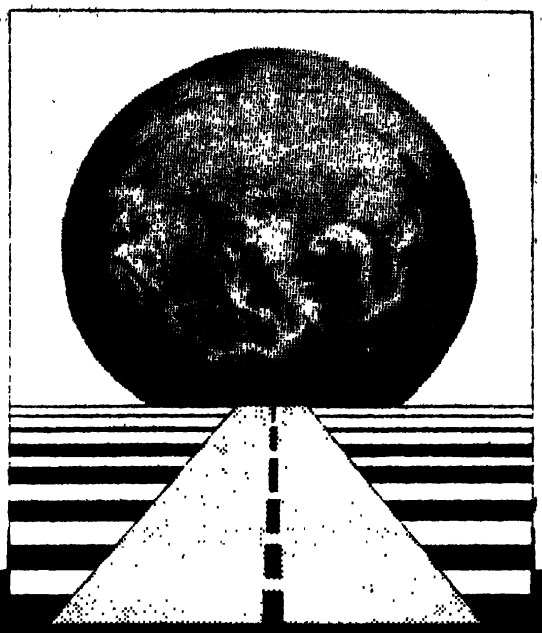
It is important that you remember what you read in order to write the best answers in the competitive examination. A study that leads to no lasting impression on the mind is all wasted. Memory is, again, principally a question of interest. You will have no difficulty in remembering things which really interest you. You are emotionally involved with them. Therefore, by various methods discussed here, you must create the necessary interest and involvement in the subjects of your study. We learn the general rule that the more we know about anything, the more interesting it becomes. The cure for lack of interest is to keep learning more. As your study develops, your wish to continue it strengthens. Next to interest, your memory depends on understanding. It is much easier to remember something clearly understood than something which goes over your head. What you understand is easily remembered. What you don't understand is an intolerable burden on the mind. Finally, concentration itself leads to absorption and retention. You are likely to remember anything which you have studied with undivided attention or deep concentration.

Word-by-word memorisation is not the right answer, as the material and facts to be remembered are considerable. You should, therefore, remember the points to be covered under each paragraph. When you think of answering a question, you must know in advance how many pages you are going to write and how many paragraphs are likely to be there. The length of your answer is conditioned by the time factor and the marks allotted to the question. For the essay-type answers, you must remember the para headings. In fact, paraheadings can be selected by you according to the facts you are going to write about in that paragraph. Then, by arranging the first or second letters of the paraheadings, you can coin suitable catchwords which could be readily remembered. For instance, if the first para is "Introduction", the first letter of the catchword can be 'I'. If the title of the second para is "Nationalisation", 'N' becomes the second letter of the catchword. By this process, you can coin words like "India", etc. In order to ensure that the significance of the catchwords stays in your memory, you must reduce them to writing. Besides, the writing should be repeated as often as possible so that there is no mix-up among many such catchwords you may have coined.

Working to a Time Table

While preparing for a competitive examination you must rigidly follow a time-table. The earlier you begin, the better it is. Start with your difficult subjects first. You can give a total of three months for the entire study. For intensive study and preparation of guess paper, allot ten days for each subject. Thus, in two months you would have covered all the six subjects. Next, the intensive revision should start. Now give three days to each subject, which means a total of 18 days. Then the third revision can be done with two days for each subject. Finally, revise each subject before the examination according to the examination schedule.

(To be continued)



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The economic reforms launched in the country have brought radical changes in the manner people in India view their careers. The work paradigm suggests a shift from traditional to service-oriented activities.

Education has to keep pace with the changing industrial and business scenarios. Globalisation and liberalisation have created job opportunities for professionals in the field of Marketing and Finance worldwide. The youth need to be trained for jobs in industry and commerce. Professional colleges at the undergraduate level and institutes at senior level fill this need in India. However, a situation exists today wherein simple graduates in arts and science have few opportunities, and, on the other hand, there exists a shortage. A major opportunity has also come up for such professionals in the Gulf, Africa, Middle-East and South-East Asia.

Efficient financial management has been an important preoccupation for everyone in the 1990s, from Government which is always trying to achieve an acceptable balance between what it must take in taxation and public expenditure, through to the large numbers of families who are buying their own homes and are therefore involved in the financial complexities of credit cards, mortgages, insurance, and for a growing number, share dealing too. Business, and indeed organisations of all kinds, have to manage their finances much more efficiently in today's economic conditions just to survive, let alone stay, or become more profitable, or cost-effective. People and organisations alike are learning to use all the new and revamped financial services that are now being so aggressively sold to them.

Industry and commerce today are supposed to be marketing rather than production-oriented. This reverses the traditional attitude which says, "Make it first and then sell it", and is based on a near-automatic demand for goods and services. It is quite easy to sell a product or service it in a market where there is little or no competition, and for a long while few firms in the industrialised world had any problems in selling their goods. Now conditions are different—competition is worldwide and is getting tougher all the time.

Marketing, then, is not just a modern jargon for selling, although selling is a major part of the marketing process. There is a lot more to Marketing than selling. Marketing is a strategy rather than a direct activity. Marketing has to see that a firm produces the goods or services which will make the most profit, and having decided on the most profitable goods and services, uses its expertise to see that the profit made is as high as possible. The Chartered Institute of Marketing defines marketing as "the management process responsible for identifying, anticipating and satisfying customer requirements profitably".

Wigan & Leigh, U.K., a 150-year old college and one of the largest colleges with over 23,000 students and a presence in 21 countries, is bringing professional courses in the Finance and Marketing areas to India. The courses are aimed at the undergraduate level which would lead to a higher national diploma from the Business and Technology Education Council, U.K. The diploma is recognised as a qualification for middle-level management positions throughout U.K. and other parts of globe too by various universities, which leads to the final two years of a BBA. At the postgraduate level, tutorial courses will be undertaken to prepare students for the CIMA (Chartered Institute of Management Accountants) Examination and Chartered Institute of Marketing Examination. Both qualifications have been recognised as the premier qualifications for senior professionals for industry in U.K. and Europe and other parts of the world.

Wigan & Leigh, U.K., is expected to launch courses in Fashion, Hotel Management and Graphic Design in the next three years. It is looking forward to setting up centres all over India. Quality will be of paramount importance and pace will be determined by the quality.

A recent trend has been for many overseas colleges to set themselves in India recognising the potential of an increasingly growing need for quality education in India. ❑

Competition Opportunities

Recruitment of Clerks, 1996 by SSC
(September 22, 1996)
All-India Entrance Examination for Sub-Officers Course for National Fire Service College, Nagpur
(September 29, 1996)
Combined Lower Subordinate Assistant Grade Exam., 1996 by U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission
(October/November 1996)
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Calcutta
(October 6, 1996)
RBI Research Officers Grade 'B' Examination
(October 20, 1996)
Junior Hindi Translator Examination, 1996
(October 27, 1996)
NDA and Naval Academy Examination, September 1996
(October 27, 1996)
Divisional Accountants/ Auditors/ UDCs Examination
(November 3, 1996)

Management Trainees/Probationary Officers Examination by BSRB, Delhi
(November 3, 1996)
Grade 'D' Stenographers Examination by SSC
(November 24, 1996)
Management Trainees for SAIL Examination
(November 24, 1996)
Naval Dockyard Apprentices Examination
(November 1996)
Probationary Officers Examination by BSRB, Baroda
(December 1, 1996)
Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1996
(December 8, 1996)
Common Admission Test for Post-Graduate Programmes in Mangement by IIMs
(December 8, 1996)
Last Date : October 24, 1996

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Jaipur
(December 15, 1996)
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Chandigarh
(December 15, 1996)
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB (Central Group), Lucknow
(December 15, 1996)
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Delhi
(December 15, 1996)
Last Date : September 19, 1996
Section Officers/Stenographers 'B'/Grade II Limited Departmental Examination
(December 20, 1996)
Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1996
(December 27, 1996)
Agricultural Scientists Examination by ASRB
(Last Week of December 1996)
Last Date : October 1, 1996

Sports Round-Up

Athletics

Rajiv Gandhi Marathon : Preet Kumar won the senior boys title in the Rajiv Gandhi Marathon organised by the National Sports Club of India in New Delhi on August 25, 1996. The senior girls title was bagged by Pooja.

Hokkaodo Marathon : Ethiopia's Biruk Bekele won the men's race while Japan's Tomoe Abe took the women's title in the Hokkaodo Marathon in Sapporo (Japan) on August 25, 1996.

Billiards

Nalco International Billiards Championship : Top seed Mike Russel of England reaffirmed his supremacy with a classy 1741-885 victory over compatriot and fourth seed Roxton Chapman to claim the title in the Nalco International Billiards Championship in Bhubaneswar on August 24, 1996.

The 26-year old maestro lifted the Arthur Walker Trophy for the first time after a one-sided final.

Boxing

WBA Junior Middleweight Championship: Laurent Boudouani of France took the World Boxing Association Junior Middleweight title by knocking out holder Julio Cesar Vasquez of Argentina on August 22, 1996.

Chess

Title for Anand : Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand of India scored a thrilling 2.5-1.5 victory over World Champion Garry Kasparov of Russia in the finals to win the Credit Suisse Masters Rapid Chess Tournament in Geneva (Switzerland) on September 1, 1996.

Asian Junior Chess Championship : China FIDE master Wu Wenjin won the Asian Junior Chess Championship defeating Batzorig Tovshintogs of Mongolia in Macau on August 26, 1996.

India's National Junior Chess Champion Abhijit Kunte emerged joint leader with Nguyen Anh Dung of Vietnam.

Cricket

Pakistan-England Tests : Mushtaq Ahmed and Wasim Akram confirmed their status as two of the world's great match-winning bowlers by hustling Pakistan to a convincing 2-0 series victory over England at the Oval on August 26, 1996.

Wasim Akram, who became the 11th cricketer to bag 300 Test wickets, was declared the Man of the Match as well as Man of the Series.

The second Test had ended in a draw at Leeds, while Pakistan had swept to a 164-run win in the first Test at the Lord's.

Lombard World Challenge Cricket Cup : India won the inaugural Lombard World Challenge Cricket Cup (under-15) with a four-wicket triumph over arch rivals Pakistan in the final at the Lord's in London on August 21, 1996.

Snooker

Silicon Graphic Snooker Championship: World number two Geet Sethi dethroned Siddhartha Rao of Tamil Nadu handing him a 5-4 defeat to lift the title in the Silicon Graphic Snooker Championship in Bangalore on August 9, 1996.



Members of the Under-15 World Cup Cricket Team with the President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma in New Delhi on August 24, 1996

Football

Federation Cup : East Bengal regained the Kalyani Black Label Federation Cup after 11 years when it beat Dempo Sports Club of Goa 2-1 in the final at the Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta on August 11, 1996.

Power Lifting

National Powerlifting Championship : Kerala regained the overall championship after a gap of one year in the National Powerlifting Championship in Alappuzha on August 24, 1996. It collected 111 points, followed by Maharashtra (104 points) and Punjab (89 points).

In the men's section, Punjab came first with 58 points, followed by Tamil Nadu (56) and Kerala (54). In the women's section, Maharashtra came first with 62 points, followed by Kerala (57) and West Bengal (52).

V. Lokanathan of Tamil Nadu and Sarala Shetty of Banking Service Recruitment Board were declared the strong man and strong woman of India, respectively.

World Junior Powerlifting Championship : Hardeep Singh lifted the gold and three other Indians picked bronze medals at the World Junior Powerlifting Championship in Vaasa (Finland) on August 10, 1996.

B. H. Bharati won silver, while Gangadevi and Aruna Dutt took bronze medals in the women's section.

Tennis

Du Maurier Open Tennis Tournament : Wayne Ferreira of South Africa defeated Australian Todd Woodbridge 6-2, 6-4 to win the Du Maurier Open Tennis Tournament on August 26, 1996.

Hamlet Cup : Fifth seeded Andrei Medvedev beat Martin Damm of the Czech Republic 7-5, 6-3 in the final of the Hamlet Cup Tennis Tournament in Commack on August 25, 1996.

Toshiba Tennis Classic Championship : Japan's Kimiko Date defeated topseed Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario of Spain 3-6, 6-3, 6-0 to claim the Toshiba Tennis Classic Title in Carlsbad on August 25, 1996.

Sri Lanka National Tennis Championship: India's Susheel Narala and Sri Lanka's Saranga Sangakkara won the men's and women's singles titles, respectively, at the 81st Sri Lanka National Tennis Championship in Colombo on August 19, 1996.

Canadian Open : Monica Seles defeated Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario of Spain to defend her Canadian Open Title 6-1, 7-6 (7-2) in the final in Montreal on August 11, 1996.

ATP Championship : Andre Agassi beat Michael Chang 7-6 (7-4), 6-4 to to win the ATP Title for the second straight year on August 11, 1996. ❑

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Objective General Knowledge

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc. Examination, August 1996
Conducted by Staff Selection Commission

Q. 1. Delhi became the capital of industan for the first time during the ign of
(A) Iltutmish (B) Raziya Begum
(C) Balban (D) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Q. 2. One of the effects of the Sepoy utiny (1857) was
(A) Reorganisation of the East India Company
(B) Establishment of Princely States
(C) Abolition of the East India Company
(D) None of the above

Q. 3. Jainism and Buddhism differed tally in their views on
(A) Eradication of worldly miseries and sufferings
(B) Non-attachment to worldly belongings
(C) Caste system
(D) Ahimsa and self-mortification

Q. 4. The first Indian to be elected to the ouse of Commons was
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Romesh Chander Dutt
(D) Badr-ud-din Tyabji

Q. 5. The literature patronised by Pandya ngs was
(A) Sacred Literature (B) Secular Literature
(C) Sangam Literature (D) Sanskrit Literature

Q. 6. On 20th May, 1498 Vasco-da-Gama nded at
(A) Calicut (B) Masulipatnam
(C) Goa (D) Kozhikode

Q. 7. The Communists in India decided support the Government of India during e World War II due to
(A) Gandhi's call to the nation
(B) Lord Linlithgow's statement
(C) Activities of the Azad Hind Fauj
(D) Hitler's attack on Russia

Q. 8. The Divine Right Theory was opagated to
(A) Retain monarchy
(B) Discard monarchy
(C) Propagate dictatorship
(D) Retain power of the Church

Q. 9. The smallest State in India is
(A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Sikkim
(C) Goa (D) Tripura

Q. 10. South Pole was discovered by
(A) Cabot (B) Robert Peary
(C) Amundsen (D) None of these

Q. 11. Which was probably the most opular assembly in which even women joyed an equal status with men in the early edic period ?
(A) *Sabha* (B) *Samiti*
(C) *Gana* (D) *Vidata*

Q. 12. A "commercial paper" is
(A) An agreement between two parties covering a property dispute
(B) A short-term unsecured promissory note of a company
(C) A documentary evidence of a payment obligation of a commercial bank
(D) A short-term unsecured promissory note of an individual

Q. 13. Which of the following causes earthquakes ?
(A) Violent atmospheric storms
(B) The movement of underground water
(C) The movement of the plates
(D) The movement of ocean currents

Q. 14. Millet in India is constituted mainly of
(A) Jowar, Bajra and Maize
(B) Jowar, Bajra and Ragi
(C) Bajra, Maize and Ragi
(D) Jowar, Maize and Ragi

Q. 15. A country pursuing a policy of "free trade" does *not*
(A) Impose customs duties
(B) Prohibit trading of explosives and armaments
(C) Impose non-tax restrictions on permitted imports and exports
(D) Regulate the inflow of labour from abroad

Q. 16. A "certificate of deposit" is a
(A) receipt for a fixed deposit with a bank
(B) receipt for a deposit with a manufacturing or a trading firm
(C) negotiable obligation of a commercial bank
(D) Receipt for a deposit with the Government

Q. 17. "Accommodation bills" are bills
(A) Drawn without genuine business transactions
(B) Payable by Government for hiring buildings
(C) Payments due for housing armed forces
(D) Payable for business premises

Q. 18. After the nationalisation of commercial banks of India in the year 1969, the banking system accepted special responsibility
(A) To operate as custodian of foreign balances of the country
(B) To act as a lender of the last resort
(C) To provide financial facilities to agriculture sector and rural areas
(D) To promote investment in the different regions of the country

Q. 19. Which one of the following seas has the least extent of continental shelf ?
(A) Arabian Sea (B) North Sea
(C) Caribbean Sea (D) South China Sea

Q. 20. A "primary security" is a
(A) Guarantee against default by a borrower
(B) Debt of the final borrower
(C) Liability of a financial intermediary
(D) Liability of a firm engaged in mining

Q. 21. The plant part rich in carbohydrates is
(A) Potato tuber (B) Spinach leaf
(C) Onion (D) Orange fruit

Q. 22. Winter rainfall in Kashmir valley occurs due to
(A) Winter monsoon (B) Trade winds
(C) Weather disturbances (D) Polar winds

Q. 23. High cholesterol levels are associated with
(A) Lung disorder (B) Malfunction of kidney
(C) Renal failure (D) Diabetes

Q. 24. Which of the following gases does *not* pollute air ?
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Carbon monoxide
(C) Nitrogen dioxide (D) Sulphur dioxide

Q. 25. The RBI's methods of credit control may be broadly divided into two parts :
(A) Quantitative and qualitative
(B) Open and closed
(C) Monetary and fiscal
(D) Rural and urban

Q. 26. What does the urine of a man contain mainly ?
(A) Uric acid (B) Urea
(C) Salt (D) Yellow pigments

Q. 27. Biodegradable wastes can be converted into useful substances with the help of
(A) Viruses (B) Bacteria
(C) Radioactive substances (D) Earthworms

Q. 28. Filteration of wastes from the blood in human body is done by
(A) Heart (B) Lungs
(C) Kidneys (D) Intestines

Q. 29. State which of the following is a correct statement ?
A mutual fund provides the investor
(A) An assured rate of return
(B) A return higher than on the deposits in scheduled banks
(C) Return and growth as in the case of "blue chips"
(D) Income/growth conditioned by the risks in investments in capital/money markets

Q. 30. Phases of the Moon are caused by
(A) The revolution of Earth
(B) The revolution of Moon
(C) Rotation of Earth
(D) Rotation of the Moon

Q. 31. Which of the following regarding a patent is correct ?
(A) The holder has the sole right to make use of the product
(B) None other than the holder may trade in the product

the product

(D) The holder has the sole right to make, use or sell the invention and prevent others from copying it, usually for a fixed period

Q. 32. Who wrote the *Ramayana* in Tamil ?

(A) Tiruvachakar (B) Andal (C) Kamban (D) Tiruvalluvar

Q. 33. When there are no external forces acting which of the following determines the shape of a liquid drop ?

(A) Surface tension of the liquid (B) Density of the liquid

(C) Viscosity of the liquid (D) Temperature of the air

Q. 34. Which of the following is true of a registered trade mark ? It is the

(A) Name of the product

(B) Certificate of quality of the product

(C) Mark of originally

(D) Name or symbol that is used for the products of a particular company that may not be copied

Q. 35. India is against linking labour relations with international trade terms because

(A) India's labour laws are not progressive

(B) A large number of child labourers will be rendered jobless

(C) The advantage of India's lower labour cost in the factors of production will be lost

(D) Productivity of the Indian labour is low compared to that of many other countries

Q. 36. M.C. Mehta, an eminent lawyer, was recently conferred with which of the following prestigious awards ?

(A) Borlaug Award (B) Magsaysay Award (C) Pulitzer Prize

(D) Goldman Environmental Foundation Annual Prize (USA)

Q. 37. India did *not* sign the NPT because

(A) It is discriminatory between the declared nuclear powers and the others

(B) Pakistan was not prepared to sign it

(C) India's nuclear option could be jeopardised

(D) It was not a nuclear disarmament measure

Q. 38. Temporary tax levied to obtain additional revenue of the Government is called

(A) Cess (B) Rate (C) Fee (D) Surcharge

Q. 39. India has been unwilling to join the CTBT because

(A) It would jeopardise India's nuclear option

(B) It is not comprehensive and does obligate for a time-bound nuclear disarmament

(C) Pakistan has not signed it (D) It is discriminatory

Q. 40. Land Development Banks in India are owned by the

(A) RBI (B) State Governments

(C) Commercial banks (D) Cooperative societies

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (A)
7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (C)	10. (C)	11. (D)	12. (C)
13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (D)	16. (C)	17. (B)	18. (D)
19. (A)	20. (A)	21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (C)	24. (C)
25. (A)	26. (A)	27. (D)	28. (C)	29. (D)	30. (C)
31. (D)	32. (C)	33. (A)	34. (D)	35. (C)	36. (D)
37. (D)	38. (D)	39. (D)	40. (D)		

Results of Memory Retention Contest will be announced in the next issue.

Gillette Quiz 3 Winners !

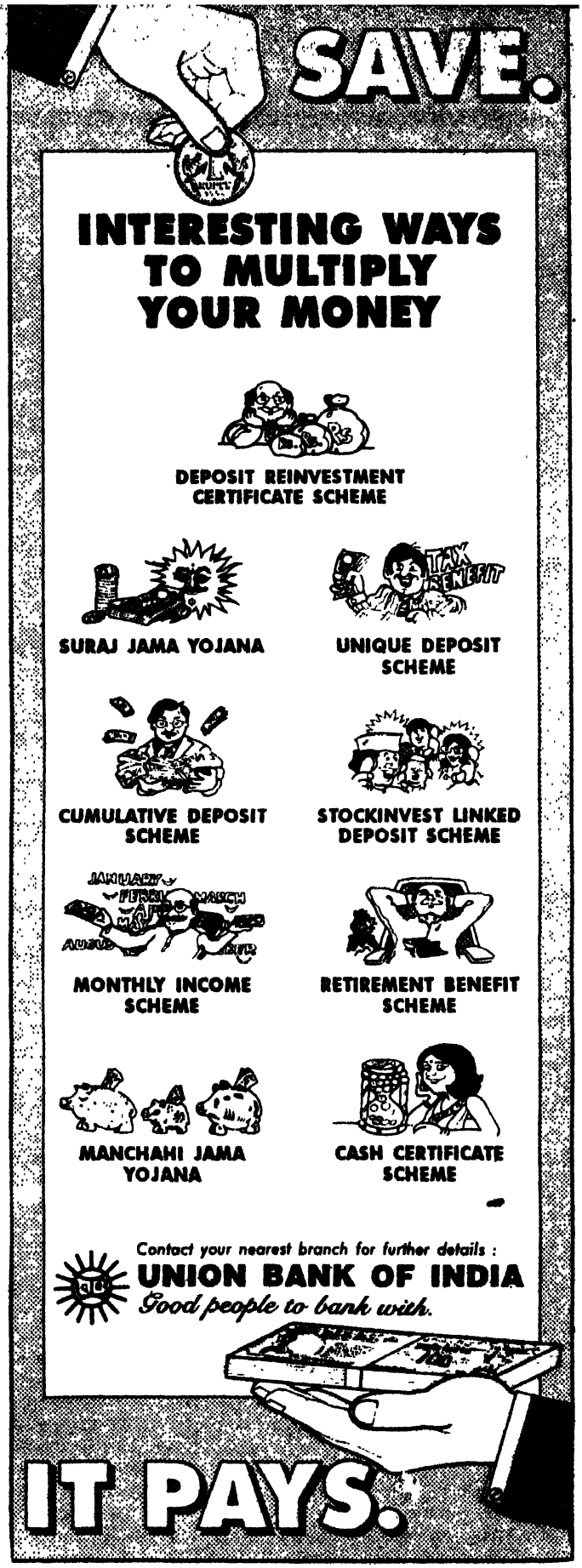
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5 Special Prizes : Somen Chakraborty, Rajasthan; Shakul Khanduri, New Delhi; Prakash Jha, Calcutta; R. Anand, Madras; Bobby R. K., Chandigarh.

Other winners are being informed by post.

Correct Answers : 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)



IAS Success Plan

(Continued from page 33)

A.G. : I started serious preparation for the interview somewhere in February 1996. My initial strategy was to study magazines like *India Today, Frontline, Time, Competition Success Review* and such newspapers as: *The Times of India* and *Economic Times*. I had organised a group with two of my friends for discussing various current topics, concerning hobbies, biodata, home State, etc.

Basically, for success in the interview one should develop a habit of extensive reading and discussion on the emerging issues.

S.M. : The UPSC has made it quite clear what is to be asked from the candidates in his interview. The interview is definitely not a test of knowledge. The qualities judged are mental alertness, critical power of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, variety and depth of interest, ability of social cohesion, leadership, intellectual and moral integrity. Since these qualities cannot be developed overnight, I remained my own self. I, did not, however, discount the knowledge part, and did extensive work regarding my biodata, home State/city, medical sciences, IPS and police-related topics, etc.

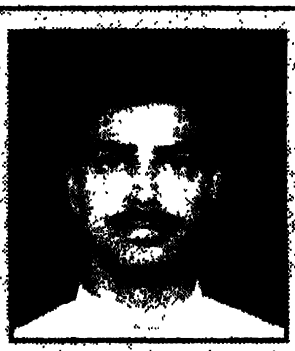
M.K.K. : Since the interview consisting of 300 marks is very important to get a good rank in the merit list, discussion with friends, professors, my father and brother provided the necessary confidence and exposure to me. I laid emphasis on personality-related questions and biodata. I did exhaustive study on current national and international affairs and formed my own opinion with reasons on each one of them, especially those occurring around my interview time. On the day before the interview, I just relaxed and thought about a general approach and general guidelines about the interview.

A.K. : I gathered the clippings from newspapers and magazines on important social, political, cultural and economic topics of national importance and brushed them up. I also looked up the past six issues of *Competition Success Review* to keep track of all minor and major events. Then I formed a group of six candidates and discussed all the topics one by one. The thrust was not merely on fact-gathering but on analysis and forming views and counterviews. We also held a few mock interviews, which boosted our confidence. Two days before the interview, I stopped reading and became totally relaxed.

CSR : ***Please give a brief account of the wide range of questions you were asked during the interview.***

R.R. : Most of the questions, which I was asked, concerned the recent corruption scandals. The other questions were : Why do you wish to join the IAS ? What are the Why do you want to leave Electronics Engineering ? Why is there an anti-Hindi feeling in the South ? Why do you paint ? Name a famous statesman who had painting as a hobby. Who is a Sunday painter ? What is the role of specialised education in administration ? Connect science and morals. Have your teachers at IIT Madras failed in your case ? What is electronic pollution ?

N.M. : Among the questions asked by members of the Interview Board, a few were : steps to improve the image of civil servants; Official Secrecy Act; right to information; measures to improve the status of women; how foreign investment could remove poverty; Amnesty International; synthetic and artificial fibres; ten to twelve questions on Nuclear Physics; the integrity of politicians, and—What would man do when the whole world is computerised and mechanised ?



CSR's coverage of current national and international events is comprehensive as well as compact. Contest essays help a great deal in tackling the essay paper. Model Interviews provide guidelines for the formulation of proper answers in the course of the interview.

Anand Kishor,
IAS Topper (VIII)

R.S. : After having a B. Tech in Computer Science from IIT, Kanpur, why did I aspire for this examination ? What would I do as D. M. in a backward area which is also rife with law and order problems (*e.g.*, Bihar)? What does the holding of elections in Kashmir portend? What is the Jharkhand problem ? Will it be solved by providing more funds to the JAAC ? What is the link between population growth and poverty ? How does population affect the social sector ? Why Kashmir should not have gone to Pakistan ? Examples of politician-criminal nexus in Bihar; geographical divisions of Bihar—their resources and peculiar problems; causes of underdevelopment of Bihar; causes of rich mineral deposits in the Chhotanagpur belt (Bihar).

directly concerning my employment. Then I shifted to my hobby and extracurricular activities like fiction and cricket (my areas of interest); types of fiction; authors; names of the novels; statistics relating to World Cup, 1996; whether live telecasts be banned as they lead to a lot of wastage of time of the public.

The first Board member asked questions on Presidential versus Parliamentary Forms of Government—which system is more suitable to India and why ? How to reduce number of independent candidates who contest any election ? Which constituency in the recent elections had the largest number of candidates ? Should voting be made compulsory in India ? Which country has made voting compulsory ? Causes of low voter turnout, etc.

The second member asked questions on the following issues : "In today's newspaper, Clinton has mentioned two flashpoints in Asia. Which are they ?" "What is the basic problem in Kashmir ? Suggestions for a viable solution to solve it." We also held a brief discussion on the Korean dispute.

The third member asked questions on the communication revolution in India. In the same context, the member also asked me to explain why India is making a five-star hotel on a weak foundation, and E-mail, Fax, Multimedia and video conferencing.

The fourth member asked questions on the novel of Issac Asimov; black holes, the big bang theory. Is it correct for an astrophysicist to give a theory about God once he has successfully predicted the behaviour of the universe ?

S.M. : The Chairman asked me to give my comments on the PMs of India on the basis of the quote, "Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." Other questions related to the backwardness of Vidharba; whether Vidharba should be constituted as a separate State and what I would do if I were posted there. Other questions were on health-related issues, police-public relations, role of the constable in India, corruption in public life, and so on. Other questions were : why, despite a brilliant academic record, I wanted to join the IAS (which would mean quitting medicine), and how medical knowledge is relevant for the IAS/IPS. The most heated discussion was towards the end of the interview when we discussed the opening theory of chess, the role of various gameplans and how man manages to defeat computers in chess. The interview was a purposeful and stimulating conversation, which lasted for more than 35 minutes.

M.K.K. : The questions were asked from current affairs, optional papers and a few relating to my hobbies. What are the current national problems ? What is Human Development Index ? Why is India lagging behind some poor countries ? What is the poverty line ? What is committed bureaucracy as introduced by Indira Gandhi, and whether I agree with it or not ? What are the recommendations of the Sarkaria

IAS Success Plan

Commission ? Why is India a Welfare State ? What are the duties of Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG), and to whom does he submit the report ? What are the problems of Chakmas in Arunachal Pradesh ? Why do women need more attention for development ?

Questions related to optionals (Philosophy and Sanskrit Literature) were : What exactly is Philosophy ? When in *Vedanta* and Muslim Philosophy Brahma and Allah have been described in a similar fashion, and why is there so much conflict ? Why is Sanskrit most suitable for computers ? Should it be a National Language ? Is it a dead language ?

Regarding my hobbies, the questions concerned transcendental meditation and how it differs from other kinds of meditation.

A.K. : Initially, questions were asked about my biodata and academic background. They also asked me about the role of engineers in administration. Then, they asked me about a few scams and their overall implication. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) also figured to a great extent since I had worked there. They asked me about the motive behind its turnaround, lesson to be learnt from that, etc. *Yoga*, which is my hobby also came up and they asked about its benefits, applications, etc. One question was asked about the mad cow disease.

CSR : ***Going by the trend, questions that are asked in the interview are broadly either fact/knowledge-based or opinion-based. Please elaborate it with instances and give your right kind of approach to answer them.***

I.D. : About 10% of the questions are purely fact-based, while 90% elicit our opinion. Needless to say, however, it is not possible to form or present a coherent opinion in the absence of strong knowledge about the issues in question.

R. R. : During my first interview in 1994, most questions were fact-oriented while during the second, that is in 1995, they were more opinion-based. For fact-oriented questions, one should prepare as one does for a written exam. For opinion-oriented questions, one should think and reflect on various subjects and form opinions supported by logic.

R. S. : I was asked to comment on the implications of the recently-concluded Lok Sabha elections in Kashmir. I answered that the people were tired of militancy and that they desired popular representation in the governance. Another question was asked to react to the statement—"Kashmir should have gone to Pakistan in 1947 as it is a Muslim majority area." I answered that the Indian polity is based on a secular premise and, in fact, we do not recognise religion as the dividing line. The third question I was money got as mineral royalties by Bihar to JAAC would solve the Jharkhand problem. I replied that the problem was of ignorance and illiteracy and lack of development. It could be solved only by an honest effort on the part of all concerned.

A. G. : Though the recent trend of the interview is opinion-based, still facts or knowledge-based questions are also asked.

If you want to give your opinion about a certain matter, you must have in-depth knowledge of that issue, and your opinion becomes all the more effective if it is ably supported by facts.

S. M. : Questions may be of both kinds. I personally feel it does not matter if one can't answer a few fact-based questions, but it does not, again, bode well for the candidate if he professes ignorance when his opinion is asked. The key is balance, but balance definitely does not mean a status quo approach. Being balanced means being reasonable.

M. K. K. : The factual questions which I was asked were about India's rank in the Human Development Index and percentage of poverty. A candidate should answer these questions only if he is very sure of himself, and never bluff. It's okay if one can't answer all the factual questions.

Opinion-oriented questions are very important to ensure good marks in the interview. These show the candidate's attitude, analytical ability, logical thinking, maturity and understanding. So the answers should be given thoughtfully and it's essential to understand the thrust of such questions. Further questions can be asked on the answers to such questions. So such questions should be handled tactfully and carefully. Otherwise, a candidate might get trapped. Your opinion should be supported by convincing, sound reasons and such opinion should be well-balanced. Any mistake while answering questions can cost the candidate heavily.

A. K. : I was asked mainly opinion-based questions : what I thought of the current political scenario; my views on the role of engineers in administration, etc. I suggest that your approach should always be optimistic and you should show a positive outlook. Argument should carry only till the point of accord, and not discord. You must substantiate your answer with proper facts and analysis. And always be honest and straightforward.

CSR : ***After achieving your goal, do you think that there was any possibility of improving your method of preparation which could have helped in scoring still higher marks ?***

I.D. : No.

R.R. : There is always scope for improvement. Greater effort and more serious study would have fetched me better marks.

N.M. : No improvements were required in my method of preparation.

R.S. : I spent too little time on Maths as I was concentrating on Physics. So, I prepared a result, made four mistakes in that paper. If I had managed my time more effectively, I would have scored higher marks in Maths. The syllabus in Physics is interpreted very broadly. I should have prepared certain other topics which I had identified, but did not study. That would have enabled me to improve my performance in Physics, too.

A.G. : No. My method of preparation was 100% perfect and accurate. I learned a lot from the column 'My Biggest Mistake' in *Competition Success Review*. Still, I feel I could have scored better marks by avoiding careless mistakes in the examination.

S.M. : I do think that there is some scope of improvement. But I am now speaking from hindsight and, personally, I feel that the number game does not matter much.

M.K.K. : If I had taken more care of my writing speed, I would have been able to score still better marks.

A.K. : Yes, practice in the Essay paper would have definitely helped, and more exhaustive preparation of General Studies also could have fetched me more marks.

CSR . What advice would you offer to the readers of* Competition Success Review *regarding preparation for the three stages of the Civil Services Examination?

I.D. : I can only quote : "I am a great believer in luck and the harder I work, the more I have of it."

R.R. : I would advise the candidates to work consistently and to be patient. The results would follow unsought.

N.M. : Same as for the Main Examination.

R.S. : The Mains is the toughest part of the examination. So the maximum effort has to be put in for this stage of the examination. A group of motivated candidates does help a lot in the Mains as well as the Personality Test. Discussions and mock sessions help in the preparation for the third stage, for the Prelims do not spend much time. Finally, do not dither once you have made up your mind about the Civil Services. You need lots of motivation to get through. So make the most of it.

A.G. : Civil Services Examination is not only a test of one's academic proficiency but also of one's patience, grit and determination against all odds. Always remember the story of King Bruce and the Spider, and work hard as there is no substitute for hard work. Above all, believe in yourself.

S.M. : Think positively. Think analytically. And treat every attempt as your last attempt.

M.K.K. : A candidate should understand the requirements and comparative importance of each stage of the Civil Services Examination and prepare accordingly. He should know about his strong and weak points and the prerequisites of his optionals, and plan accordingly.

A.K. : Have patience and confidence. Both of these are crucial. Also follow proper recreational activities because the mind needs proper rest. Choose your study material very carefully and that too of a very high quality. ❑

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Computer Education : The Fourth Dimension

Ganesh Natarajan, CEO, Aptech

Computer Education has finally come of age in India. From the early days of the eighties when Computer Education was restricted to formal university courses, today the private sector has emerged as a big player.

Computer Education in the private sector started in India in the early eighties with the setting up of a few training centres in the major cities. These private institutes offered short-term courses in various aspects of information technology.

However, the commercial success of an early entrant like Aptech in this sector had two fallouts—first, a large number of small and medium players, some with very dubious credentials, jumped into the fray and the computer training centres began to spring up in every town. Quality standards were non-existent and lack of formal recognition led to many gullible students wasting their money in search of the elusive formula for career success. The second fallout was the beginning of the career education segment in Computer Education. Prompted by technological and commercial opportunities, the offerings from the private training sector became longer in duration and by the end-eighties, two and three-year courses were available, slowly leading to competition with the official education sector.

Today, in the mid-nineties, the very face of Computer Education has undergone a change with the arrival of the Information Superhighway. Today, the concept is based not only on what to learn but also how to learn. There are now four major dimensions in Computer Education that need to be examined.

The Technology Dimension

Computer technology has evolved at an amazing pace in the last thirty years. The real technological breakthroughs started with the introduction of the Apple Mac and the IMB PC which started to bring the power of computers to every desktop. Today, there are not only more PCs being sold than motor cars, there is also a new revolution beginning, called the SOHO (Small Office Home Office) segment which promises to see the ubiquitous PC in every home and office by the end of the century.

Connectivity of PCs through local and wide area networks is becoming a norm and the World Wide Web of the Internet is spreading all over the globe. Already, over 50 million regular users of the Internet exist and they are not just in the USA and Europe, but also spread out over Japan, South-East Asia, Australia and the other parts of world.

If the first age of the computer revolution was the PC, and the second age was networking and telecommunications, then the third age is clearly the convergence of the three exciting technologies of computers, communications and television. The Information Superhighway will be the next *avatar* of the all-pervading nature of information technology, where all appliances that are microprocessor-based, which include everything ranging from vacuum cleaners and airconditioners to television sets and VCRs will come within the control of the Highway leading to new opportunities.

This is the opportunity and the challenge facing information technology education in the mid-nineties. Those who do not recognise and prepare to train the new generation on computer technologies like Object Orienfed Programming, Client Server Databases and Software Engineering, communications technologies like Networking Datacom and Telecom, and Interactive technologies like Multimedia, Video-on-Demand and Interactive Television will find themselves being pushed aside.

The Reach Dimension

There was a time when the reach of Computer Education was restricted to the top 20 cities of India, but today, the leading training organisations already have over 250 centres spread over 100 cities in India and many more abroad, and innovative initiatives like Zee Education are extending the reach to over 50 million people. The awesome reach provided by the telecast medium has not come a moment too soon in this country. In Canada, the open University of British Columbia, one of the most innovative educational institutions in North America, has set up a full-fledged television station called the Knowledge Network which beams programmes 24 hours a day and provides high quality tele-education to all citizens of the province of British Columbia and many more enthusiastic viewers in the nearby Canadian and US States. The Open Learning Agency, which is a part of the university, provides learning opportunities through narrow-bandwidth satellite transmission and eventually with full motion video through fibre optic cables.

Technological innovations like Video Conferencing, Computer Conferencing and Internet will soon see Computer Education spreading to every part of the world.

The Quality Dimension

Quality in the private training sector has always been a hotly debated topic. While real-life orientation and practical approach in the curriculum offered by the private sector often surpasses the topics covered in the college classrooms, a number of new benchmarks have emerged over the last few years that merit consideration.

One of the first attempts to separate the quality institutions from the *hoi polloi* was the Government of India's Department of Electronics Accreditation of Computer Centres (DOEACC) Scheme which defined four levels of Computer Courses (O, A, B and C) with equivalences to the B. Tech and M. Tech in the formal sector and set about accrediting institutes that were cutting to put their courses, their faculty members and their faculties to the test. Aptech has become the first institution to have four of its centres accredited for all four levels of courses.

The more recent quality standard is the international ISO 9000 Certification, which is recognised all over the world as being one true barometer of a service provider's capabilities to consistently provide the level of quality expected by the customer. The computer training industry reached a major landmark in end-1993 when one reputed institution became the first educational institution in India to be certified ISO 9001 for Education Support Services. Since then, a few more have followed suit by getting specific educational centres certified.

The Fourth Dimension—Recognition

The computer training industry in India has already established itself but what is still missing, however, is the stamp of recognition. The DOEACC Scheme, though laudable in itself, fell short of the objective with even the authors of the scheme disclaiming any recognition to the participating institutes.

But true to the never-say-die spirit of private enterprises, some of the more persistent institutes have taken considerable steps in this regard. A case study of Aptech, one of Asia's leading computer training institutions, will bring this dimension into sharp focus.

Aptech's entry into the computer training industry in 1986 was in collaboration with the National Computing Centre, an organisation set up by the UK Government to provide quality know-how to institutions in over 30 countries. Aptech then collaborated with the School of Computer Science and Information Systems of Pace University, New York, one of the finer seats of higher learning in the USA to provide a path by which students completing Aptech Software Engineering course and a university graduate degree could then complete the Master of Science degree at the university's campus in a considerably shortened time-period and cost.

The Aptech achieved the ultimate recognition objective in 1995—degrees for its students. The Open University of British Columbia has agreed to work with Aptech to strengthen its four years' curriculum and award the degree of B. Tech (Computer Systems) to successful students of the program. Today, more than 200 Aptech students all over Asia are pursuing this course and working towards an international B. Tech degree. ❑

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MANAGEMENT

The **Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)**, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Lucknow will hold a Common Admission Test for the following Post-Graduate Programmes in Management (PGP) :

IIM, Ahmedabad : PGP (General) and PGP (SPA)

IIM, Bangalore : PGP

IIM, Calcutta : PGP-PGDM and PGDCM (Computer-Aided Management leading to PGDCM Diploma)

IIM, Lucknow : PGP

Doctoral Level Programmes in Management (FPM):

IIM (Lucknow, Bangalore and Calcutta) : Fellow Programme in Management. The FPM application form can be obtained directly from the respectively IIMs.

For eligibility and test centres, please refer to the IIMs' notification published in the daily newspapers of August 27/28/29, 1996.

The CAT Bulletin containing details of the programmes, CAT application form, etc., can be obtained at the branches of State Bank of India listed in the above mentioned notification for Rs. 600 (Rs. 300 for SC/ST candidates).

Last Date for Submission of Applications : October 24, 1996.

Date of CAT : December 8, 1996.

The **Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar,** has invited applications for admission to the Two-Year Full-Time Programme for Post-Graduate Diploma in Management 1997-99.

The candidates should possess a three-year Bachelor's Degree (or equivalent) in any discipline recognised by the Association of Indian Universities, with at least 50 per cent aggregate marks (45 per cent for SC/ST candidates) and not less than 50 per cent aggregate marks (45 per cent for SC/ST) in any of the Secondary/Higher Secondary examinations (or equivalent) held by a Board/University. Final year Degree students meeting the other eligibility criteria may also apply, provided they will complete the Degree examination not later than June 15, 1997.

Applicants will have to appear for the Common Admission Test (CAT) conducted by the Indian Institutes of Management on December 8, 1996. For this, they should purchase the CAT form from any of the branches of the State Bank of India listed in the CAT advertisement (mentioned above), fill in the CAT form and send it to the nearest IIM.

Applicants should also send in their requests by registered post for the XIM Application Form. The request should be addressed to the Admission Office, Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar-751013 and should be accompanied by *(i)* a non-refundable crossed demand draft for Rs. 450 made out in favour of Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar and drawn on the State Bank of India, RRL Branch, Bubaneswar (Code 7499), and *(ii)* Two typewritten self-addressed (with pin code) paper slips of 9 cm x 4 cm size. Local applicants can obtain form across the counter at the institute by paying cash.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : October 31, 1996.

The **Institute of Business Administration and Training, Bhubaneswar-751015 (Orissa)** has invited applications for admission to the 24-month Residential PGDM Programme (MBA Level) for 1997-99 session with the unique 6-month On-The-Job-Training in reputed organisations as full-time executive.

Graduates in Engineering, Agriculture, Management, Science, Arts, Commerce, etc., or persons having professional qualification like CA, ICWA, CS with 50 per cent aggregate marks (45 per cent for SC/ST candidates) are eligible to apply. Candidates completing their final degree examination by June 30, 1997 may also apply.

The admission will be through Management Aptitude Test (MAT) to be conducted on December 1, 1996 by All-India Management Association at 60 centres in India and 10 centres abroad.

Application forms can be obtained from AIMA (CME), P.O. Box No. 3057, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003 on cash payment of Rs. 250 or by a bank draft of Rs. 275 payable to AIMA (CME) at New Delhi.

Simultaneously, candidates should apply to IBAT for application form and bulletin sending a Bank Draft for Rs. 350 in favour of IBAT payable at any nationalised bank at Bhubaneswar or Rs. 325 in cash at IBAT counter.

Applications forms, bulletin and other details can be obtained from the Director, Institute of Business Administration & Training, N-2/94, IRC Village, Bhubaneswar-751015.

On the basis of MAT score, candidates will be shortlisted for interview and group discussion to be conducted during January to March at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bhubaneswar and other centres.

Last Date for Submission of Applications to IBAT : November 30, 1996.

The **XLRI, Jamshedpur,** has invited applications for admission to the following academic programmes of XLRI, Jamshedpur for the year 1997:

(1) Two-Year Post-Graduate Programmes in
- *(a)* Business Management
- *(b)* Personnel Management & Industrial Relations

(2) Three-Year Post-Graduate Evening Programme in Business Management

(3) Fellow Programme in Management.

For admission to *(1)*, the candidate should possess a minimum of thee-year bachelor's Degree in any discipline with at least 50 per cent aggregate marks (40 per cent for SC/ST candidates). Those completing their final examination by June 15, 1997 may also apply.

For admission to *(2)*, the candidate should possess a minimum of three-year bachelor's Degree with aggregate 50 per cent marks (40 per cent for SC/ST candidates) and full-time job in Jamshedpur with two years' executive work experience.

For admission to *(3)*, the candidate should possess a Post-Graduate degree or its equivalent with 55 per cent aggregate marks (45 per cent for SC/ST candidates) or BE/B.Tech with aggregate 60 per cent marks and three years work experience.

Request for prospectus and application form may be made out to the Admission Coordinator, XLRI, C.H. Area (E), Jamshedpur-831001 enclosing *(i)* a non-refundable crossed demand draft for Rs. 500 made out in favour of "XLRI JAMSHEDPUR" drawn ONLY on "SBI XLRI Branch, Jamshedpur, and *(ii)* three 3"x2" self-adhesive stickers with candidate's full mailing addressed typed/written in block letters on them. Local candidates can pay cash.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : November 15, 1996.

Date of Written Test : January 5, 1997 (Sunday).

ENGINEERING

The **Institute of Engineering & Technology, S.S.J.M. Kanpur University, Kanpur,** has invited applications for the Entrance Test for admission to the Four-Year B. Tech Courses in the following branches (60 seats in each branch) of the Institute :

(1) Chemical Engineering
(2) Computer Science & Engineering
(3) Electronics & Communication Engineering
(4) Mechanical Engineering.

The candidate should have passed Intermediate (10+2) or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, and must have attained the age of 17 years on or before October 1, 1966.

The Information Brochure along with application form can be obtained from the following branches of the Union Bank of India on payment of Rs. 500 (inclusive of Entrance Test fee) plus bank charges of Rs. 10:

Agra (Hospital Road), Allahabad (Chowk), Azamgarh (Asifganj Chowk), Bareilly (Civil Lines), Dehra Dun (Rajpur Road), New Delhi (Nehru Place), Faizabad (Moti Bagh), Gorakhpur (Golghar), Jamshedpur (Kamani Centre, Bistupur), Jhansi (Sadar Bazar), Kanpur (University Campus), Lucknow (Hazaratganj), Meerut (Begum Bridge Road), Moradabad (Station Road), Patna (Frazer Road), Varanasi (Kabir Chaura, Jalpa Devi Road).

Applications complete in all respects should be sent to Dr. R. S. Bansal, Registrar, S.S.J.M. Kanpur University, Kanpur-208024.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : September 30, 1996.

The Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala, has invited applications for Common Entrance Test (CET-96) to fill up resultant vacant seats in Engineering Institutions located in Punjab after second round of counselling on July 31, 1996, which was suspended.

These unfilled seats in various categories are to be filled by relaxing the eligibility criteria and reducing the minimum qualifying marks obtained by candidates belonging to various categories as given below :

SC/ST Category : 10 per cent in each subject to 8 per cent in aggregate

Rural Area Category : 15 per cent in each subject to 10 per cent in aggregate

General/Other Categories : 15 per cent in each subject to 12 per cent in aggregate.

Admission to the unfilled seats will now be made from amongst the candidates who will apply for admission in response to the present notification and being otherwise eligible on the basis of their *inter se* merit in their respective categories.

Applications have been invited for these unfilled seats. The Admission Brochure and application form may be obtained ONLY from the cash counter of CET Cell of Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala on payment of Rs. 150.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : September 13, 1996.

The **National Polytechnic, Post Box No. 54, Panjtirthi, Jammu-180001** has invited applications for admission to Three-Year Regular Diploma Courses in the following disciplines :

(1) Computer Engineering
(2) Electrical Engineering
(3) Electronics & Communication Engineering
(4) Architectural Engineering
(5) Draftsman Civil (Two Years).

The educational qualification for admission to (1) is 10+2 Pass and (2) to (5) 10th Pass.

Information Bulletin containing application form is available on payment of Rs. 100 by cash/demand draft/money order/Indian postal order payable to National Polytechnic, P.O. Box No. 54, Panjtirthi, Jammu-180001.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : Not mentioned.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS

The **Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, New Delhi** will hold a Competitive Examination for filling up the vacancies of Scientists of the ARS in the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000 in the ICAR Institutes, only in the prescribed disciplines. This examination will be combined with NET/SRF Examination already notified by ASRB in *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of May 4-10, 1996.

Age Limits : The candidate must have attained the age of 21 years but not have attained the age of 30 years as on August 1, 1996 (i.e., he/she must have been born not earlier than August 2, 1966 and not later than August 1, 1975). In-service candidates of ICAR less than 45 years in age will also be eligible to appear subject to possession of prescribed qualifications. The upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST candidates, OBC candidates, etc., as per rules in force.

Educational Qualifications : Master's Degree of equivalent in the concerned subject with specialisation in the respective discipline.

For application format, complete details regarding disciplines, plan of examination, discipline-wise qualifications, etc., please consult *Employment News* of August 31, 1996.

Completed application form should be sent to the Secretary, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, Krishi Anusandhan Bhawan, Pusa, New Delhi-110012 by post or delivered in person.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : October 1, 1996 (October 15, 1996 in the case of candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti Districts and Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep or abroad).

Date of Examination : Last week of December 1966 (exact date to be announced by ASRB in due course).

RAILWAYS

The **Railway Recruitment Board, D-15, Machna Colony, Near Bus Stop No. 6, Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal-16,** has invited applications for the posts of Junior Clerk, Senior Clerk and Traffic Apprentice.

For application form, qualifications, age and other eligibility conditions, please refer to *Employment News* of August 24, 1996.

The Written Examination will be held at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Nagpur, Bilaspur and Raipur towns. All candidates whose applications are received in time and considered eligible in all respects will be called for Written Test (descriptive or objective-type, or both) and in conformity with educational standards and or technical qualifications prescribed for the post including English, Mathematics, General Knowledge and General Intelligence. Candidates who will qualify in the Written Test will be called for skill test/interview and psychological test wherever required.

Candidates should apply on good quality plain paper of fullscap size (preferably typed) in two papers, according to the pro- forma printed in RRB's notification published in *Employment News* of August 24,1996. Candidates, purchasing printed application form from the market, should ensure that the application form strictly conforms to the format prescribed in the employment notice.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : September 13, 1996. For candidates residing abroad and in Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshdweep islands, an additional period 15 days is allowed.

BANK CLERICAL

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi, has invited applications for the following clerical cadre posts in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and in the State of Haryana :

NCT of Delhi

Clerk, Typist (Hindi), Typist (Bilingual), Steno (Hindi), Steno (Bilingual)

State of Haryana

Clerk, Typist (Hindi), Typist (Bilingual), Steno (Bilingual)

Age Limit (as on July 1, 1996) : Not below 18 years and not above 26 years. Candidates born after July 1, 1978 and before July 2, 1970 are not eligible to apply. Upper age limit is relaxable as per rules in force for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, Other Backward Classes candidates, Orthopaedically Handicapped, Ex-Servicemen/Disabled Ex-Servicemen, Widows, Divorced Women, etc.

Educational Qualifications : For Clerks and Typists—*(i)* Degree in any discipline from a recognised University or any equivalent qualification recognised by the Central Government, or *(ii)* Passed with 50 per cent marks in aggregate in Higher Secondary Examination (10+2) of 10+2+3 pattern/11th Standard Examination of 11+3 pattern/ Intermediate/Pre-University or any equivalent examination, or *(iii)* Passed with 50 per cent marks in aggregate in Diploma in Banking recognised by Central/State Government or U.T. Administration, or *(iv)* Passed with 60 per cent marks in aggregate in Matriculation/SSC (old pattern)/SSLC/ Xth Standard of 10+2+3 pattern or equivalent examination. There is relaxation in educational qualification for SC/ST/Ex-Servicemen/Disabled Ex-Servicemen/ Orthopaedically Handicapped candidates.

For Steno (Bilingual), Steno (Hindi)— Passed Matriculation/SSC (old pattern)/ SSLC/Xth Standard of 10+2+3 pattern or equivalent examination.

Applicants for the posts of Typist (Hindi), Typist (Bilingual), Steno (Bilingual) and Steno (Hindi) must possess, besides the minimum educational qualifications, as stated above, proficiency in Typing and Shorthand as prescribed by the Board. For application format, details about the selection procedure and examination centres, etc., please consult *Employment News* of August 31, 1996.

Application on the format as published in *Employment News* of August 31, 1996, complete in all respects, should be sent to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Manisha Building, 75-76 Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019. There is no objection to the candidates using printed application form as long as the format is exactly the same as published in the Board's advertisement.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : September 19, 1996 (October 3, 1996 in case of candidates staying abroad and those posting applications from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Minicoy, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul & Spiti Districts, Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh.

Date of Written Examination : December 15, 1996. ❑

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INTERNET

The Web You Would Love To Get Caught In !

It seems distance has ceased to bother mankind. You can exchange letters and your thoughts with someone, despite thousands of miles separating you, in a matter of a few seconds, if you so desire. The wonders of today's communications, or means of it, have taken enormous proportions, not to mention those of information technology. Whoever said that the world is shrinking day by day couldn't have been more true. As the twilight years of this century come to an end, it is a more confirmed assertion.

Communication is making that happen. As always, necessity is the cornerstone of all newer discoveries and inventions. The latest in the electronic arena being the much talked about and advocated *Internet*. If you have heard the word, it's only natural. Special features on Internet in dailies, magazines and the overall media have made it virtually impossible for it to get off the mark. Upheld as a phenomenon, Internet is being referred to as the ultimate in electronic democracy.

All you need to tap this marvellous reservoir of information sounds incredible— a telephone line, a modem computer, and an Internet connection. And what can you do ? Well, exchanging letters and thoughts is just up of the iceberg. Much more ! You can scan scientific articles, see advertisements at your will, do shopping, select tourist spots in Australia with ideal boarding and lodging places, information on travel guides sitting here in India, enjoy jokes, movies in this no holds barred means of communication. Time is not far when Internet access



Naveen Gupta
Director (Operations) IEC

will be available through cable network.

But does anybody govern it ? Since Internet is not a physical network, it has no owner or central statutory governing body. And just have about anybody can learn to handle Internet by applying himself to a proper experimentation and learning process. Just have the patience to browse thousands of 'sites' on the screen to reach the desired information. And a thirst for knowledge can give success.

With the advent of World Wide Web (WWW), a virtual library caters to almost every subject under the Sun. To an individual user, it means more accessibility to knowledge. Imagine the excitement and fun of turning the pages of a book from a German library ! Or, knowing the latest score of an Indo-Pak cricket encounter ! A corporate executive can work uninterrupted as letters and messages can be stored in a computer through E-mail service of Internet. On the contrary, telephoning at times can prove to be expensive, especially overseas calls. According to an estimate, a few years hence 80 % of all our communications will consist of E-mail messages.

Of course, E-mail is just one of the numerous blessings of Internet. Amongst others are Remote Login, Digital Libraries, latest softwares, formation on new products in the market, news and views. For this reason it is sometimes referred to as highway of ideas and a virtual library (a library without a wall). In times to come, all these shall be clear to you once you participate in the learning process.

With millions of pages of information stored in, there is real difficulty in users locating what they are looking for. It is like landing on a foreign soil and hunting for the addresses of your destination till you hit the right street. Newer and better software technologies are taking care of that. Today, 30 million users traverse cyberways as frequently as possible. In India, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd (VSNL) provides Internet connections.

It is only too obvious that the beginners, after learning the tricks of the trade, can garner maximum possible mileage. The ultimate determinant for success, however, will be the quality of the contents. Contents have to be interesting enough to attract people to the Web sites. With Internet, we have found an answer to the communication needs of the 21st century. Get connected. ❑

Memory Retention Contest
ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations :

(1) Combined Defence Services Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on December 8, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the English, General Knowledge and Elementary Mathematics papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "CDS/ENG", "CDS/GK" and "CDS/MATHS".

(2) Examination for Recruitment of Junior Hindi Translators to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on October 27, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Hindi and General English papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "JHT/HINDI" and "JHT/ENGLISH".

(3) Clerical Cadre Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board on October 6 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Test of Reasoning Ability, Test of English Language, Test of Numerical Ability and Test of Clerical Aptititude which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "BSRB/CAL/TOR", "BSRB/CAL/TOEL", "BSRB/CAL/TONA" and "BSRB/CAL/TOCA".

(4) Examination for Recruitment of Lower Division Clerks to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on September 22, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence and Clerical Aptitude, English Language, Numerical Aptitude and General Awareness Tests which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "LDC/GICA", "LDC/ENG", "LDC/NA" and "LDC/GA".

(5) All-India Entrance Examination for Selection to Sub-Officers' Course to be conducted by the National Fire Service College, Ministry of Home Affairs, Nagpur, on September 29, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General English, General Knowledge, General Science and Mathematics papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "SUB-OFFICERS/ENG", "SUB-OFFICERS/GK", "SUB-OFFICERS/GSC", and "SUB-OFFICERS/MATHS".

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us will be awarded first, second and third prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250, respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is **December 21, 1996.** ❑

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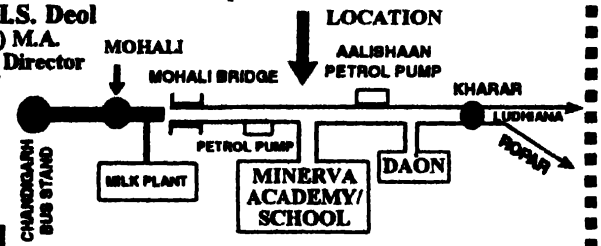
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Letters

THREE CHEERS, LEANDER !

Hats off to India's tennis star Leander Paes r his heroic feat at the Olympics Games at tlanta. Leander displayed tremendous ;gression, remarkable courage and an domitable will in beating his highly ranked id more fancied counterparts including icolas Pereira and Thomas Enqvist as he uised his way into the semi-finals at Atlanta.

Though Paes lost eventually to Andre gassi, once again he rose to the occasion nd bounced back bravely to defeat his razilian opponent in the bronze play-off iatch. His commendable effort has won idia at least a bronze medal after a long reak

lyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) ***I. Sri Krishna***

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Competition Success Review is the most referred magazine for current affairs and ther topics. Would you please publish bjective-type questions (along with nswers) on Indian Economy and Polity, /hich would be of use to those appearing or Probationary Officers' Examination in the eserve Bank of India and the nationalised anks ?

hilai (Madhya Pradesh) ***Sumita Mukherjee***

MODERNISATION AND WESTERNISATION

I would like to congratulate Ms B. R. arineeta, the First Prize winner of the Super rains of India Contest (7), for bringing out ie subtle difference between modernisation nd westernisation. She rightly points out iat India is India, and it can go modern ven without Western ideas. It is a pity that iany of us tend to glorify Western chievements and decry whatever we have chieved in terms of modernisation.

I congratulate *Competition Success Review* or such good essays and its inspiring ditorial in every issue.

hammam
Andhra Pradesh) ***D. Vijayalakshmi***

DESIGNING AS A CAREER

I am a student of Class XI and have been egularly reading *Competition Success Review* or the past three years. I have greatly enefited by the features and articles that ppear in *Competition Success Review*.

Could you publish a feature on Designing s a Career, providing information also on he National Institute of Designing, Ahmedabad ?

ucknow (Uttar Pradesh) ***D. Pathak***

IAS TOPPER WRITES



I would like to thank *Competition Success Review* for immensely helping me in my success in the Civil Services Examination.

The articles published provide important facts and the topics taken up for discussion provide very good material for the Essay paper. For the Interview, *Competition Success Review* helps one to keep abreast of current affairs; the model interviews published are also of tremendous help. *Competition Success Review* provides all the relevant information, besides inspiring the candidates in their endeavour.

I have been regularly reading *Competition Success Review* for the last three years. I wish similar success to all the readers of this wonderful magazine.

Delhi ***Sandeep Khirwar, IAS***

SUCCESS IN MCA EXAMINATION

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* since 1991. I have just been selected for the MCA Entrance Examination conducted by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. My name figures fifth in the list of the forty candidates selected. I wish to express my thanks to *Competition Success Review* whose articles on General Knowledge and Interviews have been of tremendous help to me.

BHEL, Hardwar (Uttar Pradesh) ***Arun Rabra***

SUCCESS IN A ROW

I am really very happy to inform you that I have passed the written examinations in respect of Dy. SP, Directorate-General, ITB Police, Sub-Inspector of Police, Delhi Police and Clerks' Grade Examination of the Staff Selection Commission, Raipur, all in a row over a span of three months. My success is due to the inspiration given by the editorials of *Competition Success Review* and the question packages.

I feel confident that I will be successful in interviews, too, with the guidance of *Competition Success Review*.

Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) ***Sudhir Agarwal***

"HE WHO REIGNS WITHIN HIMSELF...IS MORE THAN A KING"

The essay, "He Who Reigns Within Himself and Rules His Passions, Desires and Fears Is More Than A King" makes interesting reading. The author rightly points out that *dharma* is the best way to get rid of your fears and sins. He also enumerates the qualities of *dharma* which one should follow to survive in today's world of Satans.

Siliguri (West Bengal) ***Vikash Bansali***

AGE LIMIT FOR SUPER BRAINS ESSAY CONTEST

We are a group of women belonging to different professions and are regular readers of *Competition Success Review*. We are so fond of *Competition Success Review* that we recommend it to our friends as a source of great knowledge and interesting reading material. We have been attracted by the Super Brains of India Essay Contest and wonder whether we could also participate in the Contest if the age limit is raised to 45. Alternately, you could organise a contest for those in the age-group of 30 to 45.

Trust our request will merit your due consideration.

Prabha Ravi, Bhargavi Menon, Radha Rao and
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I enjoy reading your features on Group Discussion, Facing the Interview Board, Essays, Test of Reasoning, Objective General Knowledge, Word Power, etc. But as a student of Commerce (Class XII) aiming for CA, CS or MBA, I request you to add a few features that would be of use to students of Commerce, such as interviews for CA, CS and MBA; institutions offering courses in CA, CS, MBA and other useful material.

Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) ***Tanubas Arora***

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Persons And Places In News

Persons

Karnam Malleswari: The former world champion, who played a major role in bringing Indian women to the forefront in international weightlifting arenas, has been conferred the highest Government recognition in sports, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for 1994-95 for her outstanding performance of winning the gold medal in the World Weightlifting Championship at Istanbul that year. The award carries a cash amount of Rs. 1 lakh besides a medal and scroll of honour.



Ms. Karnam Malleswari

Sachin Tendulkar : India's new cricket captain, who won the "Sabse Bada Khiladi" (Best Player) contest was on August 17, 1996 presented with a Daewoo Cielo GL car. He was picked up for the prize for his superlative performance in the recently-concluded World Cup, where he scored three centuries and emerged the highest run-getter. At 23, he is the youngest Indian to take over the hot seat of captaincy after Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi, who was asked to lead the side at the age of 21.

Sukh Ram : The former Union Communications Minister was in the news for the seizure of about Rs. 3.65 crore, in cash and other valuables, from his various residences in New Delhi and Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) by the sleuths of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Income Tax Department officials in August 1996 while he was away from India. Documents and other papers seized during raids on his houses indicate that the Congress leader had acquired *benami* properties in the capital and at several places in Himachal Pradesh. A case of amassing assets disproportionate to his known sources of income has been registered by the CBI against him.

Runu Ghosh : The 43-year old Deputy Director General (Finance) in the Department of Telecommunications was arrested and placed under suspension along with four other Sub-Divisional Officers and a General Manager in the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. She, along with former Communications Minister, Mr. Sukh Ram, had been charged by the CBI under the Prevention of Corruption Act for allegedly favouring a Hyderabad-based telephone firm, Advance Radio Masts Ltd. Searches at her house had thrown up Indian currency worth Rs. 1.23 lakh and foreign currency and gold of a much higher value. She is reported to have dealt directly with the former Union Communications Minister, bypassing her bosses in the department.

Prince Charles : The marriage of Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and Princess Diana, celebrated with fanfare and pageantry 15 years ago, ended on August 28, 1996 with a rubber-stamp divorce in the back office of a London court.

Joginder Singh : The Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation, who took over from Mr. K. Vijaya Rama Rao on July 31, 1996, was reprimanded by the Supreme Court in August 1996 for having met and reportedly sought "guidance" from political leaders, including the ones who are supposed to be under investigation by the agency he is heading.

K. P. S. Gill : The former Punjab Director-General of Police was on August 6, 1996 sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by Chandigarh's Chief Judicial Magistrate under Section 354 for "outraging the modesty" of Mrs. Rupan Deol Bajaj, an IAS officer of the Punjab cadre, and to two months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 under Section 509 for "indecent behaviour". He has gone in for appeal and obtained bail on August 28, 1996. The incident took place in 1988 at a small gathering which was attended by the leading gentry of Chandigarh.

Swaraj Paul : The UK-based Indian business tycoon has been nominated to life peerage and now becomes Lord Paul. In this year's list of 500 richest people in UK, he occupied 23rd position with an estimated valuation of his Caparo Group around £ 500 million.



Lord Paul

Hank Brown : The US Senator visited Kashmir Valley in early August 1996 to assess the overall political situation. He is the author of the Brown Amendment, which has enabled a multi-million dollar package of sophisticated arms to Pakistan, and has earned notoriety in New Delhi for his pro-Islamabad stand.

Ross Perot : The Texas billionaire was on August 17, 1996 nominated by his Reform Party to run as its presidential candidate in the November 1996 election.

Robert (Bob) Dole : The 73-year old former Senate majority leader was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for the US presidential election in November 1996.

Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan : One of the world's biggest singing stars, he has spent three decades turning an esoteric form of music, *qawwali*, the singing style of Pakistan's Sufi mystics, into an international attraction. He was interviewed on MTV and collaborated with Eddie Vedder of Pearl Jam and Peter Gabriel. Despite his weight—h weighs about 350 pounds—he remains i Pakistan unchallenged as the great livin *qawwali* singer.

Rodney King : The African America driver whose beating by white police office led to the 1992 Los Angeles riots, was c August 22, 1996 sentenced to 90 days i prison for spousal battering. During a heate July 14, 1995 argument with his wife Crysta King had started his car and knocked h down as he drove off suddenly.

Erich Priebke : The 83-year old form Nazi officer, after being cleared of the mo serious charges of a 1944 massacre an ordered released by the court in Rome, wa re-arrested by the Italian authorities f repatriation to Germany on August 2, 199 He had been living a quiet life in a mountai resort in Argentina.

Mohamed Farah Aideed: The Soma warlord engaged in country's civil strif died of heart attack on August 2, 1996. H son, 35-year old Hussein Mohamed Aidee succeeded him.

Places

Bhiwandi : Located 70 km from Mumba it was in the news in August 1996 when persons died of food poisoning there.

Singapore : Located in South-East Asi the City State of Singapore is at the southe end of the Malay peninsula, with Malays to the north, separated by the Straits Johore, about 1 km wide. It was in the new when, for the second time in less than s months, Singapore's leaders spoke of r merging with Malaysia. With about thr million people, it was a part of Malaysia t it was 'expelled' in 1965 following serio communal violence. There has been r turning back since and in these 31 yea Singapore has developed into an enviabl but highly developed country. It has almo joined the ranks of developed nations c most norms, and the status could come i way by the turn of the century.

Petronas Twin Towers : Located i Kuala Lumpur, with 88 storeys high, the are the tallest buildings in the world.

Kozhikode : Located in Kerala, its airpo is a virtual goldmine with approximate 250 kg of gold being brought into the Sta with every flight that comes from the Gu countries.

Amarnath : The holy place in Kashm hogged the limelight in August as more tha 200 pilgrims on the Amarnath yatra to ha the *darshan* of the naturally-formed ice *linga* were killed by the unseasonal snowfall an biting cold. Though several thousan pilgrims stranded at several places on th way to Amarnath were rescued by helicopte and sent home by special trains, man pilgrims braved the inhospitable weath to complete the mission of *darshan* c August 28, 1996.

Smudge

Smudge

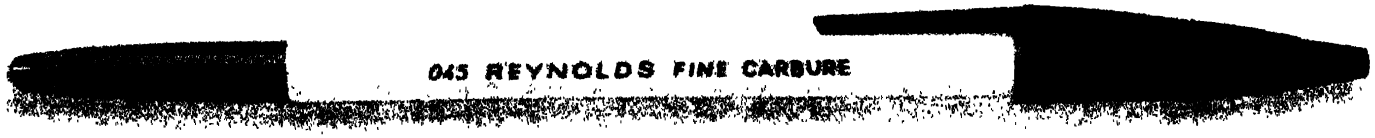
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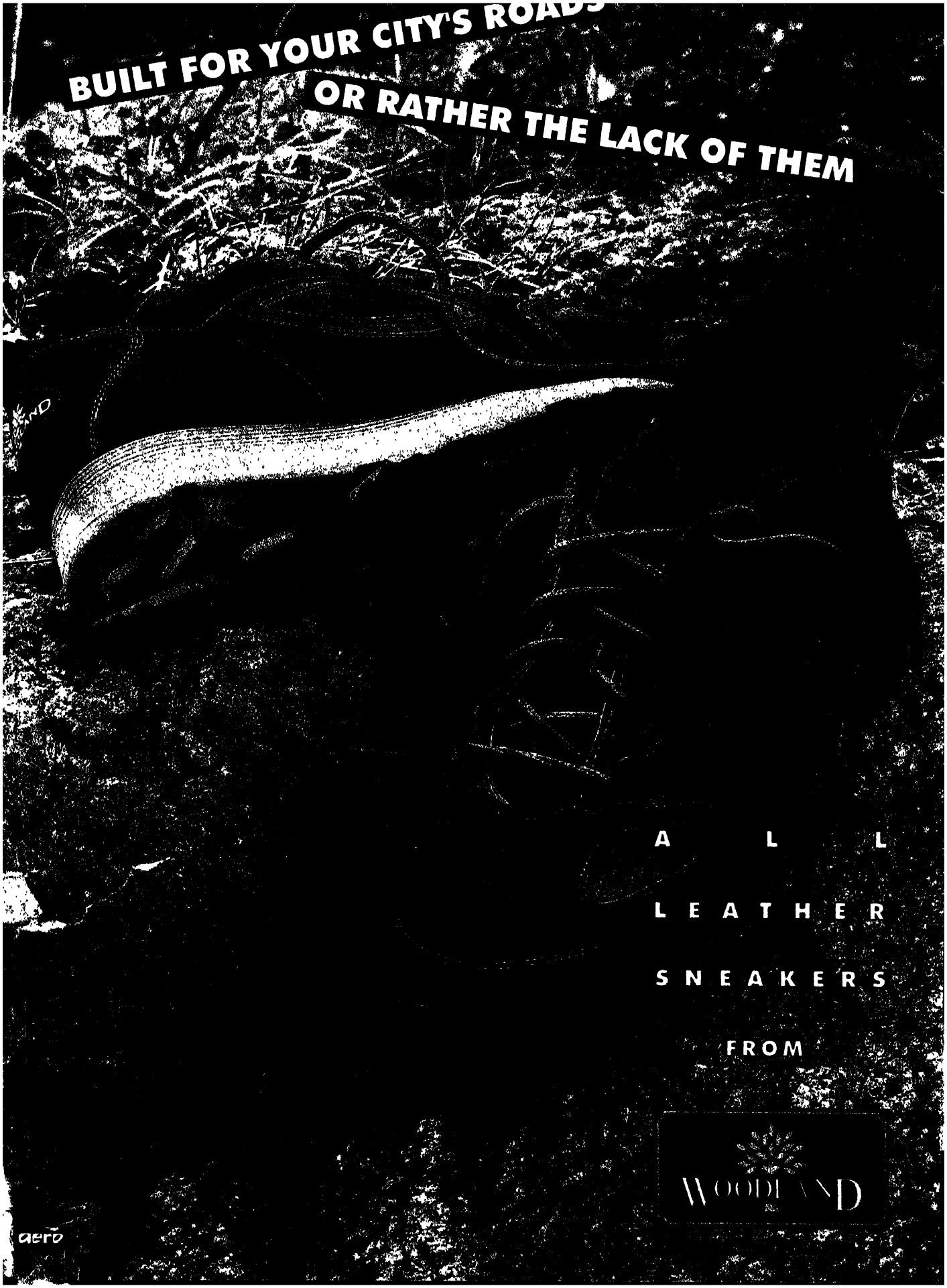
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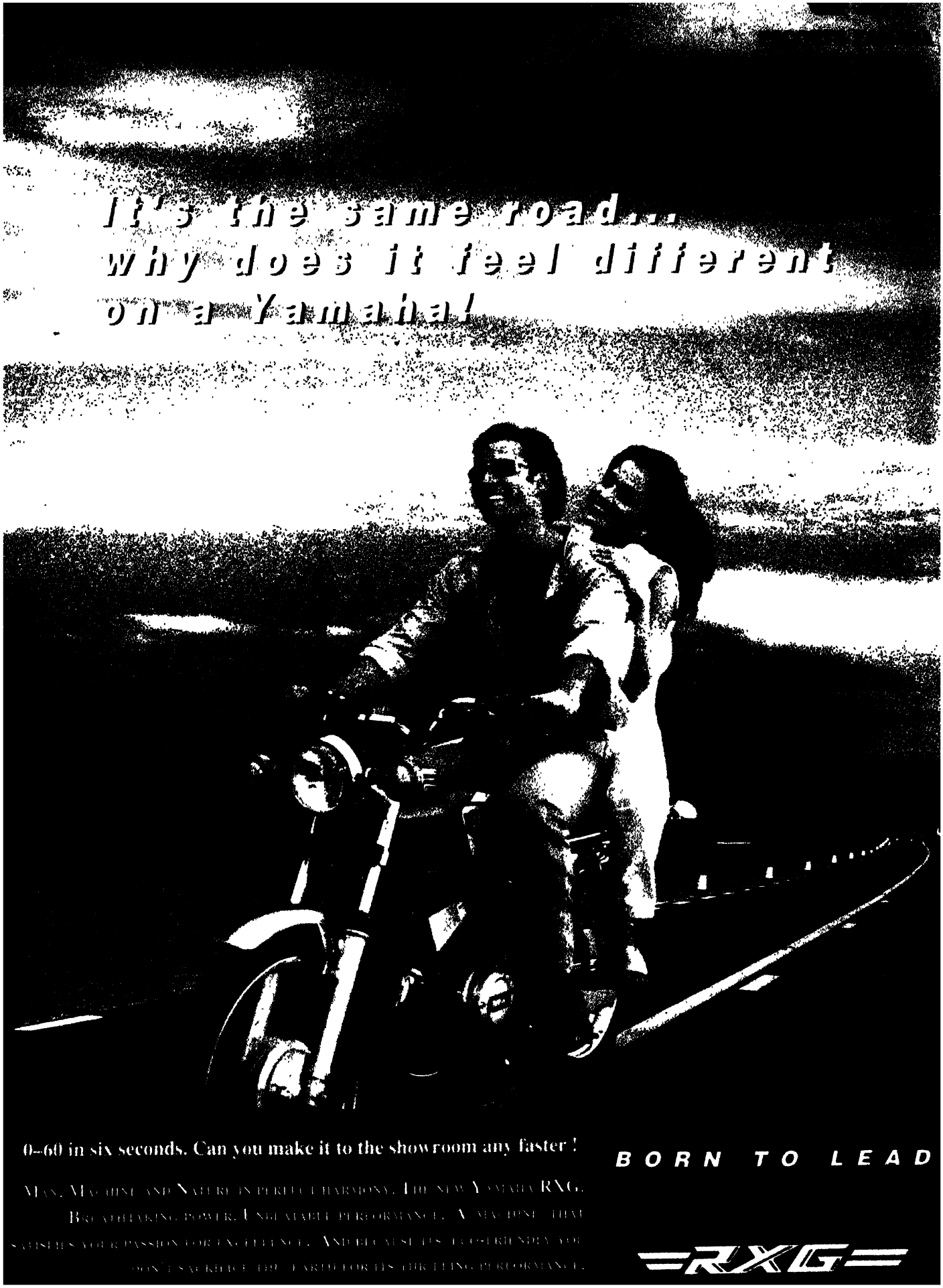
To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labour.

- R L Stevenson

The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances in life like men facing rough and smooth as it came, and so found the truth of the old proverb : 'Good Times and Bad Times, and All Times. Pass Over.'

— Charles Kingsley

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FROM EDITOR WITH GREETINGS

What It Takes To Be A Winner

Dear Friend,

All is possible to him that believeth, who has a definite goal backed by the determination to achieve it, no matter what the odds or obstacles. The world will stand aside and let pass the man who knows where he is going and who strides majestically with steps firm and faith unshaken. Where there is a will there is always a way, and an optimistic and enthusiastic heart will definitely find that way or make it. The way to succeed is to start sooner, work harder and learn more than your competitors about the job you have undertaken. The beginning is the most important part of any work. Once you start, it gets easier with time

First, you must decide what you want most out of life. Determine what your real aspirations and true goals are. You must be sure of your destination in order to arrive there. You will then find that goal is a lot closer than you thought. The surest way to ensure your success is to have as your goal the one thing that you like so much that you would work for it, even if you were not being paid anything at all. It is not the quarry but the chase, not the trophy but the race, which will really matter. You must enjoy what you are doing so that you don't get tired or bored, but persist with your efforts energetically and enthusiastically till you reach your destination.

Make up your mind. Choose a worthy goal and the one which you like best. Thereafter, keep your attention rivetted to the coveted object. Do not divert your attention and allow your energies to get dissipated. Stick to your aim with single-minded concentration. Have faith and begin the work. Gather the facts, chart your route, get going and keep going. Be sure that each day you cover some ground, advance some distance and make some progress towards your cherished goal. Never mind if the progress is slow, but ensure that it is steady and certain.

Act the part, sound and look like a winner. Appearance and manners do count. Set examples. Action speaks louder than words. If you smile at people, they will smile back at you. If you are surefooted, they will want to follow your footsteps. If you are confident of achieving a goal, others will also echo that confidence and try to achieve it for you. People want to follow those who promise and deliver success.

Diligence and moderation are the best steps to climb to excellence and reach the top. The heavens do not send their rains in floods but in tiny drops. An individual is neither wise, nor rich, nor great at once. But by softly treading the path and firmly planting his steps, his climb will be certain and advance sure. He shall everyday better his prospects till in the end he gains and remains at the top. It is wisely said that the climb to the top is not a walkover, but a walk-up. The high heavens are not reached in a single bound. We have to build the ladder by which we can rise from the earth below to the vaulted skies. We must mount to its summit step by step and round by round. One step at a time and that well-placed will take you to the grandest height. One seed at a time and the forest grows; one stone at a time and the palace rises; one drop at a time and the river flows; one word at a time and the greatest book is written. Thus, one thing at a time and that done well is wisdom's proven rule for sure success.

It has been our consistent policy all these years to improve and upgrade Competition Success Review both qualitatively and quantitatively and accordingly we have added 16 more pages to this issue adding more colour pages and new interesting features without raising the price.

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Kashmir : Restoring Normalcy

Both the Government and people in India and abroad who really yearn for the happy old days in Kashmir have won the first round of the battle with the National Conference headed by the veteran Dr Farooq Abdullah assuming power in Jammu & Kashmir after the horrendous interlude of seven years during which the State and its people were held to ransom and treated as hostage of sorts by organised militants trained aided and financed from across the border The massive turnout of the people in the recent elections to the State Assembly despite the looming threat of intransigent militants belonging to different groups to thwart the democratic process only showed that people wanted to lead a normal and peaceful life It also called the bluff of the tendentious propaganda mounted by Pakistan and its allies that the elections were rigged and did not mirror the real aspirations of the people



Dr Farooq Abdullah

For both Dr Abdullah and the peace loving people of the Valley the real battle is yet to begin The success of the series of steps taken by the Centre in restoring the democratic process in the State could yield lasting results only on the basis of how best the new government and people will wage the second phase of the battle for peace The task is by no means easy if one sizes up the incalculable damage inflicted by the seven year long stagnation in every realm of activity in the State

The greatest task remains the restoration of normalcy which can be secured only by winning over the militants through persuasion failing which by dealing with them with an iron hand The militants of different brands are smarting under the victory of the ballot over the bullet and the ultimatum served by the Chief Minister to them to surrender within 30 days or face stern action In fact the ultimatum has only steeled their resolve to strike a still more uncompromising posture Hizbul Mujahideen the strongest outfit backed by Jammat e Islami brushed aside the State threat ridiculing that thousands of people in the Kashmir Valley did not die to bring the National Conference to power Harkatul Ansar the second most powerful group whose membership consists mainly of foreign elements with local people just providing a helping hand has also rejected the ultimatum The Chief Minister has however extended an olive branch to the leaders of the All Party Hurriyat Conference by inviting them to talks These leaders have been marginalised after the polls with the landslide victory of the National Conference As any lay observer could visualise the militant groups hellbent to scuttle whatever has been achieved democratically will, in the months ahead plan systematic violence, in all probability, with the tacit support of their well wishers from across the border The two powerful explosions in the house of a National Conference leader that killed seven people in a village in South Kashmir is a straw in the wind That the different groups are so well organised that they can plan when where and whom to strike making the task of the Government well nigh insurmountable and compelling the presence of the security forces for an interminable period

It is this fear of mindless terrorism that is keeping the bulk of Kashmiri migrants in Delhi Jammu and elsewhere at bay "The migrants are a part and parcel of Kashmir and without them *Kashmiriyat* is incomplete confessed Dr Abdullah But these poor refugees within their own country are reluctant to return to the Valley out of an all pervasive fear and an uncertain future in the Valley The so called Paradise on Earth the bewitching haunts of their innocent childhood and sweet memories bring a lump in their throat and most of them would prefer to live with such nostalgia and with the patchwork of a new life they have managed to piece together to experiment with the assurances given by the new Government

Restoration of normalcy would mean not only the curbing of militancy but the building of the infrastructure tackling the problems of unemployment and environmental degradation revival of the tourist industry and provision of the basic needs Other sectors that demand the immediate attention of the Government are disciplined administration and the elimination of corruption "Massive amounts of funds which were received from the Centre were shared by the officers and militants " A shattered economy can ill afford to tolerate the perpetuation of either corruption or violence

It is violence that has robbed the State of the steady revenue it had been earning through international and domestic tourism The kidnapping of a few foreign tourists last year was sought to be shown by the recalcitrant outfits that militancy in the State was very much alive and kicking but in the process the so called freedom fighters were systematically destroying the State economy the heinous act blocked the revenues of the State by scaring away foreign tourists

Yet another contentious issue has been the granting of autonomy to the State The Chief Minister would like the entire issue to be taken up by a Committee preferably under the former *Sadr-e Riyasat* Dr Karan Singh The UF Government which stands for a strong Centre supported by Strong States, would do everything to promote better Centre-State relations in accordance with

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the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and accord special status to Jammu and Kashmir, so hopes Dr. Abdullah.

The months ahead would, indeed, be a testing time for both Kashmir and the rest of India. Forces inside and outside the country would do everything at their command to derail the process we have begun. Eternal vigilance and unity of purpose alone could help preserve the fruits of our labour and enable the people of Kashmir consolidate the gains of the democratic government. That the people are sick of the recent past and would like to start afresh should serve as a morale booster. ❑

Days Of Trial For The Press

October 25, 1996 will go down in the history of democracy, in general, and that of the Freedom of the Press, in particular, as a Black Day. Late night that day, millions of people across the country watched on their TV sets the shocking spectacle of scores of TV crew and other reporters being belabourered while they were engaged in their mission of gathering information for use in both the print and the electronic media. The highly expensive television equipments of journalists were smashed and the mediapersons beaten up and virtually thrown out on the street from the residence of the President of Bahujan Samaj Party where they had gone to gather the latest information on the formation of the government in Uttar Pradesh.



R. K. Laxman, *The Times of India*

It is well-known that, along with the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, the Press forms one of the pillars of democracy. The unchallegeable and growing strength of both the print and the electronic media has made it vulnerable to assault just because of their invincibility in terms of the wide reach of exposure and the extent of their impact on the millions who use them. Politicians in India as well as other countries know fully well that the very glare of publicity they seek could also one day show to the rest of the world their *other faces* too when the tide tends to change the direction. Many of the politicians know what the media could do to make or unmake them.

The nationwide protest against the assault on mediapersons in the national capital shows the rising incidence of occupational hazards mediapersons may have to face just because their profession is such that demands not only integrity and fidelity to the minute details of truth but boldness and frankness as well. The worst days of the Free Press in India were seen during the dark days of the Emergency when Freedom of the Press was gagged and censorship imposed and when cartoonists were lampooned. And with the relevance of satire and caricature outliving its utility, a prominent cartoon weekly like the *Shankar's Weekly* had to die a premature death. Those were the days when many newspapers used to appear with blank spaces in place of editorials.

When the Emergency was lifted, the old freedom was restored but the tribe of mediapersons had to face threats to their life and limb from new quarters with the growing militancy in Punjab and Kashmir. A few journalists had to lay down their lives for the true stories published in their periodicals. If the establishment in *The Statesman* and the *Indian Express* had to have a harrowing time during their brush with the powers that be during the Emergency, the mediapersons in the late eighties and nineties have had a bigger threat in terms of their own physical survival.

The titanic strength of the media is its own weakness. Human frailty is ubiquitous and it does not exclude the media world. That is why the names of a few of the mediapersons were made known to be receiving official favours in the form of cash payment from the establishment in one of the States in India. Such misdemeanours, though scarce, spell doom for the integrity of the profession. The veteran journalist Mr. Kushwant Singh had recently remarked : "The relationship between the media and politicians is symbiotic—they live off each other and cannot ignore the other's existence. Politicians are made and unmade by the media. That is why when they embark on their political career, they seek out pressmen... Mediapersons must also realise that they need politicians to give them good copy. It is the politicians' shenanigans, *faux pas*, corruption and making fool of themselves that provides them material for their sustenance... the real and effective opposition to any government is not rival political parties but a free and objective press.... It has to aim at becoming the conscience-keeper of the nation."

Few could improve upon the delineation of the role of the Press in such troubled times as of today. Sensational disclosures of shady deals almost every day and the tangled skein the country has been reduced to by hordes of politicians, bureaucrats, businessmen and criminals have left everyone aghast. It is this privilege of the media to expose the good, the bad and the ugly and influence the public mind that sends shivers down the spine of those who have too many skeletons in the cupboard and who are nervous enough as to when and how they are likely to be stripped bare in the floodlights right in front of millions of viewers across the country.

The sad episode on October 25, 1996 shows the fast declining standards in the country. What is reported either in the daily press or projected on the small screen is only a tip of the iceberg. Worse things are happening and a lot that the members of the public ought to know may not get on to the print or the sight and sound of the small screen. People have a right to know about what is happening around them, good or bad, and make a judgement about it themselves. A Free Press is the pulse of democracy and no democracy can survive where such freedom is sought to be imperilled by bullying, intimidation and outright harassment. ❑

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Topics Of The Year

Special Feature

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Here we present the first of the three Special Features, beginning with TOPICS OF THE YEAR.

A Rickety Infrastructure



Building the way forward in infrastructure

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari —affectionately called 'CR' or 'Rajaji' who was the first and the last Indian Governor-General of India and who held various positions of eminence as Chief Minister of Madras, Home Minister in Nehru's Cabinet and Governor of West Bengal — is reported to have once said, "PWD is my number-one enemy." India's elder statesman was piqued by the rampant corruption in the Public Works Department and the way the Department went about executing its different works like roads, canals, buildings and bridges. Little did he know then that, in course of time, every wing of the government would become a virtual PWD. It is this gradual seepage of corruption, inefficiency, total lack of honesty, lethargy and lack of political will that have been the curse of the tardy growth of the basic infrastructure in India.

We claim that the number of paved roads in 1960 was 2,54,446 km and the figure for 1990 was an impressive 7,59,764 ! But the ground reality is totally different when one takes a bumpy drive on the so-called National Highways in any part of the country. The authorities ferret out the familiar excuse of financial crunch for not doing the periodic maintenance of the Highways, State roads and district roads. Even a layman knows the bitter truth behind the agony of driving through hundreds of potholes even within a stretch a kilometre. It is the unholy nexus among the contractors, the engineers, the bureaucrats and the politicians that has reduced driving through these roads to a hideous nightmare — be it the stretch from Delhi to Haridwar or the National Highway 47. A sharp shower and the roads are in a mess. Everyone knows that the quality of the roads can be ensured only when all the elements — cement, gravel, stones and the like are used according to specifications. But if those who make the road go according to specifications, how on earth can they make quick bucks ?

Take a look at the power scene. Fifty years on, the power infrastructure presents a nauseatingly dismal picture. Neither the power shortage nor the way the distribution is thoroughly mishandled can be forgiven. There is power theft engineered by officials and factories or unauthorisedly given to the mushrooming shanty towns. While certain States or cities get adjusted to load-shedding for a specific period, notice for which is given in advance, DESU is notorious for its load-shedding any time during day or night, winter or summer. Who cares ? Two cardinal virtues essential for civilised life are conspicuous by their absence in India — integrity and accountability.

The want of these two binding factors could keep your telephone dead for days together whatever you may do; rush to the grievances column in newspapers,or complain to the top boss in the telephone department, or take to the nightmare of litigation. They say in 1975 India had 14,65,000 telephone main lines, and in 1990 it was 50,74,734. Still there are millions waiting in the queue for their connections. Consumers across the country suffer from the harsh treatment meted out by the telecom authorities in terms of the delay or failure to attend to even simple complaints, inflated bills, etc., adding to the load of consumer fora. People have had enough and curse their fate.

We have been hearing a lot about the mass transit system. Only a few years ago, the commuters in Mumbai rioted by torching rail coaches and other public property when the suburban transport system went haywire. Metropolitan transport in most of the cities is in poor shape and a few cities like Patna, Lucknow and Pune have no organised city

transport system. The road transport system is yet to improve, both qualitatively and quantitatively from region to region.

A lot could be said about the Indian railways and here too, the poor, but honest traveller has to pay a price for reaching his destination in one piece. It is not the frequent accidents alone that he has to be vigilant about, but the lurking danger from looting and dacoity and the nuisance of vendors and beggars sauntering up the aisle of the vestibuled coaches day and night. There is little to speak of the insanitary conditions in many of our long-distance trains.

The roundup would be incomplete if we don't take stock of the availability and accessibility of potable water in urban and rural India. The urban housewife knows the hell she has to go through daily for taking care of the needs of all in a family, while the poor rural woman treats the long daily walk to fetch a pail of water as part of her daily chores. We are often shaken out of our apathy by plague, malaria, gastroenteritis, jaundice, dengue and the like, and we tend to act in panic seeking short-term solutions and forget it about all when the crisis passes.

"The place ticks like a precision Rolex; not for nothing is it called Asia's Switzerland. Thanks to zealous and anti-pollution and car-control policies, you can breathe the air without gagging, drink tap water without boiling it. The place is green, a 12th of the landscape is devoted to parks, playgrounds and nature reserves. Garbage is collected once a day. Call an ambulance and you know it won't get stuck in traffic."

This is what *Asiaweek* says about Singapore, adjudged by it as the second best city in Asia. Could we ever dream of this standard of life at least by the middle of the next millenium ?

Reforms Bypass The Poor



Since planning started in India from the early 50's, we have been changing the focus in Plan after Plan just because of the shock therapy of sorts each evaluation after the end of every Plan showed that the number of people below the poverty line was increasing. While one could partly attribute this phenomenon to the neutralising effect of a runaway population, both the planners and administrators realised that this alibi wouldn't hold water all the time. Even the think-tank in the World Bank confessed more than a decade ago that the prosperity of a few does not necessarily percolate to the majority of the poor. When people knew that planning went awry they devised specialised schemes targeted for the poor, but even here sufficient headway was not made just because programmes looked more populistic than realistic and there was leakage of funds all the way and the poor beneficiaries had to be content with a mere trickle.

When it was found that Socialism or Socialistic Pattern of Society or Mixed Economy wouldn't work, the nation went headlong into the era of privatisation and economic liberalisation in 1991 with the economy thrown open to both the private sector and the foreign investors in an unprecedented manner. It was argued that India was falling in line with the economies of the rest of the world. Five years of liberalisation under the Congress Government have made a lot of difference to the Indian economy in different sectors, but did it make any difference to the lifestyle of millions of poor and the lower- middle class who constitute the majority ? It was the realisation that reforms did not make much difference to the status of millions of under-privileged that the then Finance Minister Mr. Manmohan Singh came up with a few populist social assistance programmes, with the then Prime Minister Mr. Narasimha Rao following up with the announcement of mid-day meal programmes, programmes for the urban poor and the like.

Learning from the mistakes of the Congress, the short-lived BJP Government, that was at the helm for 17 days in all, said that they would like the investors focus more on the core areas or the infrastructure than on such items as Kentucky chicken or cornflakes. BJP was, in fact, falling in line with the consensus view that held that economic reforms tended to bypass the bulk of the poor.

In fact, the Deve Gowda Government that came to power on June 1, 1996 could very well fathom the mood of the people in general when at a highly-orchestrated meeting of the representatives of the constituents of the Front, the Prime Minister announced on June 5, 1996 the Common Minimum Programme that focussed on "Growth with Social Justice". The programme outlined wide-ranging reforms in the agriculture sector (knowing well that the bulk of people lived in rural India), measures for alleviation of poverty by 2005, investment in core infrastructure sectors, etc. It would be worth mentioning some of the salient schemes planned in the rural sector. The Government plans infrastructure development in the 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country. A comprehensive law will be made by Parliament in respect of agriculture workers to guarantee them minimum wages and fair conditions of work, group insurance and other rights, to mention just a few.

The common programme made a candid admission that the economy cannot grow and the needs of the people cannot be met without more capacity in power, oil, telecom, railways, roads and ports. The cumulative requirement of these sectors over the next five years is estimated to be Rs. 700,000 crore at the very minimum.

A valid argument, often raised in the globalisation and liberalisation wave, is the responsibility of the corporates to raise the level of living of the forty per cent of the people still living below the poverty line. Don't the corporate combines have any social responsiblity while making huge profits ? Don't the poor have the right to ask for a decent living, though not for a slender slice in the huge cake they (the corporates) make ? A statutory fund for rural development, constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister is reported to have attracted by April last a measly sum of Rs. 8.20 crore from the corporate donors over 12 years ! If the past indicates the trends of the future, the suggestion made by the Government a few months ago that the corporate sector should set off one per cent of their profit for rural development would have few takers.

All said and done, reforms would work successfully only when schemes are implemented with a sense of urgency and expedition. We have seen many projects scuttled just because it had been the brainwave of some other ruling party. The common man should not be a pawn on the chess-board of power game. He is not interested in globalisation, World Trade Organisation, Socialism, Mixed Economy or private investment; he is only interested that he should not be one among the thousands of children who rummage through garbage dumps for leftovers that would fetch him something to survive through the cold night on the footpath. He should not be one among the millions who migrate to the cities every year in search of better pastures, but end up in dehumanising slum life. Will reforms under the United Front at least make a beginning in the life of the common man ?

UF Government : The Task Ahead

A bizarre and an impalpable, yet at the same time, an imposing form of protest, verging on moral indignation at the official apathy to redressing some of the chronic grievances of the people, was demonstrated by people in some constituencies in India by putting up an astronomical number of candidates in their constituencies, making the task of the Election Commission more worrisome, eventually compelling it to postpone the elections in those constituencies. The queer form of protest came in for strident criticism in that it sought to delay the democratic process of smooth election, but what the critics, however justified they were, failed to see was that the man in the street had exhausted all the means at his disposal to make the authorities see his miserable plight. On a bigger scale, it was this unpardonable callousness towards the fulfilment of the basic needs over half-a-century of independence that had made bulk of the voters stay away from the polling booths. In some States like Gujarat women gave vent to their feelings when they told the candidates point-blank that they would vote for them only when they provided enough drinking water !



Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda

Thus the general elections 1996, both by the way people reacted and by the verdict they returned, showed that the electorate cannot be befooled all the time.

It is not enough that the politicians of our country, whatever party they may belong to, go on all the fours before their voters, every five years to stay in, or come to, power. The common man may not be interested in the *mantras* of Socialistic Pattern of Society, Mixed Economy or economic liberalisation; what he needs most is a small roof over his head, food, clothing, work for his hands and brain, potable water and, broadly speaking, the minimum requirement for a reasonable quality of life. That neither the Nehruvian model of economic development nor the Manmohanomics succeeded in raising millions above the poverty line has been proved by cold and bare statistics as well as the abominable conditions of living in many of India's villages and the slums.

The poor people can no longer be deluded into fabricated statistics. The number of "problem villages" has only tended to increase with people compelled to walk long distances every day to fetch their pail of water. About the ecological condition and environmental sanitation in both villages and urban India, the less said, the better. This is bound to happen in a society that works in fits and starts; plague made both the politicians and civic authorities take to a kind of window-dressing or a superficial facelift for a while in most cities. When the fear was gone, both the cities and villages, once again, proudly displayed their running sores in the putrefying garbage dumps.

With the meagre resources earmarked for the social services sector, in Plan after Plan, small wonder, most hospitals in the cities have turned "sick" and bulk of the villages still remain with their rudimentary or no medicare at all. In such a clumsy situation, we have to blame ourselves if we still hold the dubious distinction of registering one of the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the world. Little attention is also being paid to child morbidity or disabilities. Along with the health sector, the vital field of education has also suffered both qualitatively and quantitatively, with our country harbouring the largest number of illiterates.

Where education, health and allied social sectors make a snail's progress, progress on programmes to limit the size of families tends to be tardy. States like Bihar, UP, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh provide the classic examples of why family planning objectives cannot work on targets and sterilisations alone. One of the keystones for the success of the small-family norm has been the awareness among women, but this awareness largely remains a distant dream in those pockets where child marriage is the rule rather than the exception and where the girl child is at once a stigma and liability. Experience would thus show that the success of the drive towards a small family hinges on not merely the distribution of contraceptives or provision of clinical facilities but on attacking headlong the bastion of social taboos, ignorance, myths and the lowly status of the girl child. But the inescapable truth is that the longer it takes us to grapple with the ticking population bomb, the more intractable will be the problems thrown up on different fronts. Worse still, the growing number will neutralise the gains in different realms.

The politicians of all hues are well aware of what ails the country and what needs to be done. Since most of them are more interested in their own welfare than that of their electorate, they have all along paid scant regard to the basic needs of the people, which matter to them only during elections or in the platitudes of their manifestos. One oft-repeated alibi for not doing enough in the vital sector of human resource development has been the "resource crunch". There cannot be a bigger lie. If only a part of the hoard of unearned income through the known and unknown *hawalas* and other murky deals built up by our politicians, bureaucrats, businessmen and the underworld is spent on the basic needs, few will hear the forlorn cry of a lonely child; few will see the festering slums; few will see the army of unemployed before the Employment Exchanges, or the squalor in rural and urban India.

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The Cauvery Water Dispute

Fuelled by years of mistrust and mutual fear, two riparian States down South came once again to the national limelight over sharing the Cauvery water. There was no end to mutual accusations over breaches of contract and agreement over the failure to abide by the verdict of the tribunal set up to find a solution. At the instance of the Supreme Court of India, the Union Government sought to hammer out a mutually acceptable solution after the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Ms. Jayalalitha and the then Chief Minister of Karnataka Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda met early in January 1996. At long last, Karnataka agreed to release a specific quantity of water "in the interests of cordial inter-State relations".



Karnataka Chief Minister Mr. J. H. Patel with his Tamil Nadu counterpart Mr. M. Karunanidhi during discussions on the Cauvery issue

That the politics of water, however acrimonious it could be, could take a dramatic "U" turn for the better was proved by the change of guard in New Delhi, Chennai and Bangalore. As the Chief Minister of Karnataka donned the mantle of Prime Minister of India and as Mr. M. Karunanidhi, whose DMK was a constituent of the United Front, became the new Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, it dawned on everyone at the Centre and in the two bickering States that a solution, even if be of interim nature, was a political necessity.

On August 5, 1996, Mr. J. H. Patel, who succeeded Mr. Deve Gowda as the Chief Minister of Karnataka, and Mr. M. Karunanidhi agreed to work out an "interim arrangement" soon to share the available waters in a mutually beneficial way, without prejudicing the interests of farmers of either State.

The Cauvery water dispute dates back to 1892, or even earlier, when the then Madras Presidency and the Maharaja of Mysore reached an agreement on the sharing and use of the waters of the river that serves best the interests of both the regions.

Came the second phase in 1924 when a pact between Mysore and Madras provided for the long-term irrigation programmes in the Cauvery basin, enabling Mysore to go ahead with the full development of a dam at Krishnarajasagar while Madras was given the green signal for the Mettur Dam. While the 1892 agreement, forced on the Princely State by the British, made it obligatory for Mysore to obtain the prior permission of Madras before undertaking any irrigation work, under the 1924 agreement despite initiating the work on the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir near Mysore in 1911, the dam could be completed only in 1931 because of the persistent problems created by the Madras Presidency. The 1924 agreement, which had a life of 50 years, expired in 1974.

That neither of the leaders of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka could unload the past is testified by the several rounds of discussions—as many as twenty—held since 1974 that could not produce anything beyond just sound and fury. Sick of botched dialogues, a desperate Tamil Nadu asked for the setting up of a tribunal to settle the dispute. Karnataka pooh-poohed the idea of a tribunal on the plea that a real solution lay in the conciliatory process, and neither in arbitration nor adjudication. The water war raged endlessly until it entered a new phase when, in 1991, on the orders of the Supreme Court, the V.P. Singh Government set up the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal.

The setting up of the tribunal triggered large-scale violence in Bangalore, Mandya district and Mysore and a momentary exodus of Tamil-speaking people from Bangalore city and Mysore district. The tribunal's order directing Karnataka to release 205 tmc ft of water every year to Tamil Nadu and not to expand the existing area of 11.2 lakh acres being irrigated by the Cauvery was galling to the people, the politicians and the farmers of Karnataka.

Apart from the interim award made in 1991, the tribunal has not come up with a lasting solution to the dispute of sharing the waters of the Cauvery river. One cannot blame the tribunal over an issue riddled with high-voltage emotive overtones in both the riparian States. There cannot be anything better than political reconciliation or a negotiated settlement, but that is utopian just because "at the root of all the uncompromising posturings is a mindset fossilised over the last few decades by the vicious interplay of parochial and self-seeking political and other forces".

There are too many villains in the drama—the mercurial nature of the south-west and north-east monsoons (this is the ordeal of all the peninsular rivers) on which Cauvery depends, the political mileage politicians would like to reap cashing in on the politics of water, a pale shadow of which was seen as between Delhi and Haryana sometime last year, and last, most important but unpardonably neglected, our chronic failure to have a national policy on our water resources.

Whether the goodwill required to sustain the UF Government would prevail upon both Mr. J. H. Patel and Mr. Karrunanidhi, not to let the finer details of the sharing of Cauvery water sour the political relations between JD and DMK, remains to be seen. If the interests of the farmers supersede narrow political interests, will not such *entente cordiale* crack up ? It could, as it became clear when Mr. J. H. Patel locked horns with Mr. Chandrababu Naidu over the former's decision to raise the height of the Alamatti Dam which harnesses the Krishna river. The fact that his party, Telegu Desam, was also a constituent in the UF did not deter the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister to crusade for what he considered to be the legitimate right of his people.

It is high time we stop seeing the chronic Cauvery Water Dispute and other disputes in isolation; the periodical bickerings between the two States show in glaring floodlight the abysmal depths a nation can sink to when it cannot boast of a well-formulated policy applicable to all parts of the country. It is not Cauvery and Krishna alone that have kept tempers frayed among States; there have been running points of discord over the SYL Canal between Punjab and Haryana and over Narmada, too. All this has made the Prime Minister ask the planners to have a fresh look at a concept mooted more than two decades ago — the National Water Grid.

India Off Course To Nowhere

For those who had gone through the bone-chilling trauma of Partition, the newspaper picture of a train carrying commuters in every conceivable space, hundreds perilously perched on the roof, and several scores clinging on to the doors somewhere near Punpun in Bihar in August 1996 must have brought a lump in their throat, a twinge of nostalgia for similar scenes when refugees from the balkanised subcontinent fled their hearths and homes for safety and a new life. Is there any kind of similarity between the two scenes, or does it ominously demonstrate that the India of 1996 is no different from the India of 1947 ? Those who know better would argue that while the journey to Pakistan or India was undertaken by millions of refugees under the looming spectre of fear and carnage in one of the most dastardly tragedies in history, one fails to realise the *raison d'etre* of such a train journey in Punpun in Bihar in 1996 when India is supposed to have changed a lot for the better after August 15, 1947. Does not the weird scene of 1996 reflect today's India, totally undisciplined and still backward by all standards ?

Ask anyone, the rich or the poor, the politician or the bureaucrat, the educated or the teeming illiterate masses, the scientists or the businessmen, the artists, the farmers or the artisans, or anyone of the 950 million Indians about India's achievements. You could only expect a montage of all that is negative in human emotions; deep sighs, grunts, 'ifs' and 'buts', outright anger, a sense of humiliation and an overwhelming feeling of betrayal. Millions of people rightly feel that they have been betrayed by the 'pygmies' of today's murky and stinking political scene who have totally obliterated the lofty ideals for which luminaries like Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and several other known and unknown great fought for moulding a new nation to be built on principles that govern civilised societies.

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The Mahatma, who fell to an assasin's bullets on January 30, 1948, has suffered a million crucifixions at the hands of Indian politicians and others who have trampled underfoot whatever he stood for, preached and acted upon

To say we have achieved nothing in five decades could be construed as belittling ourselves, but there could be absolute unanimity over the view that there is little to gloat over — and a lot to crib about. Our achievements in space and defence research, a few milestones in agriculture, horticulture and the White Revolution, a few feats here and there in science and technology, all tend to be swamped down by the overpowering avalanche of colossal failures on different fronts.

Over the years, there has been a steady erosion of basic values, with almost everyone who matters, vying with the other in almost every realm of society, to bring down the edifice of all values at one go. There is a famous saying, *Yatha raja tatha praja*, which means that the masses take the cue from their leadership. It is also said you get the leaders you deserve. Their inevitable question pops up : Is it the kind of democracy that the great visionaries, the Constitution-makers and those who sacrificed their everything for the freedom of their motherland visualised for this great country ?

Fifty years on, in 1996, every Indian worth his salt has to hang his head in shame for the kind of India he has made; the country has suffered a precipitous fall from the pedestal that every patriotic Indian hoped India would occupy after the last British left the Indian soil. All hopes lie scattered like potsherds with the country virtually taken over by a breed of politicians, who are totally unfit to assume the high positions they occupy because of their shady character, criminal background, lust for ill-gotten wealth and all sorts of shady deals. Politics has degenerated to an insidious deal to make quick bucks during the long or short periods the practitioners remain in office. The more the money they make, the safer their future even if they lose the elections; it is an insurance of sorts against an uncertain future. To come to power or stay in power, they adopt all the means, exploiting the masses in the name of religion, caste, language and use all means they can manipulate like rigging elections, capturing booths, physically liquidating their opponents, taking all the slush money from businessmen and business houses, harassing the media persons, misusing the governmental machinery and media to mount propaganda warfare and change parties, to mention just a few of their tactics. They have been so much bolstered up by the mafia and the nefarious underworld that today it has almost become impossible to tell the politician from the criminal or vice versa.

If the roots become decayed beyond repair, there is nothing the poor gardener can do to revive the plant. This is exactly that has happened in India. With the leadership going to the seed, it is only a matter of time before the entire system becomes cancerous; the bacilli of corruption have reached the core of every system of governance and the State — the bureaucracy, the police, educational system, healthcare, industry, trade, commerce, in fact, every Government department and every activity.

A crusader like T. N. Seshan fought for electoral reforms to salvage what remains of *Sare jahan se achchha Hindustan hamara* in a bid to rid the country of corrupt politicians. There may be millions of Indians—voiceless, powerless and totally suppressed—who share the veracity

(Continued on page 119)

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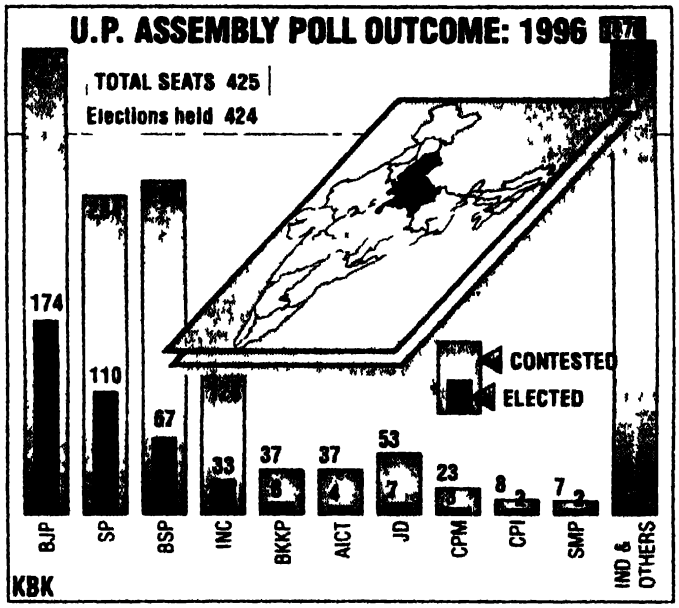
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INDIA

President's Rule Reimposed in UP

The Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Mr Romesh Bhandari, the country's most populous State, arguably the most go-ahead one, has in one stroke, written a new chapter in the history of democratic process in the country Further, he has added a new dimension to the Governor's role as an inhibitor of the constitutional process instead of the propagator of this process



The Centre reimposed President's Rule in UP on October 17, 1996, following failure of any party to cobble together a majority to form a government The Union Cabinet unanimously endorsed the Governor's final report which said none of the three major parties and alliances—the Bharatiya Janata Party, United Front and Congress-Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) combine—was in a position to form a stable government The Centre's decision was greeted with angry demonstrations, slogan-shouting and burning of effigies of the Governor by the BJP supporters in Lucknow who demanded his resignation for "murdering democracy"

Mr Bhandari has killed the baby soon after it was born The State was put under another spell of President's Rule and the newly-elected Assembly under suspended animation According to him, no political party or group of parties could satisfy him that it could provide a stable government in case its leader was invited to hold the reins of administration This is an unprecedented situation which, in fact, could not have been visualised by the authors or critics of Article 356 The Constitution-makers had said that this provision should be used sparingly and in the rarest of rare cases, and at best it should be kept as a "dead letter"

The reimposition of President's Rule in UP has given rise to a number of controversies The fractured verdict is not a novel phenomenon It broadly repeats the 1993 situation The difference this time lies in the intransigence of the chief contenders which has made a coalition government impossible What is being questioned is the Centre's decision to apply Article 356 of the Constitution on the recommendation of the Governor This has come in for criticism It is unusual to extend President's Rule beyond two six-monthly terms Usage demands that the Assembly be constituted and then dissolved if no political party can command a majority on the floor of the House The Governor has gone through the motions of constituting the Assembly after revoking President's Rule Reimposing it for a third term would have required the approval of Parliament The formalities have been avoided by keeping the Assembly in suspended animation

Going by precedence set at the Centre, Mr Bhandari should have called the BJP to form the government, leaving it to the House to decide the question of majority If the party failed to obtain the confidence of the House, as it did in the Lok Sabha, it would automatically have to go Then others would have to be given a chance If they too failed, then President's Rule could be imposed As a broad proposition, it may be said that the running theme in the Sarkaria Commission report and in the Bommai ruling by the Supreme Court is that Article 356 must be used as a last resort Ordinarily, both the Governor and the Centre should try to explore all possibilities of the continuance of popular rule

RBI's Credit Policy

The Reserve Bank of India's credit policy for the busy season (October 1996 to March 1997) announced on October 19, 1996, like its predecessors, has pumped fresh blood into a faltering economy by putting more money in the hands of banks to lend The bank also announced measures to bring down the cost of borrowing for industry

In its credit policy for the second half, the RBI has sought to ensure that bank finance does not come in the way of economic growth This concern is particularly valid at a time of the year when the inflationary pressure usually witnesses a seasonal spurt and the demand for bank credit to grain trade marks a high point

In a two-pronged strategy aimed at maintaining price stability and ensuring adequate supply of bank credit to the productive sectors, the Central Bank has announced a reduction in cash reserve ratio (CRR), rationalisation of export credit refinance and reduction in the deposit rate Further, it has announced a series of steps to reduce the cost of credit and streamline the credit delivery system

The Reserve Bank has lowered the CRR for banks from 12 per cent to 10 per cent, ostensibly to release an additional Rs 8,500 crore into the system It is an admission of the fact that the economy has indeed been facing problems of a cash crunch, and that the banks are not up to their task Of course, the move is to be spread over four phases and the two would come about only if the trends are healthy Also, if the pumping in of so much of money does not stoke inflationary pressures, the CRR may start a downward climb, stopping at 7 per cent, as the Industry Ministry has been persistently demanding

To further rationalise the CRR and refinance to banks, export credit refinance has been brought down to 20 per cent from 45 per cent This is effective from November 9, 1996 Acceleration in credit for exports is essential to check the slower growth in exports The rate of interest on export credit refinance will continue to be at 11 per cent per annum

On the deposit front, the rate for deposits of 30 days maturity and up to one year have been cut by one percentage point to 10 per cent This is expected to contribute to a fall in lending rates In another move to boost credit availability, the RBI has permitted banks to provide foreign currency denominated loans to its customers in which the forex risk would be borne by the

borrower. It had, however, prohibited personal loans for consumer durables under the scheme.

The new policy allows banks to buy shares and debentures in the secondary market subject to a ceiling of five per cent of their incremental deposits. This is expected to release nearly Rs. 1,400 crore into the now sagging stock market.

The reaction of the credit policy for the 1996-97 busy season has been favourable as lending rates have been adjusted downwards significantly by the State Bank of India (SBI) and other major institutions. It was not expected that the prime lending rate would be reduced by the SBI by two percentage points in a short period and deposit rates for three years and above have been lowered.

Vaghela is Gujarat Chief Minister

Gujarat returned to popular rule with the installation in office of the Mahagujarat Janata Party (MJP) Ministry headed by Mr. Shankersinh Vaghela in Gandhinagar on October 23, 1996. Besides Mr. Vaghela, seven of his party colleagues were sworn-in as Ministers. All of them, except one, were members of the dismissed Suresh Mehta Cabinet, who have crossed over to the MJP camp. The Governor, Mr. Krishna Pal Singh, who administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mr. Vaghela and his Cabinet colleagues, gave the new Chief Minister 15 days to prove his majority on the floor of the Assembly, which Mr. Vaghela did on October 29, 1996.



Mr. Shankersinh Vaghela

The confidence vote secured by Mr. Vaghela in the Gujarat Assembly, well ahead of the deadline stipulated by the Governor, was only a formality. After having held his supporters together and frustrating all efforts by the BJP high command against him, there was hardly any doubt about Mr. Vaghela winning the numbers game in the Assembly. The popular support to the MJP is another matter.

After 13 months of bitter struggle within the Bharatiya Janata Party, the 57-year old rebel leader, Mr. Vaghela has got what he repeatedly vouched he never wanted — the Chief Ministership of Gujarat. The reality, however, was apparently different as some of his very close colleagues in his parent party have confirmed. Mr. Vaghela was keen on the post and was ready to play any gamble to achieve the goal. But the intense power struggle within the party has not only exposed Mr. Vaghela's personal ambitions, it has also unveiled the weaknesses of the BJP leadership both at the Centre and the State, Mr. Vaghela's personal clout among the BJP legislators and the dubious role played by the United Front Government at the Centre and the Congress (I).

President's Rule had been imposed in Gujarat on September 19, 1996 following unruly scenes in the State Assembly wherein the then Chief Minister, Mr. Suresh Mehta, had claimed majority support. This, however, was questioned by the Governor in his report to the Centre. The revocation of the Central Rule and revival of the State Assembly, which was under suspended animation, came in the wake of the swift political developments in Gandhinagar with the MJP parading its MLAs and claiming majority support. The Union Cabinet meeting took cognizance of the Governor's report recommending revocation of the Central rule and installation of a popular government in the State.

The Gujarat drama ended the way everyone had expected it to end. Time alone will tell whether today's heroes retain their halo or turn into villains under spirited attack by the wounded tiger in the BJP. There is every reason to feel that the Ministry may not last long. The likelihood of the reverse flow from the rebel BJP rank to the parent body may begin any moment. People are witnessing the sad spectacle of politicians of different hues bickering among themselves for the fishes and loaves of office. This is bound to have a deleterious effect on the political fortunes of all of them. Merely singling out the BJP for the mess will not do. That is the only party that matters in Gujarat's political spectrum.

Fodder Scam

Scams, scandals and slanders stalk the land of Rama, Krishna, Gandhi and Nehru. Hardly is one scam or scandal dug out when another pops up. Corruption reigns supreme everywhere and it has assumed gigantic and dreadful dimensions. Honesty appears to have receded into the background and is no longer conspicuous. Lust for power, pelf and prestige rules our minds and has completely captured them. Morality has plummeted to the lowest ebb, and there is an awful crisis of moral values.

Uniform scam, medicine scam, animal husbandry scam, this scam and that scam; the list is endless. In Bihar alone, estimates of money siphoned off run to a whopping Rs. 1,600 crore. And as more scams are discovered daily, the estimates can only go up and up. The former Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, finds himself snowed under accusations, his aide-in-chief Chandraswami has been jailed and a bunch of political luminaries, including the BJP chief, Mr. L. K. Advani, has been arraigned in the *hawala* case. And it is the now the turn of the Bihar Chief Minister and President of the Janata Dal, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav.



Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav

The stunning disclosure by the Joint Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CB), Mr. Upen Biswas, in the Patna High Court that his report on the investigations into the scam in the State's Animal Husbandry Department had been tampered with has added a fresh dimension to the whole case. That the CBI officer made it a point to qualify the report he was placing before the High Court bench is only one aspect of the problem and it does not show the CBI in proper light. The Patna High Court had to restrain the CBI chief, Mr. Joginder Singh, from "interfering and meddling" in the probe into the Rs. 950-crore fodder scam in Bihar. Monitoring the probe into the fodder scam, the Patna High Court had divested the CBI chief of his supervisory powers when Mr. Biswas told the court that the status report prepared by him had been altered at the CBI headquarters.

The one dimension in the present case is the illegal siphoning off of hundreds of crores of rupees of public money. The other dimension to this is the the report by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG), which had held the State Chief Minister, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav, and his Cabinet as much responsible as the previous dispensations in the State for the swindling of funds meant for development. Apart from fixing responsibility, the CAG has burnt the bubble that was floated around Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav and his men claiming credit for having brought the entire fodder scam to light. The sum and substance of the CAG report is that the siphoning off of funds from the Animal Husbandry Department by fraudulent withdrawals through fake bills—a practice that began to be followed some time in 1977—had only intensified during the regime of Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav. What is particularly shocking is that a whopping Rs. 469 crore were withdrawn on vouchers, though just Rs. 10.5 crore were allotted for food and fodder during 1993-94 and 1995-96. Further, the Laloo Prasad Yadav regime had been severely indicted by the CAG for having promoted a set of officials who were actively involved in the siphoning off of funds. The entire lot is evident now.

Assault on Journalists

The Press Council of India has on October 28, 1996 set up a five-member committee headed by its Chairman, Mr. Justice P. B. Sawant, to probe the assault on the mediapersons outside the New Delhi residence of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) supremo, Mr. Kanshi Ram, on October 25, 1996. Journalists have alleged that they were assaulted personally by Mr. Kanshi Ram, besides his securitymen. The other four members of the fact-finding team are Dr. M. V. Pylee (nominee of the UGC), Dr. Harender Kumar Das (nominee of the Bar Council of India) and veteran journalists, Mr. Nikhil Chakravartty and Ms. Manorama Dewan.

Simultaneously, the Union Home Minister, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, assured journalists that an inquiry into the incident would be held and those found guilty would be punished.

However, various bodies of journalists have rejected this inquiry, pointing out that

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ONE. The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

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Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, or 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your reading speed in 30 minutes.

You read slowly for reasons such as: • If you read aloud or move lips • If you do not read aloud but hear the sounds in your mind when you read • If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words at a glance • If, without your knowledge, you read some words again and again.

My course will help you to overcome these habits.

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time. The "Finger Technique" helped me to increase my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Here is what a doctor says about this technique:

"I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." —Dr M L Singh, MBBS, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar

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I want you to know that I was not always highly successful as a student. You can call it luck or chance that I happened to discover a few techniques to study for success. These techniques changed my life and my marks improved in three years from 73.0% to 78.0%, 83.5%, 87.7%. Similarly, I did not get NTS scholarship in class 10 because I made a simple, stupid mistake. Then in class 11, I did not make that mistake and I got success in NTS.

Do you realize that if just a few techniques improved my success so much, what my complete course can do for your success? It now contains much much more than I used to get the success mentioned above.

Actually there are 2 ways to get success:

One. By chance, learn techniques for success yourself. Some people get success this way.

Two. Learn under the guidance of an able teacher who has been successful. In this way, you benefit from people's mistakes and teacher's experience. Many more people can get success this way. This is the reason why my course is so valuable.

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Proof of Student's Success

- "I got 84.4% in S.S.L.C. My previous 9th std results were only 70%. I am very thankful for your help. Previously, I was only 40% in Maths, but now it is 97% " —Maria Williams, Coimbtore, TN
- "I had only 51% in B.Sc III year. But after listening to your music, I stood first in M.Sc. Environment Science entrace. I scored 62% in MSc I year and 72% in MSc II year " —Mahesh R Mathapati, Karnataka
- "I worked hard according to your techniques and improved from 48% in pre board to 66.4% in the board My parents are very happy. I had never before got distinction, but now I got 78% in Maths and 80% in Science." —Pankaj Kumar, Nasik, MS

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In USA, just before returning to India, I spent 1300 dollars (about Rs 42,000) to join two courses to learn 3 more mind power techniques. You will learn them in my course. My personal library has books and courses worth Rs 1,17,210. I have read, experimented, researched with all their techniques and included only the best ones into my course. These techniques are in addition to my own developed techniques in the course.

This course is protected by the Copyright Law, and so nobody can copy my material.

You may now realize that my course is very powerful. Use it for one week to prove to yourself.

If You Are Taking Coaching

Good. It is better to take coaching than to risk failure. Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, my course helps you to make the best use of your coaching, tuition, and hard work.

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Lakhs of people from every corner of India and from many parts of the world are benefiting everyday from my course. Consider just this simple fact: If a course from India is used even abroad, the course must be really good.

Do you understand fully that you can decide to *order* this course now to help you to get success and also to fulfil your parent's hopes and dreams? God's blessings and my best wishes are with you for your success.

BIO-DATA

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur NTSE scholar Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author I publish-ed 3 computer books in USA. One is best selling (*MS-DOS Masters*).
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of *Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching*, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time as a scientist to do mind power research.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

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"the Press Council lacked statutory powers to prosecute and was concerned with decisions of moral and ethical nature rather than tackling criminal incidents".

Mr. Kanshi Ram and his supporters, hurling abuses, led an unprovoked assault on a group of TV and print media journalists waiting outside his residence in the Capital on October 25, 1996. Several journalists were injured. Half a dozen journalists lodged formal complaints with the police of physical assault by Mr. Kanshi Ram and his colleagues. Late in the evening, the police registered a case against him, some of his supporters and about a dozen of his security personnel.

The provocation for the attack, apparently, was the mere sight of journalists—particularly the TV crew—who had been virtually camping in the lane outside Mr. Kanshi Ram's residence for the past many days, hoping to get some information and sound bites on the possibility of government formation in Uttar Pradesh or footage of some political emissary coming to meet the BSP leader to strike a deal. With this action, Mr. Kanshi Ram has earned the dubious distinction of becoming the first head of a political party to lead a physical assault on the media.

Bonus Ceiling Raised

Over 10 lakh postal and telecom department employees called off their week-long countrywide strike on October 29, 1996 following the Union Cabinet's decision to remove the ceiling on bonus payments. The employees were demanding parity with Railway employees in respect of whom the ceiling on bonus payment was removed by the Railway Minister, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan. All through the strike, the federation of postal and telecom employees organisations and the Union Communications Minister, Mr. Beni Prasad Verma, had not even once tried for a negotiated settlement.

It is unfortunate that the government either did not foresee or, even worse, did not care for the resentment it was going to provoke by the hasty announcement of the decision to remove the ceiling on the bonus payment for the Railway workers alone. It should have known that the employees in the other departments would not rest until this benefit was extended to them also.

The striking postal and telecom employees were contesting the uniform formula applied by the government for payment of productivity-linked bonus. The Government has decided to remove the limit on productivity-linked bonus for all eligible employees, whose number is legion. So far as the 'C' and 'D' groups of the postal and telecom employees are concerned, a large chunk has attained parity with Railwaymen and port and dock workers. Those who are outside the productivity-linked bonus umbrella will get *ad hoc* bonus. Bonanzas have unexpected ways of falling on lucky laps.

The main points of the Government decision are: productivity-linked bonus would be paid to all 'C' and 'D' grade employees in all Government departments and organisations where bonus is paid; *ad hoc* bonus would be paid to all 'C' and 'D' groups in Government departments not covered under the productivity-linked bonus scheme; the number of days for the purpose of calculation of bonus would be in accordance with the existing policy applicable to respective departments; the payment on this basis will be for the bonus payable for 1995-96; and, for the future, the entire matter relating to bonus for government employees would be referred to the Fifth Pay Commission.

With the postal and telecom unions having taken an irrevocable decision to go on strike undeterred by the warning that it was illegal, the government should have acted quicker than it seems to have done. The disruption brought about by the strike, which paralysed all activity of vital interest to the public at large, business and industry, threw upon the government a big responsibility to act quickly for ending the strike. The week-long strike had inflicted a huge loss of Rs. 1,000 crore to the exchequer by such a crippling showdown. The hardship caused to the people does not have a visible financial facet and, therefore, the damage done to the communicative aspect of society will never be assessed.

The additional burden in the case of the postal and telecom employees alone will be Rs. 120 crore. This will make the task of the Union Finance Minister for containing the fiscal deficit even more difficult. The economy has to eventually pay a heavy price for the shortsightedness of the country's ruling coalition. Such containment could be achieved only if the gains from the concept of productivity-linked bonus materialise through a big increase in the revenue of the government. The employees on their part should not neglect their responsibility to counter effectively through their performance the charge that expenditure on staff salaries continues to remain unproductive.

Narasimha Rao's Bail Plea Rejected

In his 36-page order, on November 5, 1996, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of Delhi, Mr. Prem Kumar, rejected the bail applications of the former Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao and the former Union Minister Mr. K.K. Tiwary and cancelled the anticipatory bail granted in July 1990 to controversial godman Chandraswamy and K. N. Aggarwal *alias* 'Mamaji' in the infamous St. Kitts forgery case. The court asked Mr. Rao to surrender before November 14, 1996, the day of the next hearing. The CBI had opposed the bail applications of Mr. Rao and other accused in the forgery case.

The CBI charged Mr. Narasimha Rao in connection with the Rs. 3.5-crore Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) bribery case, along with the former Union Ministers, Mr. Buta Singh and Mr. Satish Sharma, and the four JMM leaders, Mr. Shibu Soren, Mr. Suraj Mandal, Mr. Simon Marandi and Mr. Shailendra Mahato. The chargesheet was filed in the court of the special Judge, CBI, Mr. Ajit Bharihoke, at Tis Hazari, Delhi.

Mr. Narasimha Rao and the four JMM MPs are charged under Sections 7, 12, 13(1)(D) of the Prevention of Corruption Act and under Section 120 B of the Indian Penal Code for entering into a criminal conspiracy. The four JMM leaders have also been charged for fabricating documents. All the four JMM leaders are currently in judicial custody. This is the second chargesheet by the CBI against Mr. Narasimha Rao, and it came on a day the former Congress President appeared personally before a Delhi court in the St. Kitts forgery case which the CBI had filed on September 2, 1996.

The former Petroleum Minister, Mr. Satish Sharma, had arranged for the payment of the money to the JMM leaders to vote for the Narasimha Rao Government against the no-confidence motion which the government was facing on July 28, 1993. The former Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Bhajan Lal, the former Union Ministers, Mr. V. C. Shukla, Mr. R. K. Dhawan, Mr. Ajit Singh and the industrialist, Mr. Lalit Suri, were named in the FIR.

The Vigyan Bhavan complex, the showcase convention centre of the country, has had a glorious past of hosting events like the Non-Aligned Meet in 1983 and the Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) Meet. It was also the venue of the G-15 Summit and eighth summit of SAARC in May last year

It is a coincidence that on the day Mr. Narasimha Rao appeared before a Delhi judge as an accused in the St. Kitts forgery case, the CBI filed charges against him in the JMM bribery case. Without going into the merit or veracity of the charges, it must be pointed out that bribing of members of Parliament is much more than a criminal offence. It offends against the very basis of parliamentary democracy. In most other cases the claim of legal innocence can be juridically established. The JMM bribery case falls in the special category where perceptions rather than sustainable proof determine the magnitude of the offence. A bribery is not easily provable but the effect of the bribe is starkly visible.

A whopping sum of Rs. 15 crore was paid to the former Petroleum Minister by various industrial houses between April 1993 and May 1994, the CBI has alleged in the chargesheet. A part of this money was reportedly used to bribe the JMM MPs. The "criminal conspiracy" to defeat the no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha against the then Congress government was allegedly formulated by Mr. Narasimha Rao, Mr. Satish Sharma, Mr. Buta Singh, the four JMM MPs and some unknown persons in extremely secret meetings. The no-confidence motion would have passed but for the JMM group, who accepted illegal gratification, the chargesheet states.

The World

Benazir Dismissed

History was once again being repeated in the eerie silence of the wee hours of November 5, 1996 when the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Ms. Benazir Bhutto was dismissed by the Pakistani President Mr. Farroq Ahmed Khan Leghari on charges of corruption and other acts of misdemeanour.



Ms. Benazir Bhutto

The President who ordered the dissolution of the National Assembly and the four provincial assemblies appointed Mr. Miraj Khalid, the Director of the Islamic University and former Speaker of the House during Ms. Bhutto's first term in office, as the interim Prime Minister. Pakistan will face fresh elections on February 3,1997. The man chosen to replace Ms Benazir Bhutto is a veteran of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) who retired from politics after clashing with her authoritarian style. Khalid had been a member of the PPP since it was founded by Ms. Benazir's father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1970.

What could be called the constitutional coup on November 5 was the offshoot of Ms. Benazir's style of functioning. One could say she asked for it

In fact, the President of Pakistan had been warning Ms. Bhutto time and again to mend her ways or else face sacking. It was no bluster or bluff coming from the highest civil authority in Pakistan; that President meant business might have been one of the reasons that gave substance to the swirling rumours that Ms. Bhutto's husband and Overseas Investment Minister, Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, along with their children, had fled to England fearing the crackdown by the Head of State. Though he returned to Pakistan a day later, the Pakistani media forecast that the nemesis for the Bhutto Government was not far away.

Three governments have been dismissed by Pakistan's President since 1988 including the one headed by Ms. Bhutto herself by President Ghulam Ishak Khan on August 6, 1990 on corruption and maladministration charges, on two occasions, the decision was upheld by the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Pakistan, which has been under the spell of army rule off and on, can seldom afford to ignore the subtle influence of the army in the national politics.

Ms. Benazir Bhutto has to blame herself for the ordeal that has overtaken her on November 5, 1996. The main charges against her include mounting corruption, interference in the judiciary and the poor economic performance during her regime. For over a year the President had been urging her to clean up her Augean stable, and on her dilly-dallying, the President went public in September 1996, asking Parliament to amend the law and set up an independent judicial commission to stamp out corruption at higher official levels. When the going was tough with both the President and the Opposition stepping up the campaign against corruption, in a belated move, she mooted a proposal a few days before her exit that the Prime Minister and other senior functionaries would be subject to probe if fifteen per cent of the legislators made such a demand. All this belated gestures did not work even as the ire was turned against Asif Ali Zardari who has become "a byword for corruption" and whose nefarious activities both the President and the Opposition wanted to curb.

The Prime Minister antagonised the judiciary last year by appointing many ill-qualified judges, some of them party loyalists, to the four high courts of the country, and when the Supreme Court struck down twenty of her appointments last March, she refused to buckle down, making the judges ask for Presidential intervention in annuling the Prime Minister's indiscretion.

Pakistani economy under Bhutto has been in an awfully poor shape. The IMF warned her that she couldn't expect any more credit from the Fund unless her government implemented a reform package to reduce the fiscal deficit from 5.5 per cent of GDP to 4 per cent.

In response to IMF pressures, the government levied a tax on agricultural income for the first time, introduced new tax measures aimed at mobilising additional resources and promised to cut down on government spending. The Pakistani rupee underwent a further devaluation of 8.5 per cent. The banking sector has been on the verge of collapse because of unpaid loans, contracted mostly by what are known as the "22 families".

Clinton Re-elected President

Mr. Bill Clinton won a second term on November 6, 1996 as the President of USA, defeating the Republican candidate Mr. Bob Dole, thus becoming the first Democratic President to be re-elected since Franklin Roosevelt in 1936. Mr. Clinton asked for a second term from the US electorate to fulfil



Mr. Bill Clinton

his pledge of providing ten million new jobs in keeping with the bright record of low unemployment that marked his first four years. The strong economy of USA and the overwhelming support given by women overshadowed the ethical questions raised by his rivals Bob Dole and the Reform Party candidate Ross Perot.

Coalition in Japan Again

Contrary to the optimistic expectations of the Prime Minister, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Japan—the Land of the Rising Sun—is once again in for a coalition government. In the general elections held on October 20, 1996, his Liberal Democratic Party won 239 seats in the powerful Lower House, 12 short of a majority. The party has marginally improved its earlier tally.

Having increased its already large number of parliamentary seats, the LDP seems to have returned to the political domination it enjoyed for four decades. Three years ago, bruised and battered by repeated scandals and voter concern over radical changes in Japan's economy, the LDP seemed destined for political oblivion. In part because of disarray in the ranks of the opposition, the LDP chief has now pulled his party back from the brink.

The biggest losers are the Socialist and the Sakigake parties The newly-formed Japan Democratic Party has done reasonably well, securing 60 seats The limited electoral reform doing away with multi-member constituencies and introducing proportional representation for 40 per cent of the seats has not produced any dramatic change in the electoral scene There has been widespread comment on the voter turnout being the lowest on account of the difficulties in distinguishing the electoral platform of one party from those of others



With a calligraphy brush in hand, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto (right) shows a form and explains where to sign to Takako Doi Leader of Social Democratic Party, during the signing of an accord between coalition parties at the Prime Minister's official residence in Tokyo on October 31, 1996

The new Lower House of the *Diet* will comprise 500 members Overhauling a 70 year old system this was the first Japanese election to the Lower House conducted under new rules where 300 constituencies were directly contested on a first past the post principle on single seat and 200 seats through proportional representation The Government spent a record $ 1 5 million, three the amount spent last time to explain the new system and exhort the public to vote It Hashimoto is one of the few leading lights to have chosen to stand only through the single seat contest He came to power through backroom coalition manoeuvring in January 1990

While the LDP has to form a coalition its present partners the Socialists and the Sakigake may not provide the necessary numbers to form a viable government with reasonable stability in view of their poor performance Some members of the Japan Democratic Party were in the outgoing government and Mr Hashimoto might well rely on them

Yeltsin Sacks Lebed

The battle for supremacy in the Kremlin has burst into the open with the ouster of the National Security Chief Mr Alexander Lebed by the Russian President Mr Boris Yeltsin, who is seriously sick and awaiting a major heart surgery Mr Yeltsin said on October 17 1996 that the General's behaviour and outspokenness were damaging to the country The former Parliament Speaker, Mr Ivan Rybkin, was named as the new National Security Chief two days after the dismissal of Mr Lebed

The dramatic sacking of Mr Lebed sent shock waves through the Russian capital and set observers to speculating on the political impact of the move Mr Yeltsin went on live TV to tell the Russians that he was fed up with the unconcealed ambition and independent style of Mr Lebed, an authoritarian nationalist ex-General whom the President had courted for his vote-getting potential just a few months earlier

By taking Mr Lebed aboard last summer, Mr Yeltsin not only secured victory over his Communist challenger, Mr Gennady Zyuganov, in the decisive run off of Presidential elections, but also created a new power configuration in Kremlin, with the former Paratroop General balancing the other two government strong men—the Prime Minister Mr Viktor Chernomyrdin and the President's Chief of Staff Mr Chubais In the ensuing power battle, Mr Chubais formed an alliance with Mr Chernomyrdin against Mr Lebed and finally brought him down convincing Mr Yeltsin that the ambitious ex-General was intriguing against him

The sacking of Mr Lebed was inevitable once he had served Mr Yeltin's purpose by ensuring that the latter was elected for a second term despite poor health Mr Lebed never made a secret of his ambition to succeed Mr Yeltsin as President The charge that he was using his office to build himself a constituency for his next claim on the Presidency was not without justification The sacking of Mr Lebed is the first stage in the succession war in Kremlin whether it takes place in the next few months or at the end Mr Yeltsin's full term *i e* four years from now

Apart from their shared desire to oust the overly ambitious Mr Lebed from the Kremlin Mr Chubais and Mr Chernomyrdin are drawn together by the prospect of early Presidential elections in Russia The chief of the President's administration is no rival to the Prime Minister in the face for Presidency because he is unelectable having the reputation of a man who as the architect of Russia's privatisation programme cheated the people of their share of State property

Mr Lebed's successful efforts at negotiating peace in Chechnya had made him a national hero Kremlin's analysts had warned that the dismissal would only increase Mr Lebed's popularity, making him a political martyr and powerful opposition leader Apparently, Mr Chubais decided that the risk of keeping Mr Lebed in the Kremlin outweighed the dangers of turning him out His sacking has raised fears that the Chechen War may flare up once again He is the only Russian leader trusted by the Chechens Chechen leaders have said that they may be forced to "prepare for war" There are also fears that Mr Lebed may link up with dissidents in the military to stage a coup

India Suffers Setback at UN

India's bid for a non permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council suffered a setback on October 21, 1996 when it was decisively defeated by Japan by 102 votes Japan received 142 votes to India's 40 Both the countries had lobbied energetically for one of the Security Council's Asian slots The contest between Japan and India was decided in the first ballot itself in the 185 member General Assembly

Costa Rica Kenya, Portugal and Sweden were also elected to serve for two years as non permanent members of the United Nations Security Council beginning January 1 1997 The outgoing rotating members are Botswana Germany, Honduras, Indonesia and Italy The Security Council has a total of 10 rotating and five permanent members

India had lobbied long and hard at the UN this year for the membership and the External Affairs Minister Mr I K Gujral, had met over 75 Foreign Ministers during the opening of the General Assembly session for bilateral discussions In these meetings, he and the Indian permanent mission at the UN had emphasised that New Delhi's would be a 'strong confident neutral voice in the Security Council given the likely lopsided composition should both Japan and Australia be elected to it In addition he had multilateral meetings with the ministers of NAM (Non Aligned Movement) countries, the G 77 and the G 15 India enjoys wide support in the 113-member NAM Also it had canvassed intensely among the Arab nations—which have over 30 votes—emphasising its consistent support to popular Arab causes such as the Palestine Movement

Japan had systematically campaigned for the Council seat for several months In addition it enjoys several advantages It is the highest contributor of official development aid It had been lavishly spending on hospitality on Foreign Ministers and permanent representatives from various countries who visited Japan A leading Japanese daily *Asahi Shimbun* in an editorial attributed Japan's success in getting the Council seat to the nation's financial aid to several member countries The reputed paper said it was the nation's aid power that was decisive openly admitting the charge that Tokyo used money power to win the seat

The largest democracy in the world has been isolated in the world forum on the issue of signing the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and to rub salt in the wound, a pigmy (size-wise speaking) like Japan has thrashed India by 142-40 votes to wrest the seat on the Security Council for two years It is precisely because India stood against the world—or what comes to the same thing the United States—in Geneva and in New York that the defeat was inevitable Even the scale is not surprising when one recalls how thanks to the

unflinching US whip, virtually the entire world community arrayed itself against India. Undoubtedly, Japan's financial assistance, investment capital, technological expertise and commercial cooperation provided the icing on the cake. But the 142 countries that voted against India were not just blinded or bullied by the promise of Japanese prosperity, they responded as disciplined foot soldiers to the bugle call of the General in Washington, D.C.

India should reflect seriously on the present failure since it comes at a time when India is staking its claim for a permanent seat in an expanded Security Council. The unwise and ill-calculated move to contest against Japan has revealed the poor preference rating for India among the developing nations. The number of developing nations supporting India could well be less than 30, given that among the 40 nations which voted for India there are likely to be a few developed nations.

This election undermines the grave shortcomings in the present structure of the Security Council and its inability to provide a balanced regional and civilisational representation to vast sections of the non-white population of the world. While a billion-and-a-half people of Asia will be unrepresented, Europe with a smaller population will have larger representation in the new Security Council. Developing nations will be represented by Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Kenya from Africa and Chile and Costa Rica from the Western Hemisphere. South Korea has already graduated to OECD status. In other words, this election has further reduced the representation of the developing world.

Iran's Initiative for Peace in Afghanistan

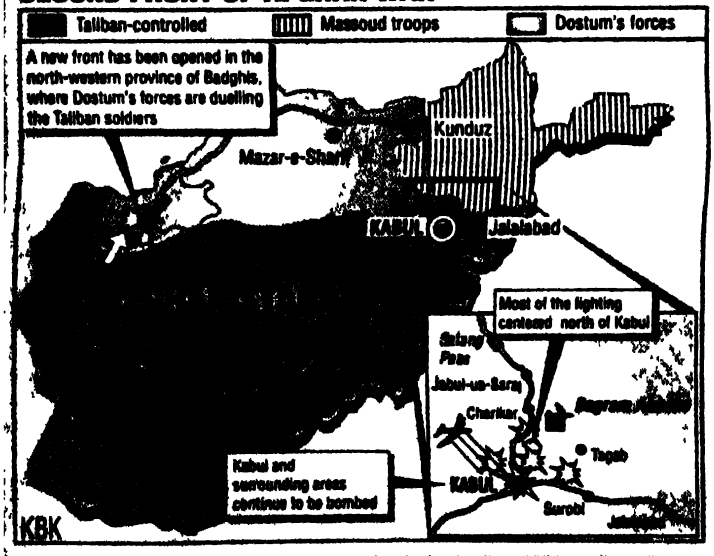
Following the escalation of internal hostilities in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran took the initiative of calling a two-day regional conference on restoring peace in Afghanistan on October 29-30, 1996. The participants at the conference in Teheran from India, Iran, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Russia, Turkmenistan as well as special representatives of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and Observers from the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union carried out extensive consultations on the various aspects of the situation in Afghanistan, particularly in the light of the recent developments. Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan were not represented at the conference.

The conference called for the cessation of violence and armed hostilities in Afghanistan. It urged the conflicting Afghan parties to settle their differences through peaceful means through inter-Afghan negotiations. Adopting the "Teheran Declaration", the conference emphasised the necessity of cessation of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It urged other countries to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan The conference also criticised the "recent flagrant violations of human rights in Afghanistan, particularly the rights of women, and called for an immediate end to such practices in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations".

Iran's initiative is commendable in that international peace brokering has become the cliquish prerogative of the United States and such overtures by any other State in the world deserve a cheer or two. The Taliban takeover of the Afghan capital had come just when Iran was giving a clarion call to all neighbouring countries to come together for a negotiated peace settlement in the war-torn Afghanistan. But then, the petro-politics of the region makes any peace efforts distasteful. Iran continues to recognise the ousted Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani's Government and has accused the Islamic soldiers of the Taliban of being manipulated by Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United States—an allegation pooh-poohed by the three countries.

After Kabul fell to the Taliban militia on September 27, life has been a perpetual threat to the people. The Taliban, an extreme Muslim fundamentalist regime, is busy erasing any sign of democratic freedom by interpreting the *Koran* in their own way. Women are stopped from working any more and are told to cover themselves from head to toe. Watching television has become a crime under this regime, and those who dodge prayers are being seriously dealt with. All these have rudely shaken the people who had got accustomed to some degree of liberalism.

SECOND FRONT OF AFGHAN WAR



The siege of Kabul and the execution of the former President, Mr. Mohammed Najibullah, a reformist in the trouble-torn country, has brought about adverse reaction from the world community including the United Nations. The UN has stood aghast as any step against the regime would only mean military confrontation. The United States could only express "regret" at the unexpected turn of events, although it is opposed to religious fundamentalism. Russia did not wait to warn the new regime of any mischief against it. Meanwhile, India stood as a spectator, carefully studying the state of affairs that is assuming strategic and diplomatic importance.

From India's point of view, the most important outcome of this conference was that now it has become a part of the ongoing multilateral dialogue on Afghanistan. India, which has tended not to give the kind of importance which is necessary to Afghanistan, now has an opportunity to do so if it wishes. Iran has made it an integral part of the regional effort, and now the UN has also opened a window of opportunity for it.

Bomb Blasts in Northern Ireland

The Irish Republican Army (IRA) has acknowledged that it had detonated the two bombs that wounded 21 soldiers and 10 civilians on October 7, 1996 at the British Army's headquarters in Northern Ireland The lethal attack on one of the best-guarded sites has proved that the 17-month long ceasefire that ended earlier this year has done nothing to reduce its ability to strike at high profile targets

The Irish Prime Minister, Mr. John Bruton, said the attack on the army base was an attempt to provoke Protestant retaliation The Irish Government said it was increasing patrols along the border to intercept any Protestant guerrillas coming South.

The attack at Lisburn, 16 km south of Belfast, was the first the IRA has admitted to in Northern Ireland since September 1, 1994, when it called a ceasefire. The overwhelming Roman Catholic Guerrilla Organisation, dedicated to forcing Britain out of the predominantly Protestant province, had already broken its general ceasefire in February with attacks in England.

The bomb attacks raise questions about the IRA's ultimate objective. Its opponents say that these only serve to demonstrate that the IRA has no interest in peace talks and that the only way to tackle it is to destroy it militarily. The attacks have also weakened the credibility of Gerry Adams, leader of Sinn Fein, the political wing of IRA.

From the IRA's point of view, Britain is to blame for the resumption of violence. It sees the that ceasefire it declared in 1994 as a "historic opportunity" which the British Government failed to take seriously and build on. "It was the absence of real politics and a good faith engagement by the British Government in the peace process that led to its collapse." For the IRA, it was the British Government's insistence that it (IRA) lay down its weapons before peace talks that led to the breakdown of ceasefire. ❑

What Ails Indian Sports ?

Citius Altius Fortius (Faster, Higher, Stronger), the Olympic motto calls upon the sportsmen and sportswomen of the world to scale greater heights in the sports arena. The motto was adopted from Father Didon's School of Sport at Paris. Barron Pierre de Coubertin, the doyen of Modern Olympics, while proclaiming the motto of the greatest sports mela of the globe, appealed to sportspersons to embrace this philosophy of zeal, grit and effort. The motto has inspired many daring youngsters who have emerged as superstars at various venues; many were even elevated to the status of demigods. Yet, strangely enough, this elevation to success in sports has not inspired the talented men and women of India. They are still to strike the chords of greatness in sports.

The curtain came down on the Centennial Olympics in Atlanta on August 4, 1996. Sports lovers and enthusiasts were enthralled for over a fortnight by the sheer beauty of the performance of the winners. The magnificent performances of the Michael Johnsons, Carl Lewises, Gail Devers and the like on the track and in the field, the splashes and dives to victory of the Alexander Popovs and Kristine Egerzegis, the graceful strokes of the tennis stars and the hockey stars, the fists and hits of the boxers and wrestlers—the list is endless—kept every sports lover spellbound. Their success stories are carved in gold in the annals of sports history. Humanity witnessed the grace and prowess of the medal-winning superstars of the games with bated breath.

India, the second most populous country of the world, repeated its dismal and pathetic performance at Atlanta, save the bronze of Leander Paes. By winning the bronze at the men's tennis, Paes ended the long medal drought of our motherland spanning exactly 44 years. It was when K. D. Jadhav bagged a bronze at the Helsinki Olympics in [illegible] at the freestyle bantamweight class that India had [illegible] prize in an individual event. In fact, Leander did [illegible] Indians proud. The Indian tricolour was unfurled majestically at the fascinating Olympic arena after 16 years. The 1980 Moscow Olympics was the venue of India's last medal win at the Olympics when the Indian hockey team was crowned with nothing less than the gold medal. (Of course at Moscow, India's chances were made easier by the US-led boycott.)



Dr. Sharmila Mary Joseph K.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (11) : TOPIC 1

Dr. Sharmila Mary Joseph K. (b. 1970) is doing her M.D. in Radiotheraphy from Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram.

Dr. Sharmila Mary Joseph K. is the first prize winner in the women's category and is declared MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain-Cum-Personality Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Dr. Sharmila !

Pathos and Pitfalls

Whatever be the event or wherever be the stage, India presents a picture of pathos and pitfalls. The Indian men and women virtually always fail to make the mark. P.T. Usha, the sprint queen, narrowly missed the bronze in 400-metre hurdles finals at Los Angeles in 1984 by 1/100th of a second. Shiny Wilson could not advance beyond the semifinals in the 800-metre event at the Los Angeles Olympics. The flying Sikh Milkha Singh, Dhyan Chand, Gurbachan Singh Randawa and Sriram Singh are the handful of Indian sportspersons who could reach the finals at the earlier Olympics. That we have men and women of calibre is of no doubt but, alas, their calibre has not been expressed at the highest level.

India coming back empty-handed from many an international meet has become the order of the day. Curiously enough, this never generates any sigh of despair or regret among the Indian intelligentsia. It is only at such meets like the SAF Games that Indians steal the limelight. At the ASIAD India barely manages to creep to a fourth or fifth spot, but the difference in tally from its immediately high ranker would be alarmingly high. India managed a comfortable fifth position at the Commonwealth Games held at Victoria (Canada) in August 1994, and in the Hiroshima ASIAD (1994) where it reached the eighth position. And at these meets, too, it was individual brilliance that gave India a bigger haul of medals. But these games also starkly exposed the country's failure to bridge the yawning gap between it and the rest of the world. At the Commonwealth Games, Jaspal Rana and Ashok Pandit, the shooters, and Badathala Adisekhar and Veeraswamy Murugesan, the weightlifters, struck gold, whereas at Hiroshima, Jaspal Rana, Leander Paes and his colleagues and the men's kabbadi team saved the country's honour with four gold medals. Unfortunately, the form of our sprint queens has been dwindling over the years. 'Operation Excellence' launched by India after the Beijing Asiad of 1990, too, failed to lift Indian sports from the mire of mediocrity.

Our hockey and cricket teams, which used to keep our country's spirits soaring high at international meets, too, fail to deliver the expected results nowadays. India was capped with gold for a record 8 times at the Olympic hockey, including a record six in a row from 1928 to

1956. Cricket is a game being played only by a mere handful of nations. India has had a chequered past in the game. The Indian cricketing morale shot up to a new high when our boys captured the prestigious Prudential Cup in 1983. The feats of Sunil Gavaskar and Kapil Dev deserve special mention. We do have abundant talent in Azharuddin, Tendulkar, the cricket prodigy and our new captain, Saurav Ganguly and Rahul Dravid, the latest findings of the team. Ganguly made the country proud by scoring two successive centuries on debut in England. Anil Kumble and others have scaled great heights in bowling. Yet, all pieces, when put together, do not give the desired results.

Vishwanathan Anand, the International Grandmaster, plays a fine game with pawns, rooks, bishops and the queen, and checkmates his opponents with ease. He is currently rated world No. 3 in international chess. Leander Paes, apart from the bronze at Atlanta now and the Junior Wimbledon and the US Open titles earlier, has not carved a niche in the prestigious Grand Slams. Yet, they are the *creme-de-la-creme* of India's sportsworld.

We don't lack talent. There is plenty of hidden, untapped talent among India's youngsters. It is up to the authorities to water and manure the talent, and help it bloom and blossom. The ball is in the court of the authorities; they should spot talent with an eagle eye.

Physical education and sports are yet to become an integral part of a child's life despite announcements that physical education is mandatory in our centres of learning. A survey conducted by the NCERT revealed that about 60 to 70% of our schools have no proper playgrounds. This figure is bound to increase to alarming levels with the mushrooming of newer educational institutions. Sports should no longer be separated from the educational curriculum. The mad rush to grab seats in the cherished fields of medicine and engineering prompts many parents and schools to relegate sports to the background. The feeling that participation in games costs children their performance in studies has to be dispelled.

Handicaps Galore

Our sports sector is handicapped with many an anomaly, lack of funds being the prime one. Our pitcher of funds is utilised on the eve of a major sports event—to train the selected participants. The selection process, too, raises many an eyebrow. Many of the competitors fail to reach the desired mark. This is, however, ignored and a huge number is given a 'hurry-scurry' training. This mockery of training and the selection process is repeated. The authorities turn a blind eye to this waste of resources in such incomplete, inadequate and imperfect training sessions. No wonder, India comes a cropper at international events, and our sportspersons crash out shamelessly! Nobody would dare question a rigorous crash-course training at the eleventh hour if it is preceded by years of motivation, encouragement and involvement. Well, that hardly ever happens in India; we are content with last-minute preparations only.

To make sports a universal phenomenon and easily accessible, concrete efforts have to be put in at the highest level of officialdom. The mounting prices of sports goods, bats, balls and other paraphernalia have to be curtailed. How else will the poor, talented rural boys and girls be able to gain expertise ?

Our stadia, our tennis lawns, our football and hockey grounds, our swimming pools and our gymnasia reveal the glaring picture of low quality and poor maintenance. Synthetic tracks of international standards are but a rare phenomenon in our country. Our coaches and guides lack the vigour of their counterparts in other countries. They train our athletes with the tactics and techniques of yesteryears. Other countries have shifted their emphasis to the latest and most modern facilities and training, while we continue to cling to the past. Hence, our boys and girls are no match for the players of international repute.

The Sports Authority of India, the Sports Department in the Ministry of Human Resources Development and an umpteen number of official and non-official agencies must be faking slumber, or else would our sports have come to such a pass ? Unless the organisations take genuine interest, it would be a Herculean task to lift the Indian sports from its abysmal depths. It is rather unfortunate that these temples of sports, too, have fallen prey to the prevailing political culture and corrupt practices. Political intervention during the selection of teams and favouritism are a matter of great concern. Large-scale swindling of money further aggravates this pathetic situation. The indictment of the Sports Authority of India by the Controller and Auditor-General of India magnifies the lack of accountability plaguing the country's sports administration.

Dogged are we with lack of funds on the one hand, and the culture of extravagance on the other which booms up in conducting grand tournaments, that it leaves our coffers virtually empty for the prime needs. Our fortunes are spent on pomp, show and publicity. The Delhi Asiad of 1982, the SAF Games at Madras in December 1995, the Wills Cricket Cup tourney—all are witness to the huge amounts of money simply thrown away for pageantry and grandeur. True, that these events have projected India on the international sports map, but what purpose do they serve unless we display the best in competition too ?

No Incentive

Besides, the country and the different States are vying with one another in giving attractive incentives to our international stars. This is, of course, laudable. At the same time, unless we extend this incentive to the grass-roots and give due reward and recognition to the winners at district and State levels, they are bound to fade away and burn out without even a whimper.

It is often observed that Indian sportspersons, though extremely talented, lose out at the decisive levels. Sadly, they are devoid of that 'killer instinct'. Do Anand, who narrowly missed the World Chess Championship, and Paes, the Olympic gold and silver, bear testimony to this ?

The electronic media has brought sports and entertainment to our drawing rooms. Mega sports events across the globe are telecast live. The passion that Atlanta whipped up, the record-breaking majestic performances, the flamboyant team events are all vividly displayed before our eyes, thanks to the technological leap. Little wonder then that local sports meets are conducted with hardly any fanfare. Spectators are glued to their television sets and are so mesmerised by the superb standards of performance of the very best that the local heroes fail to get the necessary encouragement and inspiration. The thinning attendance at the galleries of the local stadia and the shrinking playgrounds are crude reminders of the persistent neglect of sports at lower levels.

The star culture that has invaded sports today breeds arrogance among some successful players. As a result, team spirit, which is an essential for any team's success, is sacrificed. Star culture also paves the ground for audience obsession with individuals, rather than involvement in the event.

The rising passions displayed by the Calcutta spectators at the Indo-Sri Lanka World Cup cricket semifinal at Eden Gardens this year sent ripples of shock and shame down the spines of sports-loving Indians. The image of India, always upholding the sportsman spirit, suffered a

serious setback. This cultural deterioration is an indirect offspring of the large-scale commercialisation of sports, which is presented as a commodity. Victory is often equated with millions of dollars. The advertisement blitz ought not to create such an euphoria.

It is high time that a policy-change accords sports a priority status. Besides, a social, cultural and political renaissance is needed to catapult sports to greater heights. Let the captivating performances of the golden boys and girls of the USA, Russia, Germany, China, France, Japan and the lesser known countries open the eyes of our sportspersons and authorities. Let them be reminded:

The heights that great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight.
But they, while their companions slept
Were toiling upwards in the night.

This attitude alone can save the ailing Indian sports. ❑

SUPER BRAIN-CUM-PERSONALITY CONTEST

Permissiveness: Will India Go The Way Of The West ?



Ms. Smiti Sharma

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (11) : TOPIC 2

Ms. Smiti Sharma (b. 1973) has done her B.E. in Electronics and Communications from Rajasthan University.

By winning the second prize, Ms. Smiti Sharma receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Ms. Smiti ! Keep it up!

The Western world is hailed as the land of greater prosperity, equal and more opportunities, liberty and efficiently-managed society, an eldorado for Indian migrants. In the same breath, we also condemn it as the land of moral decay with no respect for the elderly and permissiveness among all ages of the society. With the young Indian generation looking up to the West with awe, curiosity, admiration, reverence and patronage, a new culture is emerging on the Indian soil which is "adulterating" our culture. Though our association with the West has been long, with history providing sufficient evidence, it is primarily the ongoing economic liberalisation with its conduit of the inflow of Western attitudes and values that has affected the mindsets of Indians.

The result is before us—the stance of Indians, as the proud torch-bearers to the human race of enlightenment through spiritualism—remains eroded. And what could be more fatal and baneful to a culture that represents one of the most important civilisations in the world than a direct blow that can jeopardise its very existence, gradually, if not immediately.

The Naked Face

With the scourge of drugs, largely receding from among the youth, permissiveness is the new challenge that is staring squarely the Indian community in the face. It has seemingly surfaced in the collectively nomenclatured "younger generation," but the gamut covers not only the school-going generation, dare not call them "kids", and college students, but also people in their middle age.

Break in the Monotony

Metros and a handful of the large cities have seen the inhibitions crumbling down with girls and boys more comfortable with one another—beyond the norms upheld before. A few pecks on the cheeks, casual flings and crushes and flirtations are quite commonplace. But they serve their purpose right. They add "zing" and "life" to the otherwise monotonous life of the long struggle with books both at school and college. This is precisely the fountainhead of all such frivolities and promiscuity.

Co-educational schools serve much more than just the salutary purpose of narrowing the gender-gap and personality development. Trends extant in school-going children, in as much as only sixth grade or class, are those of routine dating, physical and emotional intimacies with the opposite sex-intra-school or inter schoolmates and classmates. Such behaviour is taken as a "status symbol". Bunking school to watch adult movies and then to re-enact the erotica so assimilated is rampant and "modern". Curiosity, a motive of non-vicarious fun, together with little or total lack of sex education, result in juvenile sex. At other times, exhortations from friends are the cause of such indulgence. Whatever be the case, one thing is certain—parents and teachers are losing their hold over vulnerable children.

Colleges are but senior institutes of such "modern, trendy and street smart" behaviour. With most of the imposed school and family inhibitions relaxed, the temerity and liberty of the youth flare up here. The fundamental "behavioural norms", if not learnt by anyone at the school, are taught and, in some cases, imposed here. Colleges in big cities play host to the game of musical chairs, where a girl's boyfriend may be easily going around with someone else the next day. Affairs proliferate like viruses and also die out equally fast. And hence, the number of girlfriends or boyfriends (as the case may be) one has, is the yardstick of smartness, coolness and pragmatism".

Instant Coffee Culture

To get "steady" or emotional attachments with someone is unsavoury—more so, if it is at the cost of your plans and

ambition Gone are the days of romance and commitments The youngsters of today are all out to seek fun and excitement and, in their scheme of things, change and variety are the underlined requirements For the little time each one gives to the other, they cavort around the campuses and streets with arms entwined and not a whit of diffidence and wariness, even for any teachers, professors or elders Not surprising, if they end up philandering or ushering in sex They seek fun—fast and instantaneous This "instant coffee culture" is escalating, more so with rising sceptism, impatience and lower tolerance thresholds

With relationships and liaisons made on the spur of the moment and taking a quick turn, appearances are becoming more important The fashion industry, health and beauty salons obviously draw a huge and demanding clientele Colleges are fast turning into daily ramps to parade the latest designer collections While boys flaunt their muscled macho bodies, the girls are not behind with the affordable Indian replicas of Pierre Cardin's and their likes *haute couture* that flash more flesh than hide it The corporeal flings call for Michaelangelo-sculptured bodies in men and the Miss Universe sensual looks in the fairer sex And the result are ludicrous and gruelling workouts in the gyms and beauty slimming centres Reading habits, games and creative activities are surrogated by this pastime which also ushers in pre-marital sex at the campuses From upper to middle classes, all find time for this game and enjoyment even though they may be working hard to bear their increasing expenses But who cares ?

The pubs discotheques and bar lounges that claim to provide fun with couples hip-hopping in sensuous and vulgar body movements to bawdy lyrics amidst thick tobacco stench and varied concoctions till late hours in the night have a simple rule of success to force the dancing people in a corner so that they bump into each other make new friends and have fun with the provocatively dressed girls These pubs fulfil the needs of people of the middle class executives to the upper-crust students

With all the razzmatazz of a fast life, the youth are generally confused about their true feelings and proper implications in a relationship The result is that many a time in spite of precautions, street smartness, boldness, shrewdness sex education and even AIDS awareness, they are trapped in quagmires of pre-marital sex

Quite surprisingly statistics reveal that among the young generation heading for Westernisation, one third would prefer housewives to career women, about 67 per cent would opt for arranged marriages and 50 per cent males consider pre marital sex wrong—even as they themselves go around sporting casual flings, flirtation, physical and erotic indulgence Boys, in general, establish a clear cut line between their girlfriends and future wives, the two can never be the same While the boys consider chastity of their fiance a prequalification, the girls not only abide by this rule (because as low as one-fifth of the girls consider pre-marital sex correct), but also never even think of its reverse application (to the boys). This is the ambiguity of the adopted, yet quantitative Westernisation

A new trend is seen in the married class. Under the banner of the "broad-minded people", married couples play mixed doubles, *i.e.*, spouse-swapping. This phenomenon is seen in people of different and varying economic strata—from middle class to upper-class; different working classes—from professionals to clerical workers and different age groups—25 to 45 years Shockingly, the gamut in the age group includes recently-married couples, those who have led a happy married life for many years, those with children, single, widowed or separated men and women, and even students, their communication platform being the classified advertisements in the newly-launched sex magazines.

Devoid of Compunction

The single men and women and students find it secret as well as preferable to the fussy and whimsical attitudes of their dates The married couples, however, seek to alleviate their sexual monotony The married women involved were initially coerced into this erotica by their husbands, but their attitudes are fast changing to "if-he-can-enjoy-it-so-can-I" types With mind sets of stark acknowledgement and involvement of their spouses also, this clan is utterly devoid of compunction whatsoever, claiming transparency of their activities in their married life as the very reason Wafting though erotic indulgence and recreational sex, not short of some Harold Robbins' novel or any other pornographic story, this educated class is uncaring of the great risks of blackmailing, social rebuke and even the dire consequences of sexually-transmitted diseases and AIDS Quite obviously, emotional attachments in their marriage are *passe*, and morals and ethics sound hollow to them Beneath the veneer of utter domesticity, such couples fan their animal instincts Such revelations all but foster disgust and contempt to these most degraded human activities and a corresponding despondency and fear that even education failed in its role India may well prove to be the land of *kamasutra*, after all

Credibility, Genesis and Remedies

The "broad-minded" people the obvious source that gave motivation to such disgusting erotic promiscuity were the porn magazines and films that were initially smuggled in the country and subsequently triggered off their Indian counterparts But the indulgence in such activities and the fact that they are mature and educated enough to opt the sensible way out proves their irrevocable perversion That their children might follow suit cannot be ruled out as the bitter truth

For the change that has come over the children of conservative backgrounds and their families, the present media, schools, parents and society have all contributed their bit. The first exposure to the Western morals came through the satellite television, which treated families and children with odd, uncensored and outrageous stuff. Nuclear families, working parents, self-indulgent neighbours and friends leave the children all alone with the television as their only friend, mentor and entertainer Vulnerable children, with little or no discriminatory power, are impressed with the behaviours as portrayed in the megaserials, commercials, etc , as normal and casual behaviour.

This apart, parents no longer moralise their children And perhaps this may precisely be the cause why teachers also adopt a hands-off attitude. Unsurpassed liberty bestowed upon the children allow late-night parties, a free hand at the cable television during the day or night, and of course the financial flamboyance—perhaps to compensate for the lesser attention they give to their wards. All such liberties at a very early age may well be the reason for permissiveness

In sharp contrast, parents' expectations of their children are also on the rise, not wrong though—with the increasing competition at every step—thanks to the exploding Indian population and reservations Such facts and other similar reasons drive the children to their fission point.

Competition apart, the schools, teachers, friends and society all indirectly preach Western superiority over *swadeshi* in their own way. Clothes bought in the USA are the best—even if they have been exported from India.

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People spend their lifetime, striving to get a Green Card, but they love their homeland. A degree from the US wins more applause, yet we must talk of the brain drain. Even the parliamentary mandarins, who boast *ad nauseum* of restoring Indian values and people's faith in our culture and the nation, get their trivial ailments treated abroad. For Indians West is the best. They love their nation, so to say, yet never adopt anything *swadeshi* from material things to values. The Indian society is hence equivocal in its stand at every juncture.

People talk of falling values, but which ones ? Those that are buried in the yellowing pages of scriptures, those that are never practised or those that appear good only in the biographies of the Indian greats that are only read during examinations—or are never taught in schools and colleges. The youth have also seen concepts distorted from social justice to national pride, so they shun morals and merit. The Indian youth largely represent lack of integrity of character and faith in themselves. This is also just the beginning of the end of faith in Indian values. Do sex and drugs offer them an outlet ?

The society has enough reasons to sit up and worry about this drift of the youth, for the rapidity with which this conflagration is spreading it might engulf the entire society. ❑

SUPER BRAIN-CUM-PERSONALITY CONTEST

Regional Parties And Centre-State Relations



Vishwajeet Shrikrishna Lohakarey

FIRST PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (11) : TOPIC 1

Vishwajeet Shrikrishna Lohakarey (b. 1974) has done his B.E. in Electrical Engineering from Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur.

He is the first prize winner in the men's category and is declared* MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH.** ***He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain-Cum-Personlity Contest 1996 as well as receive other prizes, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Congratulations, Vishwajeet !

"United we stand and divided we fall." It seems that the regional parties and some regionalised national parties have taken their lessons well and are exhibiting their wisdom in the form of the United Front Government at the Centre. With the installation of the thirteen-party coalition government at the Centre, with Congress extending its support from outside, a new chapter in the democratic history of India has begun. There have been coalition governments in the past, too, but, the present coalition is unique in two ways: *(1)* it was formed after the election and *(2)* the regional parties took a leading role in deciding the rules of the game. The Common Minimum Programme (CMP), issued just after the Government was sworn-in, emphasises the need for greater autonomy to States and better Centre-State relations. This has been a sequel to the predominant influence of the regional parties in the coalition. In this context, it is imperative to review the Centre-State relations in the past forty-five years and redefine its future course.

While going through the Indian Constitution one finds it to be neither purely federal nor purely unitary, but a combination of both, with basic structure being federal, of course, with striking unitary features. What do we mean when we say that our Constitution has striking unitary features ? The answer has to be sought in the position of the States *vis-a-vis* the Union, as defined by the Constitution. It has a lot of bearing on the Centre-State relations.

According to the Indian Constitution, *(1)* The residuary powers are assigned to the Union. *(2)* It lays down the Constitution for States as well. *(3)* The States need not be consulted in the amendment of bulk of this Constitution, which may be effected by a Bill in the Union Parliament passed by a special majority. *(4)* Though there is a division of powers between the Union and the States, there is a provision in our Constitution for the exercise of control by the Union both over administration and legislation of the States. Legislation by a State shall be subject to disallowance by the President when reserved by the Governor for his consideration. Also, the Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President of the Union and shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. *(5)* Under our Constitution, there is no equality of representation, of States in the Council of States. The number of members for States varies from 1 to 34. Thus, it seems that there is no safeguard against the interest of lesser States being overridden by the interests of larger States.

Thus, the Union has been endowed with exclusive powers of legislation, by enabling the Union legislature to take up some subjects in the State List, if required, in the national interest, though it is possible only with the consent of the Council of States where the States are represented. But, in actual practice, it means an additional weapon in the hands of Union *vis-a-vis* the States so long as the same party has a solid majority in both Houses of Parliament.

Even though there is a distribution of powers between the Union and the States as under a federal system, the distribution has a strong Central bias and the powers of the States are hedged in with various restrictions which impede their sovereignty even within the sphere limited to

them by the distribution of powers, basically provided to them by the Constitution.

The Constitution itself has created a paramountcy for the Centre by providing for the suspension of State Governments and imposition of President Rule under certain conditions such as the breakdown of administration. The power to suspend constitutional machinery may be exercised by the President, not only on the report of the Governor concerned but also *suo motu*, whenever he is satisfied that the situation calling for the exercise of this power has arisen. It is thus a coercive power available to the Union against the units of federation.

Thus we find the Indian system to be a federation with strong centralising tendencies.

Barring a few years, our nation has been ruled at the Centre by a single party, the Indian National Congress, during the last forty-six years. Therefore, it can be said that the present shape of the Centre-State relations has been created by it.

The provisions of the Constitution for the intervention by the Union in case of crises to deal with particular problems in the States have been misused. Some of its examples are :

(1) Indira Gandhi misused Article 356 to dismiss State Governments, "hostile" to Centre, some twenty-three times in ten years against non-Congress regimes.

(2) The State Governors have been appointed without consulting State Governments.

(3) Bills passed by the State Legislatures were not given President's assent a number of times.

(4) The States have always received a disproportionately small share of the Central Pool of Taxes. The tax structure weighs heavily in the Centre's favour.

The States were, thus, suppressed in all spheres and there was a need to find a remedy, which resulted in the setting up of a one-man commission headed by an ex-Supreme Court Judge J. Sarkaria, in March 1983. It was empowered to recommend changes in the Centre-State relations in view of the various developments which have taken place since the coming into being of the Constitution. The Commission submitted its report in 1988.

Sarkaria Commission's Recommendations

The major recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission were :

(a) Article 356 must be used as a last resort—only after consulting the State Governments and exhausting all other constitutional options.

(b) Governors should be appointed in consultation with State Governments. They should not be active politicians and should not belong to the party in power at the Centre.

(c) Conventions and guidelines should be formulated for the Centre and States to legislate on the items included in the Concurrent List.

(d) Bills passed by the State legislatures on matters in the State List should not be withheld over policy differences and should not be delayed beyond four months.

(e) A framework for more equitable distribution of resources between the Centre and States be worked out.

But none of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission have been implemented by the Governments in power since the report was submitted. This has happened because the parties in power at the Centre, till now, were all national parties. The organisational structure of these parties makes it necessary for their national-level leaders to keep the Centre strong so that it would become easier for them to keep control over party matters too.

Emergence of Regional Parties

Decades of failure to address local problems have contributed to the growing belief that local concerns will be best represented by local politicians, who remain visibly local. Also, the complexity of the problem is that any approach that is Centrally-developed for the country as a whole is prone to serious distortion at the local level. The vast diversity of India could cause the same policy to have different results in different parts of the country. This need to put forward the regional difficulties and problems in a forceful manner has given birth to the various regional parties. The DMK/TMC, the Shiv Sena, the AGP, the Akali Dal, etc., are a result of this.

The strong performance of regional parties this year has been called a "temporary aberration" by some of the national parties. The reason that this may not prove to be true becomes clear when we look at the above process of emergence of these parties. The response of the national parties, not meeting the expectations of the regional parties, has caused the latter to step into a national role.

With the installation of the UF Government at the Centre there is a hope that the situation will change. The very nature of the Central Government is such that it has to tilt in favour of the States if it is to continue in power. With the emergence of strong regional parties ruling the States, on whose support the Centre stands, the Centre cannot overlook the demands of the States. The scene has changed dramatically after the last general elections. Now, it is the State which will decide the policy of the State as against what happened earlier when the States just implemented Centre's policy.

This calls for enlargement of the State's powers at the cost of Union. However, this view is not shared by some States on the ground that a weaker Union will be a danger to external security and even internal cohesion in present circumstances. The national parties fear that strong regional parties would threaten the unity of the country. The TMC has put forward the concept of "a regional party with a national outlook". The party says it would not compromise on Tamil Nadu's interests but would not even dream of raising the demand for secession from the Indian Union. Some other regional parties have also expressed similar sentiments saying that a strong Centre needs strong States.

Thus, there is a need for decentralisation of power; power has to be transferred from the Union to the States, and from the States to the local bodies like panchayats. There is consensus amongst the States, in general, that they should have larger financial powers than those conferred by the existing provisions of the Constitution if they are to efficiently implement their development programmes within the State's sphere. As the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Mr. Madhu Dandavate explains, financial devolution means both a higher revenue share from the Central Pool of Taxes and greater freedom to States to generate their own resources.The CMP calls for improving the conditions of the masses, especially the poorer groups. Most of the areas that CMP stressed are ultimately State Subjects in the existing division of power; State Governments have to bear the brunt of expenditure in important sectors like power, roads and irrigation. Proper implementation of CMP requires substantial increase in the transfer of Central resources to the States. Unfortunately, the first budget presented by the UF Government proposes, instead, a decline in Central assistance to State Plans. Thus, the ability of the States to implement any of the really important measures in the CMP will remain constrained.

The other unfortunate thing the United Front Government could not avoid was the use of Article 356; the UF comprising the same parties, which were asking for amendment of the same Article and implementation of the Sarkaria Commission report, has itself dismissed the Gujarat Government. In the view of Supreme Court's decision in the S. R. Bommai case in 1994 and the Sarkaria Commission, mere law and order situation in a State does not warrant the imposition of President's Rule.

Therefore, it has to be said with anguish that there is vast gap between the talks and deeds of the United Front Government till now. It remains to be seen as to what happens to its other promises regarding the grant of speedy presidential assent to the Bills passed by State legislatures and transfer of Centrally-sponsored schemes to the States.

Thus, the Centre-State relations move around three issues: *(1)* The necessity of interdependence between the Central and State Governments; *(2)* certain compelling issues result in the creation of a strong Centre, and *(3)* the process of emergence of a strong Centre affects the regional sentiments which may fuel the growth of secessionist forces. The Central Government, therefore, has to take care as not to let the States harbour a feeling of being alienated.

The Centre has to be entrusted with necessary powers to discharge the essentials of a unified administration. Key subjects such as Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications and the overall guidance to economic development should remain with the Centre. Only a strong and powerful Centre can discharge its responsibilities in relation to these subjects and maintain national unity, independence, sovereignty and communal cohesion.

In relation to subjects that are allotted to States as well as Centre, there is need for constant consultation and coordination at the national level. The example of such a consultation and coordination is provided, though in an unsatisfactory manner, by bodies like National Integration Council, National Development Council, etc.

These consultations and interaction between Central and State administrative bodies will guarantee that the devolution of more and more powers from the Centre to the States and from the latter to the local bodies will lead to a strong Centre based on strong States. ❑

SUPER BRAIN-CUM-PERSONALITY CONTEST

AIDS—The Ticking Time Bomb



Anil Yadav

SECOND PRIZE WINNER
CSR MR. SUPER BRAIN OF INDIA CONTEST 1996 (11) : TOPIC 2

Anil Yadav (b. 1974) is in the final year of B.Tech at IIT Kanpur.

By winning the second prize, Anil Yadav receives a cash award of Rs. 750 and books worth Rs. 750.

Congratulations, Anil! Keep it up!

This incident seemed ostensibly horrifying: "A hapless person wincing in the strongest of grips of a huge python trying to force himself out, but to no avail. The reptile was forcing its own way in, crushing his bones slowly but surely. The man wearing a pitiful look, full of compassion, had nothing to offer in the name of resistance and resigned himself to the mercy of the giant creature." That was a scene from the drama being played on the street and the onlookers—intrigued and perplexed and oblivious of the hidden message—watched the scene inquisitively. What was enacted was no fiction or any figment of imagination, but something as real as the Sun, the Earth and the sky. What that man portrayed was nothing else but the future of mankind. The python represented the dreaded AIDS and that pitiful look was our helplessness in tackling the horrendous disease.

Brief History

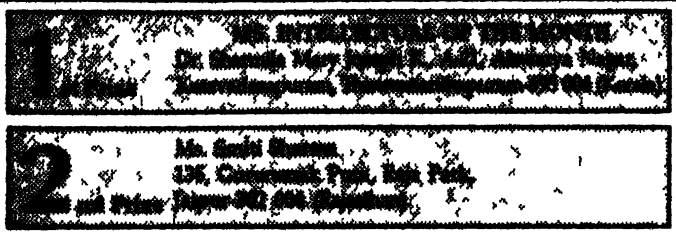
Umpteen theories have been adduced to unravel the mystery shrouding the origin of AIDS, but none of them is satisfactory enough. One theory says, "AIDS was always with man, but never noticed. Earlier such inexplicable deaths were used to be dismissed as retribution." Some even believe that "AIDS has its roots in Africa; monkey, the natural carrier of AIDS virus, once bit a man and that was how AIDS spread".

The seemingly known history of AIDS does not stretch beyond fifteen years. The first few cases of AIDS came to light in the early eighties. A victim of disease in 1981 was found to be having very low levels of resistance to diseases and later succumbed to pneumonia. Scientists and researchers, though initially bewildered, coined the term AIDS in 1982 for that hitherto unknown phenomenon. After much debate the virus was called Human Immuno deficiency Virus or HIV.

Mechanism

AIDS, the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, has assumed alarming proportions in the last few years, though it has been insidiously developing over a number of years. Owing to the rapid pace with which it has spread across most of the countries of the world, it has earned a veritable state of a pandemic. To comprehend the *modus operandi* of the AIDS virus, let us first recapitulate a few lessons from our biology texts. The human body has an inbuilt immune system to ward off undesirable bacteria, viruses, protozoas and other foreign elements that may come through food, water or air. The major building blocks of the immune system are White Blood Cells (*leucocytes*). These leukocytes are of two kinds: T-cells (produced in thymus) and B-cells (produced in bone marrow). T-cells are further of two kinds: T-helper (causes immunity) and T-suppressor (suppresses immunity). A normal person has T-h and

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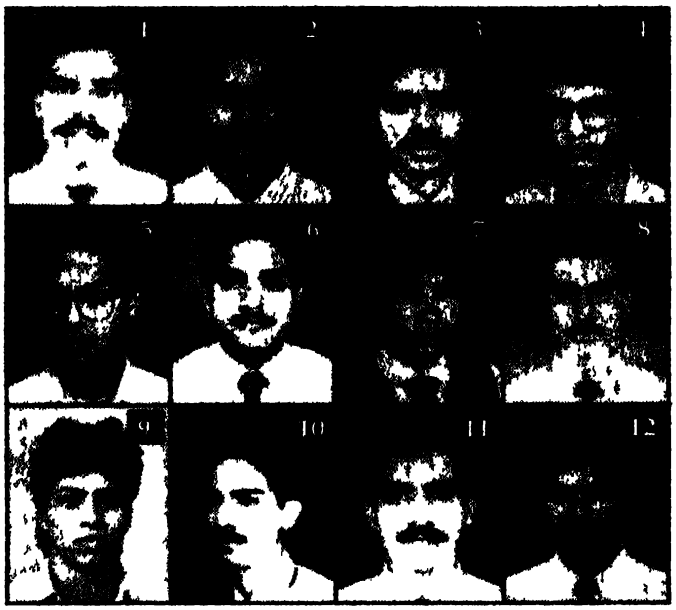


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T-S in such a ratio that only T-h are effective If somehow the production of B cells is inhibited this balance upsets and the immunity is destroyed That is what AIDS virus precisely does

Almost all the body fluids like urine semen saliva mother s milk blood and womb s secretions contain varying amounts of HIV Not inconsequently the basic mechanism of HIV transmission is through body fluid exchange

Appalling Statistics

Although the HIV menace is merely a decade old and its name does not figure in the top killers list (headed by tuberculosis) it has evoked a tremendous response and attention from across the globe owing to an exponential increase in the number of its victims The statistics prophesy a holocaust situation in the future

WHO studies estimates that the world has presently 13 million infected people out of which 5 lakh have developed AIDS symptoms The number of infected persons will bloat to alarmingly high levels of 40 million by the year 2000, with at least 4 lakh dying each year In India, the situation is grim as about 7,000 people have been confirmed to have HIV But unofficially the figure is put as high as 5 lakh This number could well blow out of proportions to touch 50 lakh by the turn of the century The HIV has multiplied a hundred times in less than a decade The situation is very grave in the USA Thailand and many African Central American and East Asian countries It is estimated that the developing world accounts for 84 per cent of the cumulative global total of HIV infections According to an estimate life expectancy in sub Saharan Africa could fall to 47 years by the year 2000, compared to 62 years without the AIDS factor, the mortality rate in Central and East Africa is likely to rise between 159 and 189 per thousand live births

Social Conundrum

The above statistics unequivocally underscore the hopeless ground situation, so endemic in the Third World countries The lower strata of the society are more prone to the HIV, owing to illiteracy, poverty and lack of access to proper counselling and medical facilities Despite the missionary zeal of NGOs and voluntary social workers, people especially in villages and other information backwaters, are oblivious of the far-reaching repercussions

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- If you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr Reddy said "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that someone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In Pilani, in the first semester I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I worried about my weak English.

I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers. I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's "The Guide" because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I decided "If I become successful in life, I will do something for people from non-English medium schools like myself."

My Dream Comes True

I continued to work hard. And finally I got success in America. I improved English and became a successful author in USA. Then I returned to India. Today, I am happy to offer you this course in English—my second dream has come true.

My first dream was to teach students "how to study and how to use more mind power" to get success in exams and competitions. That course has changed thousands and thousands of lives in the last 3 years. I am more proud of my research in India than my success in USA.

Our New Research

In English, there are many ways to say anything. Some ways are easy and some are difficult and confusing. We did research to find which are easy ways and which are difficult ways for people from non-English medium schools. In this process, we also discovered that some of the world's best magazines and books use the simple ways of writing English. This was an unexpected surprise for our research team.

For example, we found that Reader's Digest uses simple way of writing. (Because that magazine is for English speaking countries, some of the vocabulary is difficult for non-English people.) Similarly, many advertisements use simple English because it is powerful (Remember that companies pay lakhs of rupees to develop advertisements.)

We developed this new course only for people from non-English medium schools like you.

BIO-DATA



- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur, NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling book "MS-DOS Masters" costing $27.95.
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- Expert: computers, study techniques, mind power.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned $50 or Rs 1500 per HOUR in USA as computer expert.
- At the peak of success, I returned to India. I did not take a job. Now, I spend my full time to do research for my students' benefit.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc

Easy to Learn 5 Parts

If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that teaching English through simple English is better than teaching to translate. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

The complete course has 5 parts for easy learning:

Part 1 : Essential English
Part 2 : Important and Helpful Usage
Part 3 : How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way
Part 4 : Advanced Topics
Part 5 : Mini Spelling Dictionary

Part 1 is so easy and powerful that, by itself, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

Benefit from My Mind Power Expertise

You may know that I am an expert in the fields of Mind Power, Study Techniques, and Computers. I have used this knowledge to make my English course easy to learn and easy to remember for you.

You begin to improve on the very first day you get this course. You learn simple and powerful English with my course in two steps:

Step 1: Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.

Step 2: For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your learning will become permanent.

Pocket Cards for Faster Learning

Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, in college, in bus, in park, in playground, etc. So, you use the time which other people waste. No other course gives you such useful pocket cards.

Improve Fluency

Being fluent means that you can say anything in English in flow without hesitation. Some people judge you from how fluent you are in English.

To be fluent, you need to (1) be able to say almost anything in English (2) be sure that your sentence is correct.

This course will improve your fluency in both these ways. Remember, fluency helps you to get better job or faster promotion, and to speak confidently at parties or with friends.

Proof of Success

- Before joining your course I could understand English but I could not speak English. Now, I can speak powerful English. — Soma Sing, Patna, Bihar
- In the past, I was not good at writing as well as speaking English. Using your course, I am able to write simple and better English without mistake and I can speak English with others without any hesitation. I completed your course in 27 days. — V H Pardeshi, Ahmednagar, MS
- Good and unique course. I was average in English. Now I can write letters in simple English. — Akula Srinivas, AP
- I want to thank you for this valuable English course. Now I can write & speak English much better than before. — Bhavsar Avinash M, Nasik, MS

Helpful for Students

If a student can learn to write simple but correct English, he can avoid many common mistakes.

In exams, teachers give marks for correct usage/answers and deduct marks for mistakes. This course will help you to avoid mistakes and get more marks. In this way, my course will help you build foundation in English for school/college exams and also for IAS, State Administrative Services, MBA, GRE, TOEFL, Clerk, Bank PO, etc.

For You and Your Family

Today I believe that if someone gave me a course/book half as good as this course, I could learn English easily without struggle. And without wasting years of valuable time. But unfortunately, at that time only ineffective books with hundreds of rules were available.

> I believe that, for people who did not study in English medium, my English course is the best in the world at any price.

Just take my English course in your hands. It will surprise you as to how light weight it is. But, use it for just one hour and you will automatically know that my course is worth its weight in gold. Why? Because it can help you and your family to learn simple and powerful English quickly and easily.

You Decide ...

Do you feel that learning to write and speak simple and powerful English will make you more confident in speaking? Or, will it help you to get success faster in your education, business, or career? Are you highly motivated to learn English quickly without much hard work? If your answer is yes, then you should order this course today.

You decide...

Not sold in shops

How to Order

To introduce this powerful course, **the discount price is very low at Rs 220 only** Pocket cards are free. (Normal price is Rs 345, so you save Rs 125 if you order now)

If you are a student, I strongly suggest that you also order our courses ***Mind Power Study Techniques*** and ***Mind Power Music (Memory & Concentration)***.

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Good News: This institute is now the world's largest mind power institute for students

of AIDS and, therefore, are not surprisingly, willing to change their habits and life styles.

One of the major modes of AIDS transmission is through sexual intimacy where one of the partners is HIV positive. It can be transmitted by using already-used (by an HIV patient) needles and syringes, the practice being quite prevalent among drug addicts who can ill-afford to purchase fresh needles for injections. It can be transmitted from a mother to her infant in the womb, the chances being 25 per cent. Many grisly incidents of patients being transfused with HIV contaminated are a poor reflection of the pathetic blood distribution system in the country. Pathological and infectious wastes from the hospitals being dumped into the open have made people more vulnerable to HIV. The incessant Occidental onslaught has its fair share, for it has led to an explosion of permissive culture, and consequently, the younger lot today doesn't mind trysting and flirting with any number of partners.

Illiterate and ignorant people treat AIDS as a retribution and make no bones about ostracising the affected people. To add to their (HIV patients') woes, they are driven away from their jobs and all social bonds are severed. They are even refused treatment by most hospitals and nursing homes; and, in the absence of a sound infrastructure to tackle such cases, the country's AIDS combat programme wears a shattered look. Small wonder then, most of these patients do not come forward and make the already onerous task of detecting the cases seemingly impossible. Indian women, the most overworked and the least privileged, are the worst affected, for they have to strive to succeed as mothers, wives and in many other different roles despite being bedridden. In many cases, they are excommunicated and literally left to die. Thus, apart from fighting the HIV, these patients have to struggle against the stigma and ignominy of being an HIV positive. These social fallouts make the AIDS all the more dreaded.

Alleviating The Misery

Acute shortage of stocks of throw-away syringes, adequate volumes of clean blood, misinformation and lack of counselling and healthcare centres for the HIV-infected are the order of the day in our country. HIV testing, like Elisa and Western Blotting, are too expensive to be afforded by the common man. Only a handful of NGOs and social workers have taken up the cudgels to alleviate the misery of AIDS patients.

Government's grandiose schemes and *ad hoc* policies stand exposed as AIDS rages unabated. The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), spearheading the anti-AIDS campaign in our country, should focus more on surveillance, ensuring clean blood supply, and educate and counsel the people about AIDS. Women should be the target of counselling as that would lead to educating the entire family. The Government, in all earnestness, should extend full support in the form of generous funds to the NGOs. Setting apart an adequate number of health care centres exclusively for AIDS patients would go a long way in combating the disease. It's high time we recognise that investment in health requires not just wealth but a number of other things—will power, a planned and an intelligent approach, effective implementation and monitoring.

Because of its far-reaching effects, AIDS has attracted extensive research. But the tools and weapons designed are not potent enough to annihilate a disease as obstinate as AIDS. The only progress has been in putting off death by a few years.

The best way to eliminate AIDS would be a vaccine which can make the human body resistant to HIV. But no headway has been made in this field. Drugs like AZT-3, di-deoxicytidene and tetrahydrobenzo-dizopynon have met with little success. Recently, British scientists invented a vaccine made from a virus that causes a form of AIDS, with one gene inactivated to render the virus harmless; it completely protects monkeys against infection with the virus. They believe a similar vaccine will immunise the humans also.

AIDS still continues to be an incurable disease. It is possible to control it by exercising a certain amount of discipline and restraint. Considerable improvement is imperative in the medical and educational fields, especially in developing countries. Lastly, the AIDS victims deserve a better deal, at least the same treatment as we give to the other patients. Let us not treat them as 'untouchables.'

More Dangerous Than Nuclear Pile

Humanity has rarely witnessed as dreaded a scourge as AIDS. That AIDs looms larger over world peace than does the nuclear pile won't be an overstatement today, for the nuclear arsenal can be defused by signing NPTs and CTBTs. But we do not have any such treaty to fall back on, to undo the HIV Therefore, to combat such a top priority problem, top researchers and scientists across the globe need to put their heads and hands together to form a global forum for the dissemination of the minutest of the data of the latest research and forays made into the field. The research ought to focus at the origin of the virus. Notwithstanding the persistence of illiteracy, poverty, puny infrastructure and grossly inadequate healthcare facilities, the Third World countries will have to fight their way to get more monetary help from the WHO and other international financial organisations to combat AIDS. As of today, there is no cure for AIDS. So by imbibing the maxim: "Prevention is better than cure", and educating the public and influencing their personal behaviour and life style, we can probably hope to check the rampaging HIV.

Not rueing what is past, but of looking forward to better times.

And above all, not despair but hope.

Small pox, tuberculosis and malaria were once considered to be incurable; but man's pioneering spirit and unflinching and unwavering efforts ultimately felled the age-old shackles. That generates some optimism, a glimmer of hope that some day someone like Louis Pasteur will come up with some incredible vaccine to herald a new dawn in the otherwise sullen future.

The new drugs and medicines being administered today may not light up the lives of the HIV-afflicted now, but they seek to bring a ray of hope which may well turn into sunshine sometime in the future and provide succour to the posterity. That may strike as utopian, but then hope and optimism are the pillars that have held the world steadfastly over the years. So, let's either act or see the world spinning into a negative vortex of death and destruction and live with the unpalatable reality that the world cannot be safer.

He who knows both action and knowledge,
with action overcomes death and
with knowledge reaches immortality.

—Isa Upanishad

A vaccine to rid humanity of the scourge of AIDS may be a distant dream, but who knows that such dreams are not in the making in the laboratories the world over ? But till then awareness is the only vaccine with which AIDS could be prevented. Awareness would also dispel any kind of panic and stir up the need for providing a more humane treatment to those who are already victims of HIV. In this task of awareness generation, the media, educational institutions and NGOs must join hands with government to provide the proper information on AIDS. ❑

competition success review

presents

CSR-INTERCARD SUPER BRAINS OF INDIA CONTEST 1996

Ms. Super Brain Of India
Wins
Return Air Ticket
To London



Mr. Super Brain Of India
Wins
Return Air Ticket
To London

12 **Ms. Intellectual Of The Month**

Ms. Intellectual and a friend or relative of hers look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

12 **Mr. Intellectual Of The Month**

Mr. Intellectual and a friend or relative of his look forward to a wonderful HOLIDAY BREAK at MAHABALESHWAR for which each winner (two persons) will be given cash vouchers worth Rs. 6000/- for hotel boarding and lodging for THREE DAYS/TWO NIGHTS stay.

Prizes And Surprises For Others

For the first time in India and probably in the world, the Super Brains Contest has been launched by *Competition Success Review*. This mega event has been initiated to find the best young brains of India. As is widely accepted, some of the best brains in the world are from India.

Competition Success Review is proud to announce this search for our best brains, the persons who are going to lead in various areas in future. The ability to think and write concisely, logically and effectively, general awareness, personality and intelligence will be recognised in this contest.

This contest is open to all Indians in the age group of 21-35. It consists of two stages. The first stage comprises an All India Essay Contest for a period of 12 months whereby 12 women and 12 men will receive the title of Ms. and Mr. Intellectuals Of The Month. All the 24 winners will be sent a general knowledge paper and on the basis of this 6 women and 6 men will be selected for the second stage. As part of stage II of the contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to Delhi for the Gala Final. The following four events will be held: a Short Essay Writing Contest, Personality Assessment, General Knowledge Round and Extempore Speech. The last two events would take place in front of a large audience comprising the distinguished panel of judges and invited guests.

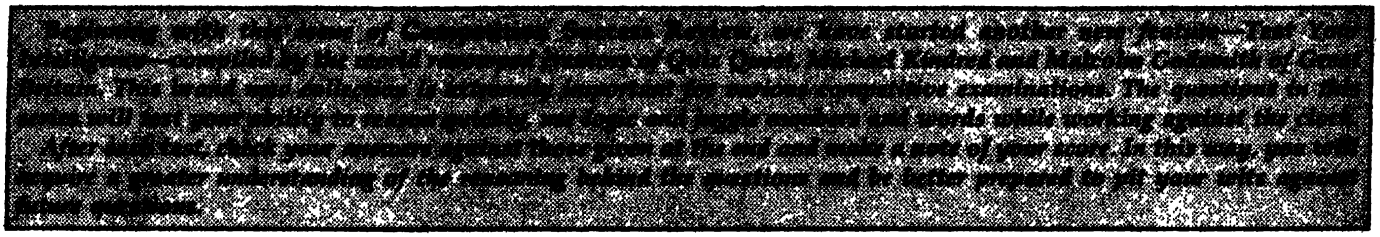
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Test Your Intelligence

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Test No. 1

Q. 1. Which metal is associated with the adjective *ferric*?
(a) Iron (b) Lead (c) Platinum

Q. 2. If you wanted to kill bacteria, which of these processes would be most effective?
(a) Detergents (b) High temperature
(c) Low temperature

Q. 3. Which of these birds is the fastest swimmer?
(a) Pelican (b) Seagull (c) Penguin

Q. 4. What would you be practising if you came across *asanas*?
(a) Singing (b) Yoga (c) Law

Q. 5. What would you call a group of peacocks?
(a) A pride (b) A muster
(c) A prattle

Q. 6. Which mountain range separates France from Spain?
(a) Dolomites (b) Alps (c) Pyrenees

Q. 7. What is the plural of the word *genus*?
(a) Genuses (b) Genera (c) Genii

Q. 8. In some portraits of Shakespeare he is seen wearing a large wired stand-up collar. What was it called?
(a) A gibus (b) A whisk
(c) A bertha

Q. 9. What animal is associated with Qantas Airlines?
(a) A giraffe (b) A lion
(c) A koala bear

Q. 10. Which direction on a compass is the same as 225 degrees?
(a) South-west (b) West
(c) North-west

Q. 11. What links the Pastoral with the Choral?
(a) Both are telecommunication satellites
(b) Both are data processing commands
(c) Both are Beethoven symphonies

Q. 12. The circumference of the earth around the Poles is
(a) The same as the Equator
(b) Greater than the Equator
(c) Less than the Equator

Q. 13. How many cubic inches are there in one cubic foot?
(a) 12 (b) 144 (c) 1,728

Q. 14. What is the centre of the Solar System?
(a) Sun (b) A black hole
(c) Earth

Q.15. If you flew into the airport at Luanda, where would you be?
(a) Peru (b) Angola
(c) Indonesia

Q. 16. Which is the most recent State to join the US?
(a) Florida (b) Hawaii (c) Alaska

Q. 17. Who wrote: "As a woman I have no country. As a woman I want no country. As a woman my country is the whole world"?
(a) Germaine Greer (b) Mother Teresa
(c) Virginia Woolf

Q. 18. Which is the holy river of the Hindus?
(a) Indus (b) Brahmaputra
(c) Ganges

Q. 19. What is the Taj Mahal?
(a) A tomb (b) A place of worship
(c) A parliamentary building

Q. 20. Who was the youngest person to win the Wimbledon men's championship?
(a) Boris Becker (b) Jimmy Connors
(c) Bjorn Borg

Q. 21. How many millimetres are there in a centimetre?
(a) 1,000 (b) 100 (c) 10

Q. 22. Which of these imaginary lines is mainly vertical?
(a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer
(c) International Date Line

Q. 23. With what would you associate Jackson Pollock?
(a) Guitar playing
(b) American football
(c) Modern painting

Q. 24. The Parliament of Israel is called the
(a) House of Elders (b) Sanhedrin
(c) Knesset

Q. 25. Vitamin B_2 is also known as
(a) Thiamin (b) Riboflavin
(c) Calcium

Q. 26. Who was replaced by Brezhnev and Kosygin in a coup in the Kremlin?
(a) Khrushchev (b) Gorbachev
(c) Stalin

Q. 27. Inflammation of the lining of the lung may be
(a) Bronchitas (b) Bronchitis
(c) Bronchitus

Q. 28. Which character have Kenneth Williams, Rex Harrison and John Gielgud all played in films?
(a) James Bond (b) Julius Caesar
(c) Sherlock Holmes

Q. 29. From which language do we get the word *dungaree*?
(a) Japanese (b) Arabic
(c) Hindi

Q. 30. Which have the greater food value—brown eggs or white eggs?
(a) They have the same food value
(b) Brown eggs (c) White eggs

ANSWERS

1. (a): Iron
2. (b): High temperature
3. (c): Penguin
4. (b): Yoga
5. (b): A muster
6. (c): Pyrenees
7. (b): Genera
8. (b): A whisk
9. (c): A koala bear
10. (a): South-west
11. (c): Both are Beethoven symphonies
12. (b): Greater than the Equator
13. (c) 1,728
14. (a): Sun
15. (b): Angola
16. (b): Hawaii
17. (c): Virginia Woolf
18. (c): Ganges
19. (a): A tomb
20. (a): Boris Becker
21. (c): 10
22. (c): International Date Line
23. (c): Modern painting
24. (c): Knesset
25. (b): Riboflavin
26. (a): Khrushchev
27. (b): Bronchitis
28. (b): Julius Caesar
29. (c): Hindi
30. (a): They have the same food value. ❑

Choose The Correct Word

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

1. My very thoughts were like the _____ rustle of dead leaves.
(A) Lively (B) Funny
(C) Welcome (D) Ghostly

2. The Hindus are a _____ majority in India.
(A) Linguistic (B) Ethnic
(C) Religious (D) Religion

3. More men adore the sun rising than the sun _____
(A) Shining (B) Setting
(C) Darkening (D) Blazing

4. One true _____ is better than a world of acquaintances.
(A) Friend (B) Enemy
(C) Man (D) Woman

5. The countryside is being slowly _____ by the expanding city.
(A) Chewed (B) Grabbed
(C) Engulfed (D) Swallowed

6. Vishesh made a slight _____ of judgement and hit Ramanna instead of the bully.
(A) Mistake (B) Blunder
(C) Slip (D) Error

7. Govindan had a _____ shave when his car narrowly missed hitting the tree.
(A) Clean (B) Near
(C) Bad (D) Close

8. Sanjay is already quite rich. It was not for _____ but a search for excitement, which made him steal from the shop.
(A) Pleasure (B) Necessity
(C) Money (D) Boredom

9. The steam engine was _____ by James Watt.
(A) Created (B) Discovered
(C) Invented (D) Manufactured

10. The rules, which are periodically published in the newspapers and time-tables, _____ passengers to cross the railway line.
(A) Advise (B) Forbid
(C) Request (D) Stop

11. The police left no stone _____ to trace the culprit and was ultimately successful in its efforts.
(A) Unbroken (B) Upturned
(C) Unturned (D) Untouched

12. In life we often have to put _____ things we do not like.
(A) With (B) On
(C) By (D) Up with

13. His unit is attached _____ the Fourth Division stationed at Bajokri in India.
(A) With (B) To
(C) In (D) At

14. My brother-in-law took me out to dinner and looked after me very well, but the evening did not come _____ my expectations.
(A) To (B) Up to
(C) Off (D) In

15. The man lying on the road is so ill that he can _____ walk.
(A) Rarely (B) Little
(C) Nearly (D) Hardly

16. It is 9 o'clock _____ and I am still taking my breakfast.
(A) Yet (B) So
(C) Already (D) Till

17. To clear your doubt, I have brought the document with me to show that it _____ your signature.
(A) Brings (B) Provides
(C) Bears (D) Supports

18. The newspapers have reported that Sultana's murder was committed in _____ daylight.
(A) Clear (B) Broad
(C) Bright (D) Dazzling

19. As I stepped on the platform, I heard the _____ of the engine.
(A) Siren (B) Screeching
(C) Whistling (D) Movement

20. The scientist made a _____ discovery for which he was honoured and recognised.
(A) Sentimental (B) Sensational
(C) Sensuous (D) Sensual

21. The accused _____ having made any statement.
(A) Refused (B) Denied
(C) Rejected (D) Disclaimed

22. Manorama is so _____ that she easily catches cold.
(A) Sensible (B) Sincere
(C) Sensitive (D) Sober

23. Mohan never thought that his salary would be _____ so soon.
(A) Risen (B) Arisen
(C) Raised (D) Rise

24. I went to my native place with the _____ of starting a dispensary for the poor.
(A) Intention (B) Opinion
(C) Option (D) Stimulation

25. The Ninth Plan, under formulation, aims _____ providing education for all by the end of the Plan period.
(A) On (B) For
(C) In (D) At

26. The Chairman has advised that he will come in the afternoon to _____ a lecture.
(A) Take (B) Speak
(C) Talk (D) Deliver

27. Why does he not _____ for sometime after lunch?
(A) Relaxes (B) Relaxed
(C) Relaxing (D) Relax

28. The police was highly appreciative of the housewife's _____ courage.
(A) Intractable (B) Indomitable
(C) Impulsive (D) Inscrutable

29. Beauty is to ugliness as adversity is to _____.
(A) Happiness (B) Misery
(C) Cowardice (D) Prosperity

30. Anju and Mangala have been regularly subscribing _____ *Competition Success Review* and this is the secret of their success.
(A) To (B) For
(C) In (D) Into

31. We should always remember that everyone in this universe is accountable to God _____ his actions.
(A) For (B) About
(C) Of (D) Against

32. They exchanged hot words, then they came to blows and one threw the other _____ the stairs.
(A) From (B) Up
(C) Off (D) Down

33. The girls with baskets balanced on their heads stood _____ to enable the VIP to pass.
(A) Away (B) Beside
(C) By (D) Aside

34. Usually, the opposition parties _____ most matters decided by the ruling party.
(A) Deal with (B) Discuss on
(C) Act upon (D) Disagree with

35. Finding a suitable apartment in this city _____ expenditure of time and money.
(A) Calls for (B) Seeks
(C) Means (D) Deserves

ANSWERS

1. (D) Ghostly
2. (C) Religious
3. (B) Setting
4. (A) Friend
5. (C) Engulfed
6. (D) Error
7. (D) Close
8. (B) Necessity
9. (C) Invented
10. (B) Forbid
11. (C) Unturned
12. (D) Up with
13. (B) To
14. (B) Up to
15. (D) Hardly
16. (C) Already
17. (C) Bears
18. (B) Broad
19. (C) Whistling
20. (B) Sensational
21. (B) Denied
22. (C) Sensitive
23. (C) Raised
24. (A) Intention
25. (D) At
26. (D) Deliver
27. (D) Relax
28. (B) Indomitable
29. (D) Prosperity
30. (A) To
31. (A) For
32. (D) Down
33. (D) Aside
34. (D) Disagree with
35. (A) Calls for

No-War Pact Between India And Pakistan Will Not Guarantee Peace In The Subcontinent

Nature and Scope

Group Discussion is not a debate or a declamation test. There will be no leader or chairman. One is not under any compulsion to argue in favour of the proposition or to oppose it. In other words, the candidate is at liberty to say what he likes, when he likes and as he likes. To make it more convenient to all concerned, all candidates are referred to and addressed by their roll or chest numbers.

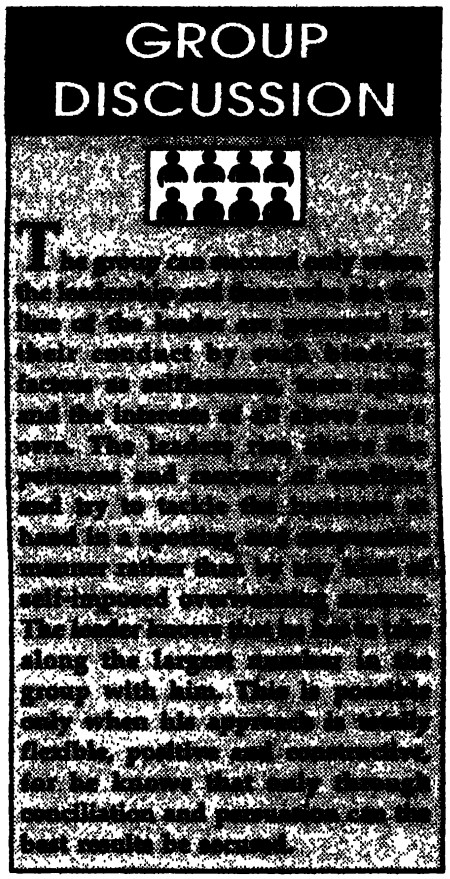
For the benefit of our readers and particularly to help those who will be taking part in the GD Tests at one or more places, we reproduce below the 'live' discussion conducted at our Competition Success Institute, by a group of eight aspirants appearing for the selection of Management Trainees. These candidates are participating in their very first Group Discussion, and their present level is evaluated at each stage to help them know their own strong and weak points. After receiving training at the Competition Success Institute their performance phenomenally improves, and they are assured of success.

Progress

Soon after the examiner's exit from the scene the prevailing silence is broken. The candidates initially start asides or subdued conversation with their neighbours. Being seated in a closed circle with the facility to watch others in the group without hindrance, some also indulge in cross talks. One or two candidates turn around to find out where the examiner has gone and whether he has returned. Soon the noise gathers momentum and several persons are seen talking at the same time. At this stage, No. 4 raises his voice sufficiently to be heard by all in the group and speaks to the group as a whole.

No. 4: Hey folks, I must say this is rather an easy subject. In fact, there could be only one view so far as I am concerned. No question of opposition and bringing round others after arguments and convincing and what not. Hope you get my point. If you ask me, we can finish this topic in 10 minutes or so, and then relax. Last night, I went to the disco and you know I made friends with a lovely girl. You are right. We had a wonderful time, and she was a real sport. I will tell you how I got around this kid whom I had never seen before in my life. When we finish this topic and get going on our own, I wish they allow us to smoke and order for some tea. It will be swell then.

No. 6: No, Mr. 4, I am afraid it is not going to be that easy. This is an important,



extremely controversial and intensely burning topic of the day, especially in the context of the reports that Pakistan has acquired nuclear capability. It is being discussed in the Parliament, debated on the TV and radio and in the newspapers. Even foreign press and public media are devoting a lot of time and space to this. I don't know whether you have been reading the newspapers and magazines. I read even the foreign journals. I say, in fact, I can talk for hours on this subject.

No. 4: (*Interrupting No. 6 a bit rudely*) Now listen, you, No. 6. Before you go about talking any further, I want to make two things damn clear. (*This sudden outburst and arguments between Nos. 4 and 6 make others in the group to put a stop to their asides, whispers, etc. The attention and interest of the group is centered on Nos. 4 and 6. They listen to No. 4 with some apprehension, and No. 4 in the meantime continues.*) First, No. 6, I warn you that I don't like being contradicted by anybody. I don't care who and what he or she is. That applies to you and to all others also here. I want this to sink into your heads.

No. 6: (*Showing some nervousness at this threat and rude talk from No. 4 and seeming somewhat apologetic*) Look, all I said was...

No. 4: (*Again rudely shutting off No. 6 sudden interruption*) I already told you or not to interrupt me. Now you are just doi that. Don't repeat the mistake again, or y will feel damn sorry for yourself. Next tir I will use such language and back it up w telling action that you sure are not going like it, buddy. (*No. 6 looks around in helpless manner. No. 5, sitting as his neighb wedged between Nos. 4 and 6, gently pats the arms of No. 6 to reassure him witho however, saying or doing anything openly attract the attention of No. 4. In the meanti noticing that No. 6 has beaten a retreat, No. proceeds to address the group further.*) T second thing you said was that I do not re the newspapers and books. This I regard a great and most damaging insult. I dema an instant and public apology. For yc information, we get a dozen dailies in c house and may be 100 journals a mon My only problem is to find time to re them. One can damn well say that there a library and reading room in our hou (*He glares at No. 6.*)

No. 6: (*Rather uneasy at the hostile attitu of No. 4, he attempts to get up as though tender the apology demanded by No. 4. But I 5 stops him by pulling his arm with a sli pressure and indicating to him that he sho remain silent. Next, No. 5 himself proceeds intervene.*)

No. 5: Well, No. 4 and friends, plea permit me to say a few words at tl juncture. (*Others seem to watch the n development with more interest. They seem wonder what No. 5 would say, and how No would react further.*)

No. 4: What do you want ?

No. 5: (*With a smile*) You see my frien I am in the unenviable position of bei sandwiched between Nos. 4 and 6. Althou they may not mean it, if they decide to ha a showdown and fist fight, it is I who wou get hurt. (*He laughs. His humorous speech a tactful intervention remove the tension in group. Others are also encouraged to particip In the meantime, No. 5 continues.*) First of I want to request the two friends sitting my left and right to spare me from t ordeal. (*He laughs further good-humouredly the group joins him. The tension is n completely defused, and all are at ease. O No. 6 still remains a bit apprehensive.*)

No. 1: (*At this stage No. 1 comes forw to make some remarks.*) Thank you, No. I suppose you are right. We were ratl worried that there might break out unpleasant fight between your t neighbours. Now you have broken the and calmed down the entire atmosphe The war clouds have vanished and sunsh is on, to put it in poetic words. Since

running short, why don't you go with the discussion and give us your on the subject ?

6: That is exactly what I started to do this fellow, I mean Shrimanji No. 6 in.

5: Well, No. 4. You will agree that we are as friends. My submission is that not bear or show any ill feelings ds one another. You should not say ing personal. In this Group Discussion, ember of the group has complete and freedom to express his views and ideas hat they are worth. Everyone has the to agree or disagree with such views. quest is that we all do so as friends. ose I were to disagree with your nents, it does not mean that I am ing you personally. Among friends, is no question of apologies and regrets. sure we are all agreed on that.

1: Of course, yes No 5. I second you o. We can't talk freely and exchange leas meaningfully if we feel hurt by sition, disagreement or criticism. *ing to others in the group*) What do you ve to say ?

2, 8 and 7: Yes, yes, please. We agree.

mments: *We saw that No. 4 showed ion and enterprise to shoulder sibility. He addressed the group as a whole, so got a hearing. But he was found lacking is and the ability to carry others with him. as overassertive and made sweeping nts. No 6, who obviously has some ideas subject, expressed views contrary to those rward by No. 4 This annoyed No 4, who relish contradictions and criticism. He, re, became boorish and violent, and went he blood of No 6. The other members of oup, except No 5, seemed hesitant to re. However, No 5 came forward to hell with courage and confidence He displayed deal of tact, humour and persuasive . He avoided any head-on collision with but tackled the situation with imagination sourcefulness He has now become the l leader and coordinator of the group. As 6, the rude opposition has unnerved him. h perhaps sincere, he proves to be an ive type. He was on the verge of tendering ic apology to No. 4, but thanks to No 5, eal was avoided No 1 also came forward rdinate and promote group activity He xcellent support to No 5 and mobilised opinion in his favour Thus, we see the leadership alternating among different ates according to the person's response to any given to*

5: Thank you, No 1. However, since started the ball rolling, he may be the opening speaker. Then if you all we can go anti clockwise [illegible] und. That is after No [illegible] and 5 can speak in that order. I would st that we take about three minutes during the first round

1: Excuse me. One minute, please. I ly agree with all that you have said. st one correction. Instead of speaking ree minutes, it may be better to limit it

WINNING STRATEGY

If you are endowed with the 'never-say-die' spirit supported by adequate energy, nothing can stop you from reaching your goal.

to two minutes only. Then we will have more time to react to the views expressed by others. I mean we can have a second round for a post-mortem. Another point I wish to add. That is, when one candidate is on his feet and speaking, he is not to be interrupted for those two minutes. Otherwise, there would be delays and diversions.

No. 5: Well said and thank you, No. 1. You are perfectly right. Your amendment is accepted. Now No. 4, please go ahead.

No. 4: I don't want to speak first. No. 1 has already asked you to open the discussion. If you don't want to talk, I suppose No. 1 can perform the opening ceremony.

No. 5: What do you say, No. 1 ? Being No. 1, it might be appropriate for you to be the opening speaker.

No. 1: (*Smiling*) Thanks for the honour conferred on me. I am ready to obey the orders of the group. However, if there are other volunteers it is only fair that their claims should be respected. Perhaps, No. 6 would like to volunteer.

No. 6: No, no, thanks please. (*He does not as yet seem to have got over the jolt he received at the hands of No. 4.*)

No. 5: I see there are no volunteers. You may get going, No. 1.

No. 1: Well No. 5, would you mind if we proceed in a clockwise manner ? You see, No. 8 is not keen to be the second speaker. He wants to speak last.

No. 5: Oh, yes. It hardly makes any difference. We proceed clockwise, and we will speak now in the order of our roll numbers. (*He smiles.*) By the way, if one does not want to speak when his turn comes, he is at liberty to forgo his chance. He can speak later. As I explained, this is only a friendly chit-chat. There is no formality or rigidity. No compulsions at all. Let us be relaxed and fully at ease. Now, No. 1 kindly speak on.

Comments: *We find No. 5 to be very sporting and making special efforts to win the full cooperation and support of No. 4 for further harmonious group deliberations. He offers the opportunity of being the opening speaker to No. 4. But No. 4 spurns the offer and wastes the opportunity. Perhaps his ideas are shallow, or he hasn't any. As for No. 1, he readily accepts the opportunity. But, in his turn, he also wants to give encouragement to No. 6. But No. 6 is yet to come out of the shell into which he was driven by No. 4. We find Nos. 5 and 1 giving precedence to group interests over their own. No. 1 asks for volunteers and No. 5 backs up the call. We notice team spirit and selflessness on their part. Another point to note is the sporting and cooperative way in which No. 5 accepts criticism and amendments to his original proposals from No. 1. The approach of both is constructive and positive. Both have emerged as dynamic leaders and others turn to them for leadership. At this stage No. 8, who so far remained a mere onlooker, was given the opportunity to be the second speaker. But he spurns it. He does not want to accept even this responsibility. He opts to be the last speaker. It appears that he is content to remain a follower throughout.*

No. 1: Friends, Pakistan, which has provoked and fought three wars with India and which has repeatedly spurned India's offer to sign a No-War Pact first made in 1948, suddenly asked India to sign a No-War Pact during the military dictatorship of General Zia. But the circumstances under which it made this offer gave rise to doubts regarding its intentions. Pakistan was under military rule and received 5 billion dollars worth of military aid from America. One of the major items of the US war equipment acquired by Pakistan is the American F-16 fighter aircraft, which is the most sophisticated and latest of its kind. India is yet to find a matching military aircraft for the US F-16. Secondly, Pakistan has neither renounced its claim to Jammu and Kashmir nor accepted the present ceasefire line between occupied Kashmir and free Kashmir as international boundary between India and Pakistan. Next, Islamabad is making all-out efforts to go nuclear and produce the so-called Islamic Bomb by covert and overt means. Recent reports say it has succeeded. Further, it is engineering and encouraging divisive and distruptive terrorist elements in J & K. It has been found to be responsible for the dastardly serial bomb explosions in Bombay, which claimed the lives of several innocent people in December 1992. Finally, it is plotting with China to undermine India's security. These activities do not accord credibility to the Pakistani intentions. Its offer of a No-War Pact seems nothing but a ploy to hoodwink India and a propaganda gimmick to discredit India among the world community. Hence, we should not rush to sign a No-War Pact. On the other hand, we should fully implement the 1972 Shimla Pact which provides for peace and cooperation between India and Pakistan.

Comments: *No. 1 has fair ideas on the subject and, as the opening speaker, he has given a good introduction on the subject. He is able to present his priorities. His power of expression is good, and he has been successful in creating a fairly strong and receptive impact on the group. He is ready to take risks and accept responsibility once the lead is given and the example is set by a stronger leader. He is regarded as one who can respond to training. Selected.*

No. 2: Gentlemen, I feel the time is now opportune to sign a No-War Pact with Pakistan since an elected democratic government has been functioning in that country for sometime now. We should help democracy to take roots and survive in Pakistan. We should further prevent factors and actions which may lead to another coup and military takeover in Pakistan. Pakistan

attack. Hence, a No-War Pact will remove this fear and the military in Pakistan will lose its importance to that extent. A democratic government in Pakistan will not hastily resort to any military action against India. We must do whatever we can to strengthen the hands of elected Pakistani leaders without compromising our security and national interests. By signing a No-War Pact there will be no compromise with our security and national interests. Therefore, I favour signing a No-War Pact with Pakistan immediately.

Comments: No. 2 has been able to speak for the full two minutes assigned to him. He has also shown the confidence, though rather at a belated stage, to express contrary views despite what No. 4 had said earlier. Besides, No. 2 has also countered the arguments of No. 1 with fair success. He has also shown logic and reasoning in his arguments and presented them convincingly to the group. During his performance, he has been successful in holding the attention of the group and gaining their acceptance. On the other hand, he is a late starter. Overall, the candidate has not shown any negative qualities. He is able to play a dominant role after warming up. He has ideas and influencing ability. Recommended.

No. 3: Friends, in my opinion, the arguments presented by No. 1 seem more valid. The international situation changes. Nothing ever remains static. This means we should keep our options open, review the situation as it develops and decide on a course of action best suited to the occasion. Though Pakistan has embraced democracy again, its Prime Minister cannot over-rule the Pakistani Army which has the real say in that country. The military and also the US influence are all powerful in Pakistan. As matters stand now, the military can easily reassert itself if it so desires. Pakistani leaders have to appease the military as well as the Americans. The active support by Pakistan to terrorism in J & K still continues unabated. In fact, Pakistani-engineered terrorism in J & K is on the increase. We must then have the courage to do what we feel is best rather than getting carried away by slogans and outside pressure. In the ultimate analysis, power flows out of the barrel of the gun. Let us build our defences and teach another lesson to Pakistan if it dares to attack us again.

Comments: The ease of No. 3 is more or less similar to that of No. 2, except that he has expressed views contrary to those advocated by No. 2. What is more, No. 3 presents his views with more force and also feeling. There are some original contributions among his arguments. He has also made a stronger impact on the group as compared to No. 2. He has not exhibited any negative traits. He is willing to accept responsibility in his turn, that is, when he is asked or required to do so. With training, he is likely to overcome his mildness and initial inhibitions. Can be given a chance.

No. 4: Folks, I am quite disappointed that there are different views on the subject that is so elementary and obvious. One should be out of one's senses if one has to believe that Pakistan would ever abandon its warpath against India and become a friend of this country. It is an idle dream and a futile hope. We will only be deceiving ourselves and misleading others. I am rather surprised that No. 2 could use his fertile imagination and put forward some silly arguments to prop up his case. To me, it is unpatriotic even to believe Pakistan on anything. We are fools if we ever listen to what Pakistan says on any subject under the sun. It is all sheer eye-wash and propaganda trash.

Comments: No. 4 is rigid and intolerant. The examples set by Nos. 5 and 1 obviously have failed to change him. Temperamentally, he is aggressive and quarrelsome. He cannot accept criticism and differing viewpoints in the proper spirit. Since he displays marked negative qualities and cannot cooperate except on his own terms, he is not suited for teamwork. Rejected.

No. 5: Dear friends, in my view, a No-War Pact between India and Pakistan is an eye-wash and a mere catchword thought of by Pakistan to carry on its propaganda war against India. Pakistan cannot think of permanent peace with India as it is still hell-bent on annexing the whole of J & K by hook or by crook. By signing a No-War Pact, we are likely to be lulled into complacency in regard to our defence preparedness, as it happened with China with our *Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai* slogan and attitude. We neglected our defences against China, trusting China to be our great friend. But China stabbed us in the back and taught us an important lesson. Right now, we can proceed as per the Shimla Agreement and ask Pakistan to demonstrate its good faith and bona fides by renouncing US military aid and accepting the present ceasefire line in J & K as permanent international border. Further, we plants for inspection by internationa agencies to obviate the manufacture of th Islamic Bomb. Thus, Pakistan should b asked to prove its bona fides. If Pakista agrees to these conditions, we can take th calculated risk of signing a No-War Pact.

Comments: This candidate has a positiv approach to solve problems. He uses his resource to advantage. He approaches the problem in logical and rational manner, and obtain maximum benefits possible under the give circumstances. Besides being original, he is als practical and thorough. This dynamic candidat is goal-oriented and gifted. He can lead his tea to success and contribute to the growth of hi organisation significantly. Selected with to honours.

No. 6: Gentleman, I am sorry please. Dea friends, you must excuse me. You se whatever I wanted to say has already bee said by our friend No. 5. We have identica views and if I had spoken first, I am sur No. 5 would have reacted in the same wa like I am reacting now. As I said earlier, have read this subject with keenness i different newspapers and journals. I endors the views of No. 5, by which we hav nothing to lose but a lot to gain. We ca conclude a No-War Pact if Pakistan fulfil our terms and conditions.

Comments: A mild and timid candidat lacking in self-confidence and enterprise, he get frightened and nervous when he encounter opposition and lacks the determination to fac them with courage. He could be, at best, a usefu worker under a good leader. Not suited fo managerial tasks. Rejected.

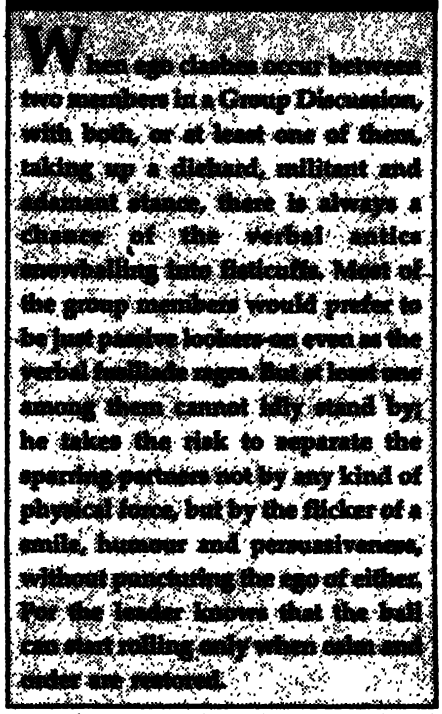
No. 7: From what you all have said abou this No-War Pact, I conclude that it has n utility in real terms. We are only interest in propaganda gains. The Father of th Nation believed in truth, and not i propaganda. We should worry about th substance and not bother about th appearances. Our own opinion and self respect are more important than publi opinion. It is better not to talk about the No War Pact to which neither of the countrie really subscribes.

Comments: No. 7 is confused and self opinionated. By resorting to moralising, he i likely to cause divisions. He is also emotiona and rigid. Basically, he has remained aloof fro group deliberations and abstained from makin any contribution whatever to the achievement o the group tasks. Thus, even as a worker he woul be of no use to the team. Rejected.

No. 8: Friends, I am the last one to speak I think there is something in what both side have said. I really do not know what t choose and whom to support. It is best t remain neutral. Among yourselves, you ca decide by voting if you want. But I would no like to cast my vote. Thank you, that is all.

Comments: No. 8 is a dull and insipi individual, devoid of ideas and motivation Dynamically weak, he lacks the surge, pluck an initiative. He shies away from responsibilitie and cannot accept any risks. A totally depender individual who will be a big burden on his team Rejected.

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Our candidate for this interview, Mr. Prem Nath Mehra is a cheerful and confident looking young man of average height and lean build. He sports a thin moustache which is well-trimmed. His light-grey eyes are sparkling and alive with interest and enthusiasm. He has abundant wavy hair of light brown complexion which has been properly set, cut and trimmed as per the prevailing fashion. Mr. Prem Nath is wearing dark brown trousers, brown socks and shoes. His polyester shirt is of light colour. He is also wearing a maroon colour striped tie which provides good contrast and goes well with his trousers and shirt. From his smart turnout it can be concluded that he has taken pains to groom and dress himself properly to meet the requirements of the formal occasion. It also indicates that he is quite keen and serious about making the grade and joining the IAS.

The candidate carries the latest issue of *Competition Success Review* in his hand and arrives by an auto at the UPSC office about an hour before the scheduled time. After completing the preliminaries at the reception desk, he proceeds to the library where he is to wait till he is called for the interview. At this waiting place, he meets another candidate seated across a table and reading the *Hindustan Times*. As Mehra walks in, the other candidate, Mr. Gosain, looks up from his newspaper. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Mehra greets Mr. Gosain with a smile and introduces himself.

Pre-Interview Discussion with Fellow Candidates

Mehra: Hello! Good morning to you. I am P N. Mehra appearing for the IAS interview this morning. No doubt, you are also here for the same purpose. (*While talking, he extends his hand and shakes hands with Gosain.*) Well, I see you are rather busy reading the day's newspaper. Would it be all right if I join you for a chat, or do you prefer to concentrate on the newspaper ?

Gosain: Good morning. I am Om Prakash Gosain. Please do join me. It will be a pleasure to have a chat and exchange of



ideas. By the way, I am here rather early. Your turn for the interview will be next and I come after that. Mr. Raina, the candidate before you, was asked to be ready only a few minutes before your arrival and he would be going in for the interview shortly. Therefore, we will have about 30 to 40 minutes at our disposal.

Mehra: Thank you. Have you finished with the newspaper ? My anxiety was that I should not come in the way of your

> Perhaps few know their potential which is why the majority flounder and only a few manage to climb up the ladder to success. One's measure of success depends upon the extent to which one is capable of tapping one's enormous reserves. Those who have made it to the top in the Civil Services or other realms are those who have realised themselves harnessing their worth to the optimum limit with determination and perseverance.

reading. It is important that you should be up-to-date with the news of the day, current events and so on.

Gosain: Oh yes. I have read the newspaper already. Since I had nothing else to do and as there was nobody to talk to, I was just glancing through the paper again. I doubt very much whether reading the newspaper would be of much help during the interview.

Mehra: Believe me, knowledge never goes waste. In fact, knowledge is power. You do get knowledge and ideas by reading the newspapers, magazines, books and so on. The Board might ask directly about your reading habits. Alternatively, if you feel confident and strong in that field, you can use the initiative and refer to it when the opportunity presents itself.

Gosain: In what way would the Board be concerned with your reading habits ?

Mehra: Let us see. The Board would naturally be keen to find out how well informed you are about current national and international events. It may pose some questions like the implications of CTBT. The Board might ask you what materials you have read, what are your inferences, etc. They may also try to find out how and to what extent you derive benefits by reading newspapers and magazines. They may probe and ask you what news items you read and so on. Your comments will show whether you have grasped the significance of the news events, assimilated them and judged their importance and repercussions with original thinking. By and large, most of the topics which come up for discussion during the interview are those which figure in the newspapers and periodicals.

Gosain: Well, I can't say. You see, I thought they rather question you about your optional subjects.

Mehra: Of course, the specialist members of the Board are bound to ask some questions on your optional subjects. There is the information you have provided in the Board's questionnaire. Thus, there is a set pattern. There will be a question or two about your home State. Finally, there will be quite a few questions with a bearing on current events. My assessment of the trend is based on the experiences of the IAS toppers. The IAS toppers have narrated their actual experiences in this magazine *Competition Success Review*. (*He hands over the copy of the CSR to Gosain.*)

Gosain: (*Showing interest and surprise*) Hey you are right ! On the cover itself, I find the photograph of a smart young man and he is the IAS topper.

Mehra: That is right. The IAS topper narrates his experiences. Then there are other IAS successful candidates who also speak to you. I am a regular reader of *CSR*. It has helped me a great deal in the objective-type tests and also in the written papers

WINNING STRATEGY

"The wise man reads both books and life itself," said Liu Young. One wonders the type of those who are determined to make a mark in life! One has to go beyond the world of books to discover oneself. Books are only a stepping stone at best. A mark to ignite the power in you, so long you have the power to be hidden. Personality is not an [illegible] personality changes only when an individual [illegible] right attitude towards life. Developing positive qualities of sincerity, honesty of purpose, total commitment to whatever one undertakes to do and supreme concern for the well-being of all whom he or she comes into contact with. These help us in the art of keeping body, eyes and ears open and be receptive to new ideas, a beginning in leading [illegible]

I am equally confident that it will stand by me in the interview as well. It is not merely the news, figures and latest general knowledge. More important is the personality development. This aspect is a speciality and unique feature of *CSR*. Again, this is not merely my view. All IAS toppers, over the years, have emphasised how *CSR* has helped them to achieve that distinction.

Gosain: Thanks. Nice to know the secret. Wish someone had told me about it earlier. Anyway, I will start reading *CSR* from now onwards. May I have your copy when you go in for the interview ? Well, there the messenger comes to take you to the interview room. Wish you all the best.

Mehra: Wish you the same. Here is the *CSR* copy, and it is all yours. I am sure it will help you to lead and succeed. Let us look forward to our meeting at the IAS Training Academy at Mussoorie. Cheers and God bless you. (*Mehra proceeds with confident steps towards the interview room. Before entering he gently knocks and obtains permission. After entering, he walks up to the Chairman and Members seated behind a semi-circular desk. He comes to a smart halt as he approaches the seat in front of the Chairman and meant for the candidate. Next, he stands to attention and proceeds to greet the Board in a cheerful and enthusiastic manner.*)

The Interview

Mehra: (*In an audible voice and with a gentle smile on his lips*) Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman: Good morning, Mr. Mehra. Please sit down. (*He indicates the seat meant for the candidate.*)

Mehra: Thank you, Sir. (*He occupies the seat and sits in an attentive posture. There are no signs of nervousness or unwanted movements on his part. His feet are drawn in and his hands are resting across his chest. He looks up to the Chairman, awaiting his next observation with interest and keenness. The smile continues to play on his lips, and his eyes reflect enthusiasm and alertness. He remains cool and collected.*)

Chairman: I see you have been a student of Science till your post-graduation stage. However, you have chosen History as an optional for the IAS written examination. Linking up these two, can you tell us what, according to you, is the impact of Science on the traditional Indian society ?

Mehra: Sir, when we consider the impact of Science on our society, we must equate Science with modern education as such. Indian society has long been bound by ancient traditions, customs and the caste system. Religion, language, regional ties and superstitions had stronghold on the people. People were living mostly in self-contained villages, while the joint family system and patriarchal authority held sway. Education was confined to a few of the higher castes, while the vast majority of the people remained ignorant and illiterate. Women occupied a low status and suffered many disabilities. Economically, the Industrial Revolution, which swept across Europe and revolutionised the life-style of people and contributed to the growth of empires, did not arrive at all in India, till much later, say after two centuries. People were not interested in politics and political institutions as such. Before the advent of Science, even the idea of nationhood had not taken root. With the induction of Science and modern education, all these have undergone radical changes. Many urban centres have developed, and there is a constant migration from the villages to the cities. The joint family system has practically ended, except perhaps in some remote villages. The Indian nation was born and Independent India has taken its exalted place among the comity of nations. The experiment in Socialist democracy is creating an egalitarian society. People have become politically conscious. Many superstitions and customs are fast disappearing. The caste system is also breaking up. The Government is making systematic efforts to narrow down the gap between the rich and the poor. Jet travel and mass media have narrowed down the distances. Thus, Science and Technology has brought visible changes in our society.

Comments: The candidate reveals good grasp of the subject and covers the various aspects in depth in his answer. He is able to think extensively with fair originality and present his ideas in a logical and coherent manner. He displays awareness and capacity to identify the priorities, choose the relevant and important facts and present them effectively and convincingly. He shows overall intelligence, imagination and marked organising ability.

First Member: Mr. Mehra, you mentioned that the advent of Science has brought many changes in our society, but outsiders, particularly the Westerners, see some contradiction in our behaviour, attitude and thinking. Their criticism is that Indians profess one thing and practise something else. They attack our so-called superiority or faith in moral values and spirituality. In their view, we regard them as extremely selfish and totally materialistic. Do you feel this criticism is valid ?

Mehra: (*Smiling*) Yes, Sir. I feel there is some justification in this criticism. We talk about high spiritual and moral values but, in day-to-day practice, we abandon them for very narrow selfish ends. We talk about Gandhian ideals without really believing in them. We wish to acquire material wealth like the Westerners, but are not ready to work for it. We stoop to any extent to make money, particularly the so-called educated and enlightened ones. In India, corruption has become a way of life and we resort to smuggling, adulteration, black-marketing and hoarding without any twinge of conscience whatsoever. In no other country has black money come to play such a major role in the national economy as in India. I definitely think there exists a huge gap between theory and practice, between what is preached and what is practised in our country than anywhere else. We talk about Shakti as the supreme goddess, but treat our women most shabbily. We talk about the integrity and unity of the country, but encourage caste and communal feelings to obtain narrow political gains. On the other hand, people in our villages, who do not have the advantage of the modern education, seem honest, simple and straightforward. All I can say is that this might be a passing phase and when we become a truly developed country, we will also become better citizens as in other developed countries.

Comments: The candidate reveals common sense, courage and consistency. He proves to be very resourceful. He is not baffled or confused by the question posed by the Member. Instead, he turns the very question to prove the correctness of his earlier answer. The reply also indicates that the candidate is well-read and properly informed He has kept himself correctly and fully informed of the latest developments in current events.

Second Member: Why is it that only the USA and the erstwhile USSR were termed as super powers ? The UK, France and China also possess nuclear capability. They belong to the "Big Five" with veto rights in the UN Security Council. On the economic front, Japan and West Germany are far ahead of the Big Five. But none of them are super powers. Can you, therefore, explain the criterion for super power status ?

Mehra: Sir, the criterion for super power status is determined by the ability of a country to withstand a surprise nuclear

IAS TOPPER SAYS



It was a pleasant surprise to get the call. A few days a week following the declaration of the Mains result, I started planning for the interview. My preparation was based on newspaper reading, listening to the *Spotlight* programme on radio and reading magazines on current affairs. I wore a light blue shirt and matching light blue trousers. I did not wear a tie as I found it to be uncomfortable. The Chairman, an elderly lady, asked me the first question almost as soon as I entered. She remarked that she, as a layman, wanted to know about microwaves. I spoke for a few moments. Then she started enquiring about my hobbies, *i.e.*, movies and chess. The members did not ask the questions abruptly, but before any question they spoke at length and gave me sufficient background. They did not ask any question that required any factual knowledge or even preparation. Almost all the questions were aimed at assessing my personality.

— Vijay Kumar, IAS

attack and launch, in its turn, a counter or retaliatory massive nuclear attack on the enemy, capable of causing damage unacceptable to him. In other words, the country should, first of all, be able to survive a surprise nuclear attack which might be on a massive scale. Secondly, despite such a surprise nuclear attack and resultant damage, it must still enjoy the capacity to mount a massive nuclear counter-attack in retaliation. The counter-attack or nuclear retaliation should be capable of inflicting such grave damage or destruction as should not be acceptable to the enemy. This involves defence capabilities against surprise nuclear attacks and subsequent offensive capabilities on a massive scale. One should be able to reach at any point in the enemy's territory, overcoming his defences. Such a situation results in nuclear deterrence. These nuclear offensive and defensive capabilities are enjoyed at present only by the USA and Russia. The other big powers do not have retaliatory capacity. Hence, they are not regarded as super powers.

Comments: The candidate displays sound knowledge of current international affairs. He is able to correlate the connecting factors in a meaningful and logical manner, and present his case convincingly. This question attempts to test the candidate's knowledge in depth. The answer shows that the candidate has grasped the question in its proper perspective and possesses adequate knowledge to analyse it from various angles.

Third Member: Mr. Mehra, can you explain in a layman's language the Gandhian and the Nehruvian models of economic development? What are their respective advantages and limitations? Which do you think is more suited to Indian conditions?

Mehra: Gandhiji wanted a simple, self-supporting village economy. He said that India lives in the villages. He felt the same arrangement could continue. This approach was symbolised by the *charkha*, or the spinning wheel, and his exhortation to buy *khadi* and *swadeshi* goods. In his view, large-scale industrialisation resulted in the exploitation of labour by the capitalists. Hence, he did not favour machines and mass production. The Gandhian model is not suited to the modern scientific and technological era. Today, even the villager is not satisfied with a simple, hard life. He wants modern comforts. Jet travel and mass communications have exposed the villagers to modern urban living. Finally, such a self-supporting model cannot cope with population explosion and defence needs. The Nehruvian model emphasises industrialisation and urban civilisation. To avoid exploitation of the labour, Nehru opted for Socialism, that is, State ownership of key industries. The Nehruvian model's limitation is that the State-run industries or public sector undertakings have to be managed under the provisions of a democratic constitution. There is little accountability. Besides, there is too much political and bureaucratic interference. Hence, most public sector ventures have not been efficient and profitable. Nevertheless, the Nehruvian model has made India the eighth biggest industrial power in the world. It has contributed to the Green Revolution.

WINNING CHECKLIST

★ Do not feel diffident from your own group for in-depth discussion on a wide range of topics. This would prove tremendously useful for candidates hailing from rural or semi-urban backgrounds.

★ Scan through the model interviews published in the back issues of *Competition Success Review* to get the feel of the technique of interview, the type of questions asked and the kind of answers that carry weight at the interview.

★ Be relaxed and cheerful. This helps you develop clarity of thought which would enable you not only to respond to the questions in a positive way, but leave a lasting impression about the balanced personality that you are. Great things are achieved only by a cool mind.

★ You should be serious about your career and the interview, but excessive obsession breeds fear and nervousness marring your prospects. When you raise an argument, strengthen it with all the facts you can marshal. You are already a winner when the facts are at your tips. A well-informed person exudes enormous confidence.

By ensuring accountability, the public sector undertakings can be made to work more efficiently. Besides, many of the controls, quotas, licensing, etc., which inhibit the private sector, have been removed. With competition, the public sector has to perform, or perish.

Comments: The candidate has a good understanding of the economic and social problems confronting the nation. He is able to compare and contrast the different models in a clear and crisp manner. He uses simple language, and there is no technical jargon. We also notice that he is able to make a choice His conclusions are based on logical and rational thinking and reasoning. We find he can tackle complicated issues with competence and imagination.

Fourth Member: Do you feel that there is any significant difference in the Panchayati Raj advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and the panchayat rule now proposed by our parliamentarians.

Mehra: (*Smiles*) I suppose Gandhiji wanted panchayats to function in our villages as they have been functioning traditionally for ages in this land, and he was pleading for a simple, self-contained village economy. As we could see, the Industrial Revolution and the impact of modern Science and Technology as well as the rapid advances made in transport and communications, have brought about tremendous change in the life-styles, thinking and aspirations of people in the villages. The villagers are no longer satisfied with simple village-level economy. They desire modern conveniences like their urban brethren, and these cannot be met from within the village resources. There are also far-reaching social changes with modern education and representative democracy. Our successive Five-Year Plans allocated large funds to improve the economic and social status of the village have-nots. But these funds were swallowed by the middlemen and did not percolate down to the poor in our villages. The present approach contemplates direct allocation of the funds to the villages and their proper utilisation through village panchayats, the election and operation of which will become mandatory. The panchayats will enjoy adequate legislative, financial and executive powers. There could be direct link-up of the villages with Delhi. In other words, the village, when self-contained and activated, could become a unit of direct interaction with the Centre.

Comments: The candidate is bold and honest. He has the courage to put forth his original convictions and ideas without fear or favour. His approach is rational and logical. He tackles a sensitive issue objectively, and not emotionally. He is realistic and result-oriented.

Sixth Member: In the post-cold war situation where the USA has emerged as the unipolar supreme power in the context of the demise of the Soviet Union, do you feel that China may attack India again?

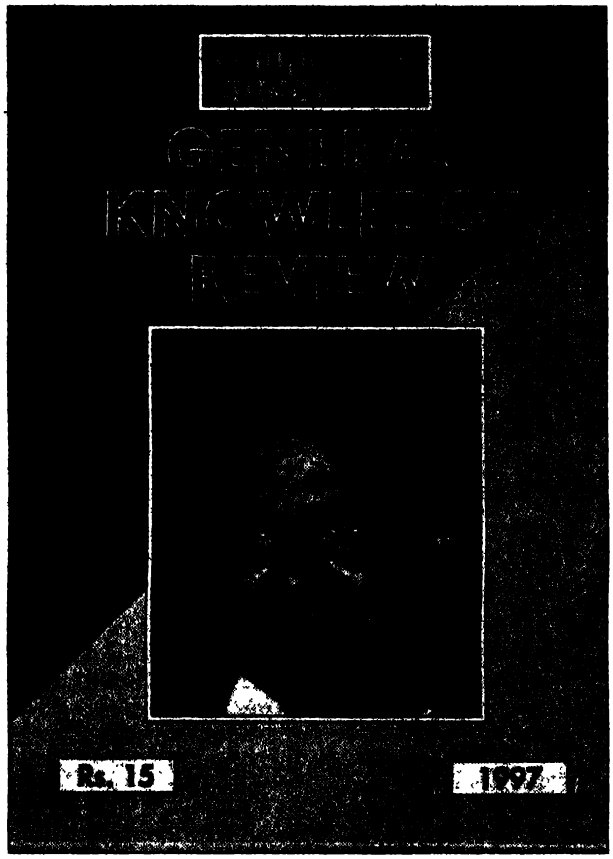
Mehra: (*Smiles*) Sir, in my view nothing can be predicted about Chinese intentions and actions. There is no freely-elected democratic regime there and the authoritarian leadership, not answerable to the electorate, could act in whatever way they choose. The shelter we have given to His Holiness the Dalai Lama is a major irritant for them. The Soviet support we enjoyed earlier under the 20-year Friendship Treaty was a deterrent to Chinese military adventures against India. Now this deterrance is no longer there. China, being a permanent member of the UN, will veto any UN sanctions against itself. The Americans, after the Vietnam War, are allergic to committing their own troops against the Asians. Hence, China may be emboldened to attack India. Therefore, we must be militarily prepared to face and thwart any future Chinese attack on us. Here we can learn a lesson from the Vietnamese, who bravely fought against the Chinese and proved more than a match to the Chinese Red Army.

Comments: The candidate displays excellent awareness of international developments and events. His approach is analytical, objective and penetrating. He tackles problems with comparative ease because of his rational and logical approach. His grasp of the essentials is also very good. His deciding of the priorities and his judgement indicate imagination and resourcefulness. This candidate is good in planning, organising and execution.

Chairman: Well, that is all Mr. Mehra. The interview is over.

Mehra: Thank you, Sir. Good day to you all, Sirs. (*He makes a smart exit.*)

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Indian National Movement

Khilafat And Non-Cooperation

Working Class, Peasant and Youth Movements

The working class became not only well organised but radicalised and politicised. The Russian Revolution gave a new impetus and broad horizon to the working class movement. On October 31, 1920 was born the All-India Trade Union Congress, the first central organisation of trade unions in India. Its first session was held in Bombay under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai. At the second session, a resolution was adopted that "the time has now arrived for the attainment of Swaraj for the people of India". The fourth session was presided over by C. R. Das and the fifth by D. R. Thengdi. C. F. Andrews was elected President, N. M. Joshi as Secretary and V. V. Giri as Vice-President among others.

The working class was very active in 1920. In January 1919, there was a textile general strike in Bombay involving 125,000 workers. Other powerful strikes took place in industrial centres like Kanpur, Sholapur, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Ahmedabad. All these strikes in 1920 had been followed by increases of wages ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. To terrorise the movement, the Government staged the Kanpur Conspiracy Case. The anti-rationalisation strike of Bombay workers in 1928 culminated in the historic strike of 1929 lasting for six months. In 1928, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the President of AITUC, with S. A. Dange as an Assistant Secretary. In 1929, the Government gave another blow to the movement by arresting militant left trade union leaders under the Meerut Conspiracy Case. Of the 32 leaders arrested, 18 were office-bearers of the AITUC. A special ordinance, the Public Safety Bill, was issued by the Governor-General to "curb Communist activities in India".

Similarly, the peasantry was organised under the All-India Kisan Sabha. In 1925, the first conference of the Communist Party was held. The Workers and Peasants Party was leading the working class and peasantry, particularly in Bengal. There developed leftist and radical groups in the Congress under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. The youth and students' conferences became an annual feature. The Communist and Socialist ideas were becoming popular. They were all working for the freedom of the country and brought a dose of militancy to the nationalist movement. Revolutionary activities were forging ahead. The revolutionary party under the leadership of Bhagat Singh had captured the minds of the people of Punjab. He threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly. It was symbolic — an expression of anger of the people of India against British imperialism. The heroism of Bhagat Singh and the self-sacrifice of Jatin Dass electrified the political atmosphere of India.

Growth of Communal Politics

The Hindu Maha Sabha became politically active. The Muslim League became more and more communal and obstructive. The emotional demoralisation of the people resulted from the failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The constructive programme of Gandhiji — temperance, anti-untouchability, spinning, cottage industries — could not satisfy the hunger of the starving millions. The British Government utilised the opportunity to fan the flames of communalism. Communal riots became a regular feature after 1923. The tempers of the people were frayed.

The *Shudhi* and *Sangathan* movements of the Hindus and the *Tanzim* and *Tabligh*



Lala Lajpat Rai

Born in 1865 in Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist to the core and led the boycott and Non-Cooperation Movements. He went to England in 1905 to explain to the British people the Indian viewpoint. On return to India, he was arrested and deported to Mandalay in Burma (now Myanmar) where he spent a year behind the bars. Before the First World War broke out in 1914, he went to the USA, but was not allowed to return till the War was over. Suffering imprisonment every now and then, he never lost his nerve to fight for the nation's cause. He braved the *lathis* of the Raj so that his country could breathe the air of freedom.



Subhas Chandra Bose

A firebrand revolutionary, Subhas Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 at Cuttack. He went to England in 1919 and was selected for the ICS. He soon came under the spell of two great Indians, Swami Vivekananda and Deshbandu Chittaranjan Das. He held prominent positions as President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mayor of Calcutta and as President of the Indian National Congress. In 1943, he took over the leadership of the Indian Independence League in East Asia and assumed the leadership of the Indian National Army on July 5, 1943. He is believed to have died in an air crash in 1945.



Mohammad Ali Jinnah

In the wake of the partition of the subcontinent, Mohammed Ali Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan. The theory that the Indian people consisted of two nations went against the entire spirit of Indian history, with disatrous consequences to follow. The subcontinent witnessed one of the worst bloodbaths in the name of religion. The Muslim League was hell-bent on supporting the two-nation theory. An ardent nationalist in the early years of the 20th century, Jinnah later became one of the prominent leaders of the Muslim League, the organisation that claimed to be the sole spokesman of the Muslims in India.

Gandhian Thought—Non-Violence

Gandhiji's non-violence is the non-violence of the strong. Its constituents are Truth and Ahimsa in thought, word and deed. These he considered to be the means for the realisation of God.

He believed that God resides in every man and that appeal can be made to this divine element in Man through love and cheerful and willing self-suffering. He had many times affirmed his conviction that the practice of non-violence, which is really love and self-suffering, will rouse the dormant moral element in the opponent, even if he has the stoniest of hearts, to prevail over all other selfish considerations which are the root cause of evil in the world. In the practice of non-violence, Gandhiji was emphatic on the observance of inner purity of the *Satyagrahi*. This calls for vigorous self-discipline, chastity, fearlessness, renunciation, truthfulness and purity of the self. The first of these is conferred by fasting and prayers, which crucify the flesh and set the soul free.



Non-violence, though "passive resistance" in general understanding, is not the passiveness of the weak. In the weak it is not resistance at all, but giving in and in submitting to oppression. The weak nurse anger and ill-will in their hearts. He stated, "Non-violence is the supreme attribute of man's soul. It is superior to the power of arms a thousand times. Before it was born, man's will was subject to brute force. Working under this law of our being, it is possible for a single individual to defy the whole might of an unjust empire to save his honour, his religion, his soul and lay the foundation for that empire's fall or its regeneration."

Non-violence was thus far mightier than violence like forgiveness to punishment. But forgiveness was worth the name only when one had the strength to punish. Non-violence was thus not the weapon of the weak or the helpless. So if one was weak, one should not resort to non-violence as a compromise or expediency. To such persons, Gandhiji would even advise violent resistance to unjust oppression—not a false non-violence or *Satyagraha*. In Gandhiji's non-violence there is no room for ill-will and anger towards the oppressor and it is not the submission of the physically weak, but the assertion of moral force which Christ had when he called on God's forgiveness for his crucifiers. Gandhiji did the same when he was assassinated and desired no punishment for his assassin.

movements of Muslims became strong and came into direct clash with each other. Each excited the other. Bureaucracy engineered communal riots and fully exploited the situation. The cunning British imperialists used Hindu and Muslim fanatics to destroy the basic unity among Indians on the pretext of issues like *Azans*, peepal trees, animal slaughter, temple, gurdwara or mosque properties, so on and so forth. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed in such riots. There was unbridgeable discord between the two communities. The communal problem overshadowed the political scene. India was led into a blind alley. Communalism highlighted distinction, antagonism and separatism rather than unity, cooperation and commonness. Communalism divided the nation and caused permanent harm.

The communal riots led to unity conferences and Gandhiji's frequent fasts. The most important of such conferences were the Simla Conference, the Delhi Conference and the Calcutta Conference. An evil star seemed to haunt India's fate, for nothing emerged out of the apparently serious efforts. The parties, on a challenge thrown by the Secretary of State for India, appointed the Nehru Committee to produce an agreed Constitution for India acceptable to both the Hindus and the Muslims.

The Nehru Committee report was widely welcomed. However, the Communists could not agree even on such a reformist constitution as was envisaged by it. The Maha Sabha was recalcitrant and Mohammad Ali Jinnah came out with his fourteen-point demands. The effort of political India to reach communal accord failed. The spirit of 1916 had vanished, never to come back. The political climate soon became hot. The Congress adopted "Complete Independence" in 1929 as the ultimate goal of the national movement at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress. Bhagat Singh caught the mind of the people. The Congress started the *Satyagraha* movement. The communalists were on the retreat. Communal riots were conspicuous by their absence. But such evils hardly die and communal discord, once again, emerged in its violent form with the failure of the political movement and treacherous designs of the British rulers.

Boycott of the Simon Commission

The dyarchy had failed. The Swarajists did their part in wrecking it, howsoever little it was. The working class, youth and peasants were on the move. Socialist and Communist ideas were spreading. The All-Parties' Conference had appointed the Nehru Committee to produce an agreed Constitution. The Congress was moving from 'dominion status' to 'complete independence'. The Madras Congress of 1927 passed a resolution of 'Complete National Independence'. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress leftists became the General Secretaries of the Congress. The All-Parties Muslim Conference of UP met in November 1928 and declared that the Muslims stood for "the goal of complete independence". The revolutionary movement was spreading. Even the Moderates were demanding further reforms.

The British Government was forced to appoint a Royal Commission, known as the Simon Commission. It added insult to injury. People became furious. It was an all-White Commission. No Indian was thought fit to serve on this Commission even though at that time there were two Indian members of the British Parliament—Lord Sinha and Saklatvala. All the political elements in the country boycotted the Commission, except the stooges of British imperialism and diehard communalists. A more conservative group in the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha welcomed it. A resolution was passed in the Central Legislative Assembly on the motion of Lala Lajpat Rai to boycott the Commission.,

The Commission arrived in Bombay on February 3, 1928. It was greeted with *hartal*. Wherever it went, the city was deserted. Cries of "Go back Simon", black flags, anti-British processions and demonstrations welcomed it. The things reached a pitch in Lahore. The anti-Simon demonstration was headed by Lala Lajpat Rai, the Lion of Punjab. As he was standing at the head of the demonstration, he was assaulted and beaten on his chest with a baton by a young English police officer. It sent a wave of indignation throughout the country. Lajpat Rai succumbed to his injuries. It was another nail in the coffin of British imperialism. Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Gobind Ballabh Pant, too, received the baton blows of the police.

It charged the political atmosphere in India with an agitational mood. Revolutionary activity was revived in Bengal and Punjab. The English officer who beat Lajpat Rai was shot dead in Lahore. B. K. Datt and Bhagat Singh threw two bombs on the floor of the Central Legislative Assembly. Bhagat Singh's heroism vindicated the nation's honour. It showed the resolve and firm determination of the Indian youth to free the motherland from the chains of British imperialism. ❑

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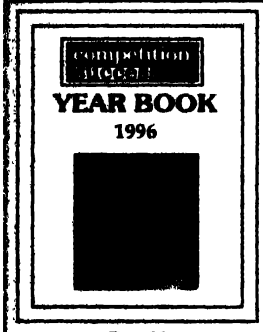
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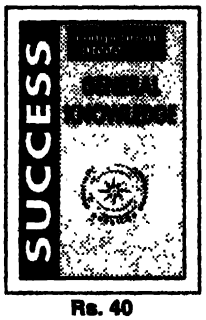
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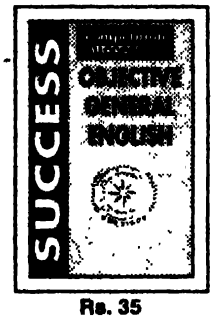
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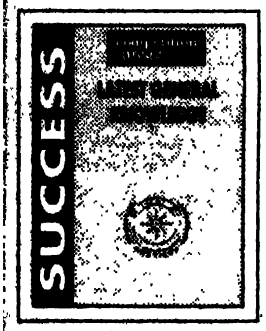
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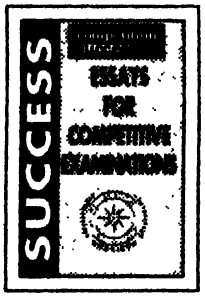
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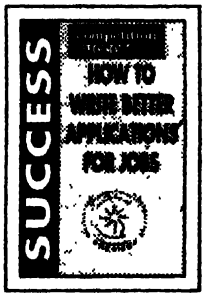
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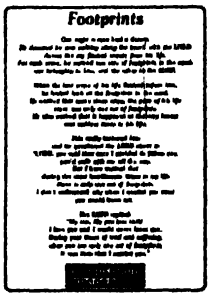
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Expected Questions

Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal

Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with the material to bring them more success.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 100 questions on "Everyday Science". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment:

(i) Less than 30 per cent score — Poor
(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score — Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score — Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score — Very good
(v) Above 80 per cent score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "The Solar System" will be drawn.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

Q. 1. The hydraulic brakes used in automobiles is a direct application of
(a) Bernaulli's Theorem
(b) Toricellian Law
(c) Pascal's Law
(d) Archimedes' Principle

Q. 2. Four important mineral nutrients required in large quantities by humans are
(a) Phosphorus, calcium, sodium and magnesium
(b) Nitrogen, potassium, manganese and cobalt
(c) Calcium, sulphur, molybdenum and zinc
(d) Potassium, copper, manganese and calcium

Q. 3. Which of the following substances is used as a lubricant?
(a) Diamond (b) Silica
(c) Graphite (d) Iron oxide

Q. 4. Under similar conditions of pressure and temperature, the density of humid air is
(a) More than that of dry air
(b) Less than that of dry air
(c) Equal to that of dry air
(d) More or less than that of dry air depending on temperature

Q. 5. A periscope works on the principle of
(a) Diffraction
(b) Reflection and interference
(c) Reflection and refraction
(d) Refraction only

Q. 6. A falling drop of rain water acquires the spherical shape due to
(a) Surface tension
(b) Gravitational force
(c) Atmospheric pressure
(d) Viscosity

Q. 7. Arrange the following in order of increasing wavelengths :
1. Radio waves 2. Ultraviolet rays 3. Infrared rays 4. X-rays
(a) 4, 3, 2 and 1 (b) 4, 2, 3 and 1
(c) 4, 3, 1 and 2 (d) 3, 4, 2 and 1

Q. 8. Which of the following is a physical change?
(a) Rusting of iron (b) Burning of candle
(c) Boiling of an egg (d) Boiling of water

Q. 9. Super conductors are those materials
(a) Which become non-conductors at transition point
(b) Which lose all electrical resistance when cooled below a certain temperature
(c) In which resistance rises to infinity below certain temperature
(d) Which conducts electricty in extra widths

Q. 10. Resistance of a wire
1. Is directly proportional to its length
2. Is directly proportional to its diameter
3. Is inversely proportional to its area of cross section
4. Depends on the temperature of the wire
(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2

Q. 11. The amount of actual water vapour per unit volume of air is known as its
(a) Dew point
(b) Relative humidity
(c) Condensation point
(d) Absolute humidity

Q. 12. Mechanical weathering leads to
(a) Erosion of rock
(b) Disintegration of rock
(c) Decomposition of rock
(d) Denudation of rock

Q. 13. Which one of the following is a genetically transmitted disease?
(a) Blood cancer (b) Typhoid
(c) Bone cancer (d) Haemophilia

Q. 14. Which one of the following branches of biology deals with the study of birds?
(a) Paleontology (b) Herpetology
(c) Entomology (d) Ornithology

Q. 15. The oxide of Nitrogen used in medicine as anaesthetic is
(a) Nitric oxide (b) Nitrogen pentoxide
(c) Nitrogen dioxide (d) Nitrous oxide

Q. 16. The chemical used for softening of water by 'Permutit method' is
(a) Sodium zeolite
(b) Slaked lime
(c) Sodium hexametaphosphate
(d) Calcium aluminium silicate

Q. 17. What is the chemical used for removing air bubbles from glass during its manufacture?
(a) Soda ash (b) Feldspar
(c) Potassium Carbonate (d) Arsenious oxide

Q. 18. Which of the following processes does *not* increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the air?
(a) Breathing (b) Decay of vegetation
(c) Petrol burning (d) Photosynthesis

Q. 19. Which of the following processes is unsuitable for softening water possessing temporary hardness?
(a) Boiling (b) Filtration
(c) Adding calcium hydroxide
(d) Distillation

Q. 20. A green leaf is partially covered and placed in the light for several days. If it

when boiled and tested for starch with iodine, what will be the result?
(a) Starch will be found only in the part of the leaf exposed to light
(b) Starch will be found in the entire leaf
(c) Starch will be found only in the shaded part of the leaf
(d) Starch will not be found in the leaf at all

Q. 21. All of the following glands in the human body are ductless glands, except
(a) Adrenal (b) Pituitary
(c) Lachrymal (d) Thyroid

Q. 22. A body that is falling freely from a height (no air resistance) under the influence of gravity
(a) Falls about 32 ft during each second
(b) Increases its speed by about 32 ft/sec during each second it falls
(c) Falls about 32 ft during the first second after it starts to fall from rest
(d) Will increase its speed more during the fifth second of fall than during the first second

Q. 23. Amino acids are a product of the digestion of
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Fats
(c) Proteins (d) Vitamins

Q. 24. Which of the following is a starch-digesting enzyme?
(a) Insulin (b) Ptyalin
(c) Lipase (d) Renin

Q. 25. The part of the body directly affected by Pneumonia is
(a) Bone tissue (b) Epidermal tissue
(c) Nervous system (d) Respiratory system

Q. 26. The part of the body directly affected by Rabies is
(a) Bone tissue (b) Epidermal tissue
(c) Nervous system (d) Respiratory system

Q. 27. The part of the body directly affected by Beri Beri disease is
(a) Nervous system
(b) Epidermal tissue
(c) Respiratory system
(d) Bone tissue

Q. 28. As the amount of clay in a soil increases, its water-retaining capacity
(a) Decreases (b) Increases
(c) Remains unchanged

Q. 29. As the number of micro-organisms in a soil increases, the amount of humus in the same soil
(a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Remains unchanged

Q. 30. Which of the following organisms causes Pneumonia?
(a) Bacillus (b) Cocci
(c) Protozoan (d) Virus

Q. 31. Which of the following organisms causes common cold?
(a) Bacillus (b) Cocci
(c) Protozoan (d) Virus

Q. 32. Which of the following organisms causes Cholera?
(a) Bacillus (b) Cocci
(c) Protozoan (d) Virus

Q. 33. The chief food of a housefly is
(a) Decaying organic matter
(b) Leaves of plants
(c) Nectar of flowers
(d) Micro-organisms found in water

Q. 34. The heart of a normal adult human being weighs about
(a) 200 grams (b) 300 grams
(c) 400 grams (d) 500 grams

Q. 35. In a normal human adult (in a resting position), how much blood does the heart pump per minute?
(a) 1 litre (b) 3 litres
(c) 5 litres (d) 7 litres

Q. 36. A term that may be applied to all disease-producing micro-organisms is
(a) Pathogenic (b) Saprophytic
(c) Stapto-Cocci (d) Viruses

Q. 37. In certain diseases antibiotics are administered. The object is to
(a) Stimulate production of white blood cells for fighting the disease
(b) Stimulate the production of antibodies
(c) Inhibit the growth of bacteria
(d) Produce toxins against bacteria

Q. 38. Excretory products of mammals are useful to plants. Which of the following is *not* a part of such secretions?
(a) Bile pigments (b) Mineral salts
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Urea

Q. 39. A flaming splinter is thrust into a bottle of oxygen, a bottle of nitrogen and a bottle of carbon dioxide. The flame will go out in
(a) Nitrogen and carbon dioxide, but not in oxygen
(b) Oxygen and nitrogen, but not in carbon dioxide
(c) Oxygen and carbon dioxide, but not in nitrogen
(d) Each case

Q. 40. A substance used for destroying micro-organism and rendering the material sterile is called
(a) An antibody (b) An antitoxin
(c) An antigen (d) A disinfectant

Q. 41. All of the following facts about camels make them adapt to long periods of drought in hot deserts, except
(a) Camels do not sweat until the external temperature rises to about 41°C, which is much higher than for most mammals
(b) Camels can survive a loss of up to 40 per cent of their body water; for most mammals this limit is 20 per cent
(c) The camel's thick fur insulates its body against high temperatures, thereby reducing water loss
(d) Camels can drink as much as one-third of their body weight in ten minutes, which other mammals cannot

Q. 42. Babies should always be kept in a reasonably warm temperature whereas adults can withstand extreme cold. The reason for this is that
(a) They have a large surface area to volume ratio; hence, they lose much more heat than they produce
(b) They have a large volume to surface area ratio which results in the loss of body heat greater than the adults, lowering their body temperature
(c) They sweat more than the adults lowering their body temperature
(d) Their skin is more porous than that of the adults

Q. 43. If you wish to have the maximum value of food in respect of Vitamin-D, which of the following would you choose?
(a) Cheese (b) Meat (c) Milk (d) Rice

Q. 44. All of the following foods lack Vitamin C, except
(a) Cheese (b) Milk (c) Meat (d) Rice

Q. 45. Which of the following statements is *not* correct?
(a) Pepsin is produced in the glands in the lining of the stomach
(b) Vegetable fats contain enough Vitamins A and D
(c) Amino acids are a product of the digestion of proteins
(d) Vitamin C is most plentiful in citrus fruits

Q. 46. All of the following statements are correct, except
(a) Proteins are an essential part of living cells
(b) Enzymes help the digestion by chemical means, acting as catalysts speeding up reactions
(c) Bile contains enzymes
(d) Lipase breaks up fats into fatty acids and glycerol

Q. 47. Haemoglobin in the blood is a complex protein rich in
(a) Copper (b) Gold (c) Iron (d) Silver

Q. 48. Which of the following blood groups of human beings is a universal donor?
(a) AB (b) A (c) B (d) O

Q. 49. It is customary to transfuse blood of the same group as that of the patient, and only in an emergency to give the blood of the donor whose blood group is
(a) O (b) A (c) B (d) AB

Q. 50. A difference between a compound and a mixture is that a compound
(a) Is composed of molecules whereas a mixture is not
(b) Is much more easily broken down into its component elements than a mixture
(c) Is always solid whereas a mixture may be a liquid, a solid, or a gas
(d) Always has the same composition whereas a mixture does not

Q. 51. A person, who met with an accident, was partially paralysed and lacked a sense of feeling after treatment. Which part of the nervous system was affected by the accident?
(a) The left cerebral hemisphere was damaged
(b) The spinal cord seemed damaged
(c) The olfactory lobes seemed to have become defective
(d) The oculomotor nerve seemed damaged

Q. 52. Through which of the following media does light travel fastest?
(a) Vacuum (b) Water (c) Glass (d) Air

Q. 53. Excessive intake of polished rice causes deficiency of
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K

Q. 54. The white blood cells, which play a very important role in protecting the body against disease-producing organisms,
(a) Are larger in size and fewer in number than the red blood cells
(b) Have the same size but are fewer in number than the red blood cells
(c) Are larger in size and have nearly the same number as the red blood cells
(d) Have the same size and the same number as the red blood cells.

Q. 55. Which of the following is essential for the plants to help them in the formation of chlorophyll?
(a) Calcium (b) Magnesium
(c) Potassium (d) Phosphorus

Q. 56. Plants make their food by the process called *photosynthesis*. Which of the following are needed in this process?
(a) Sunlight, water and nitrogen
(b) Sunlight, water and hydrogen
(c) Sunlight, water and oxygen
(d) Sunlight, water and carbon dioxide

Q. 57. Which of the following devices is needed for converting alternating current into direct current?
(a) Dynamo (b) Rectifier
(c) Transformer (d) Transducer

Q. 58. All of the following organs in the human body are located both on the right and the left sides, except
(a) Lungs (b) Kidneys (c) Spleen (d) Eyes

Q. 59. Which of the following is a source of ready energy that an athlete can use after strenuous exercises?
(a) Glucose (b) Milk
(c) Sucrose (d) Tomato soup

Q. 60. Rust is a disease which affects wheat. It is caused by
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Virus (d) None of the above

Q. 61. The other name of Vitamin C is
(a) Formic acid (b) Acetic acid
(c) Ascorbic acid (d) Riboflavin

Q. 62. Who is credited with the discovery of neutron?
(a) Chadwick (b) Bohr
(c) Newton (d) Rutherford

Q. 63. Benzene hexachloride (BHC) is used by farmers for
(a) Removing salinity of the soil
(b) Killing harmful insects
(c) Making up mineral deficiency
(d) Making the soil rich in nitrogen

Q. 64. Who, amongst the following, is credited with the discovery of penicillin?
(a) Edward Jenner
(b) Louis Pasteur
(c) Alexander Fleming
(d) William Harvey

Q. 65. Which of the following statements regarding the use of mercury in thermometers is ***not*** correct?
(a) It has a low vapour pressure at ordinary temperatures
(b) Being a good conductor of heat, it responds more rapidly to changes of temperature
(c) It expands uniformly
(d) It is transparent and can easily be seen in the thermometric tube

Q. 66. Lightning flash and thunderbolt occur at one and the same time. In this context, which of the following is correct?
(a) The light is seen after the sound is heard
(b) The sound is heard at the same time as the light is seen
(c) The light is seen first and sound is heard afterwards
(d) Sometimes light is seen first and sometimes sound is heard first

Q. 67. *Entomology* is the science that studies
(a) Behaviour of human beings
(b) Insects
(c) The origin and history of technical and scientific terms
(d) The formation of rocks

Q. 68. Fathom is the unit of measurement of
(a) Depth of water (b) Flow of water
(c) Volume of wate (d) Density of water

Q. 69. Trachoma is a disease of the
(a) Brain (b) Larynx (c) Ear (d) Eye

Q. 70. All of the following diseases are caused by viruses, except
(a) Jaundice (b) Influenza
(c) Typhoid (d) Mumps

Q. 71. Sodium depletion occurs in excessive sweating, and cannot be corrected by drinking water alone. When uncorrected, it may lead to
(a) Muscle cramps, loss of energy, fatigue and faintness
(b) Increase of urea in blood
(c) Swelling of ankles and feet
(d) Renal failure

Q. 72. Which of the following regulates and controls the entry of light into the human eye?
(a) Anterior chamber (b) Cornea
(c) Iris (d) Retina

Q. 73. A solid piece of iron sinks in water but floats in mercury. This is because the
(a) Average density of water and mercury is less than that of iron
(b) Density of iron is less than that of water as well as mercury
(c) Density of iron is more than that of water as well as mercury
(d) Density of iron is more than that of water but less than that of mercury

Q. 74. In a normal healthy body, the number of red cells or erythrocytes in each cubic millimetre of blood is
(a) 40 lakh (b) 50 lakh
(c) 60 lakh (d) 70 lakh

Q. 75. When there is a decrease in the concentration of oxygen in the blood, the rate of breathing
(a) Decreases (b) Increases
(c) Does not change
(d) Increases or decreases depending on the density of blood

Q. 76. The skin is an excretory organ Which of the following substances is ***not*** excretory material?
(a) Oil (b) Urea (c) Salts (d) Water

Q. 77. A fertile soil,suitable for common crops, is likely to have a pH value of
(a) three (b) four
(c) six to seven (d) nine to ten

Q. 78. Which one of the following secretions does ***not*** contain enzymes?
(a) Gastric juice (b) Saliva
(c) Pancreatic juice (d) Bile

Q. 79. Which of the following is the product of digestion of proteins?
(a) Amino acids (b) Alcohol
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Lactid acid

Q. 80. Pepsin, a digestive enzyme, is produced in the
(a) Liver (b) Small intestine
(c) Stomach (d) None of the above

Q. 81. The element Nitrogen is found in
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Fats
(c) Proteins (d) None of the above

Q. 82. Corn kernels are seeds and contain digestive enzymes which convert starch into
(a) Glucose (b) Glycol
(c) Lactose (d) Sucrose

Q. 83. The kidneys in the human body
(a) Regulate the water balance in the body
(b) Regulate the concentration of the salts in the blood and of the reaction (acid-base balance) of the blood
(c) Excrete waste products and any excess of salts
(d) All of the above

Q. 84. which of the following is ne complete food by itself?
(a) Cheese (b) Milk (c) Meat (d

Q. 85. Circulation of blood in the was discovered by
(a) Joseph Lister (b) Robert Ho
(c) Jonas Saik (d) William H

Q. 86. The red blood cells originate
(a) Bone marrow (b) Brain
(c) Ligaments (d) Muscles

Q. 87. The chief food of a butterfly la
(a) Decaying organic matter
(b) Leaves of plants
(c) Nectar of flowers
(d) Micro-organisms found in wate

Q. 88. *Physiology* is the study of th
(a) Structure of the body
(b) Cells in the body
(c) Functions of the human body
(d) All of the above

Q. 89. Which of the following is us a preservative of food articles?
(a) Sodium benzoate
(b) Sodium bicarbonate
(c) Sodium carbonate
(d) Sodium chloride

Q. 90. DNA is
(a) Acetic acid (b) Citric
(c) A class of nucleic acids (d) An en

Q. 91. The lustre of a diamond is d
(a) Reflection (b) Total internal refl
(c) Refraction
(d) Its being the purest form of car

Q. 92. Materials used for preparing black ink is/are
(a) Tannic acid (b) Ferrous sulph
(c) Gallic acid (d) All of the abo

Q. 93. Tissues which join the skin t muscles are
(a) Epithelial tissues
(b) Areolar connective tissues
(c) Muscular tissues
(d) Adipose tissues

Q. 94. The movement of an organ ind by contact with a foreign body is call
(a) Hydrotropism (b) Geotropisn
(c) Haptotropism (d) Phototropi

Q. 95. The reaction between a fat alkali is known as
(a) Esterification (b) Fermentati
(c) Saponification (d) Hydrogena

Q. 96. The male parts of a flower is c
(a) Androecium (b) Capplyx
(c) Thalamus (d) Zynoecium

Q. 97. The phenomenon of existen an element in more than one form i same physical state is called
(a) Allotropy (b) Isomerism
(c) Isomorphism (d) Dimorphis

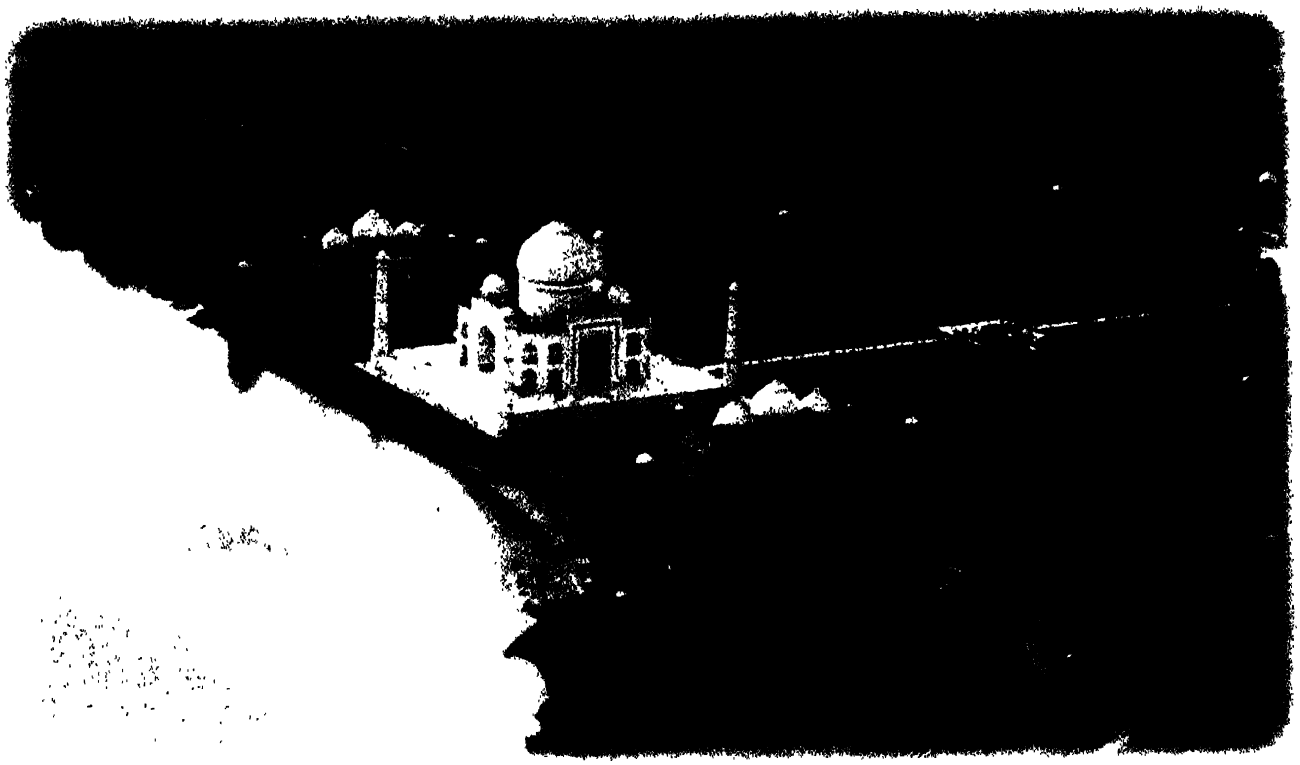
Q. 98. In mammals the develo embryo is connected with the placent
(a) Uterus (b) Allantois
(c) Amnion (d) Umbilical

Q. 99. Which one of the following non-metal that remains liquid at ord temperature?
(a) Chlorine (b) Phosphoru
(c) Bromine (d) Helium

Q. 100. Type of glass used in ma lenses and prisms is
(a) Pyrex glass (b) Soft glass
(c) Flint glass (d) Jena glass

(Answers on page

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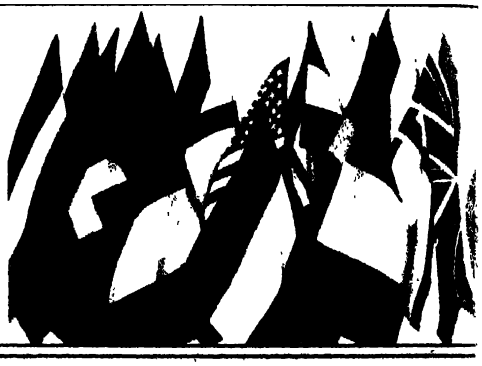
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STUDYING ABROAD

Quality Courses ★ Great Future



Continuing the Special Section on 'Studying Abroad', we give you specific information on various courses available in prestigious universities in Australia and the United Kingdom — two important destinations for studying abroad. This exclusive feature provides a detailed coverage of the procedure of admission as well as support services for assistance in terms of counselling and financial aid at the University of Melbourne, the Swinburne University of Technology, the University of Leeds and the Cardiff University of Wales. In the next issue, we shall take up other reputed universities offering MBA, Engineering and Technical Courses in Australia and the United Kingdom.

University of Melbourne

The University of Melbourne is one of the oldest, yet progressive, universities in Australia. It has excellent facilities for world-class research and latest teaching methods. These provide an exciting and challenging study environment for students. Currently, the total number of students is 31,000, of which international students figure around 2,000.

The various degrees offered include Architecture, Biotechnologies, Commerce, Computer Sciences, Dental Science, Engineering, Environmental Studies, Fine Arts, Information Systems, Law, Management, Medicine, Social Science, Science and a few more.



The university also offers support services for international students.The staff of the International Office coordinate the university's support for international students including pre-departure information, arrival assistance, airport reception, temporary accommodation, orientation and other support required. Faculties with substantial number of international students have appointed International Student Advisors. The services offered to all programs vary from discipline to discipline. They range between A$11,500 and A$25,500 per year. The university provides a number of scholarships, which is called the Melbourne International Scholarships for international students of outstanding academic abilities. The Australian Government also offers scholarships through AusAid.

Swinburne University of Technology

Swinburne University is one of the prominent and respected names in education in Australia and overseas. The history of Swinburne dates back to 1908 when it was established as the Esteem Suburbs Technical College by Hon'ble George Swinburne. Over the years, Swinburne has grown from providing technical education to various disciplines of higher education. Swinburne received a university status in July 1992.

The strength of total local students at Swinbune is around 20,000 and there are about 1,500 international students. The leading disciplines at Swinburne include Business, Humanities and Social Sciences, Science, Engineering and Design. The various levels of qualification include Certificate of Education, Certificate IV, Certificate III, Certificate II, Doctoral Degree, Master Degree, Foundation Year, Graduate Diploma, Associate Diploma Graduate Certificate Diploma, Associate Diploma, Graduate Certificate I and Bachelor Degree.

The academic year at Swinburne comprises two semesters. The first semester commences in February through June and the second semester commences in July though November.

Swinburne Residential College provides accommodation assistance with home stay and rental assistance with flats.

Swinburne assistance is available through the student counselling services, accommodation, international students' club, computer services and careers information advice. The university has also students union, library facilities and sports association.

The approximate fees at Swinburne are : TAFE — A$ 8,500; Bachelor Degrees — A$ 10,000-A$ 14000 and Postgraduate Degrees — A$ 12,000-A$ 14,000.



University of Leeds

University of Leeds is one of the largest universities in UK,with an international reputation for a very high standard of teaching and research. The University of Leeds received its Charter in 1904. Since that time, the university has developed an international reputation for excellence of its teaching and its research. Leeds University has over 22,000 students, of whom more than 2,000 are from countries outside the European Union.

The university has built one of the four largest research libraries in UK with over two-and-a-half million items, more of them on open access.

(Continued on page 116)


She's In Her Element
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She Enjoys Being
The Perfect Home-Maker

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BODY LANGUAGE

How to read others' thoughts by their gestures

Allan Pease

World-Renowned Authority on Body Language

Allan Pease is a world-renowned authority on the art and science of communication skills. He has, in addition to his own interviewing and research of over a decade, summarised many of the studies by leading behavioural scientists and has combined them with similar research done by people in other professions—sociology, anthropology, zoology, education, psychiatry, family counselling, professional negotiating and selling. With many books, cassettes and films to his credit, he is also the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney, Australia.

Written in a simple and lucid style, this feature seeks to make you more aware of your own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using this medium. Perusal and practice will give you greater insight into communication with your fellowmen and you will develop a deeper understanding of other people, and, therefore, of yourself. This feature, which is a treasurehouse of knowledge, has been presented in such a way that any person, regardless of his or her vocation or position in life, can use it to obtain a better understanding of life's most complex event—a face-to-face encounter with another person—and climb his way to success—quickly, efficiently and with grace.

ARM BARRIERS

Standard Arm-Cross Gesture

Both arms are folded together across the chest as an attempt to 'hide' from an unfavourable situation. There are many arm-folding positions, but the focus will be on three most common ones. The standard arm-cross gesture is a universal gesture signifying the same defensive or negative attitude almost everywhere. It is commonly seen when a person is among strangers in public



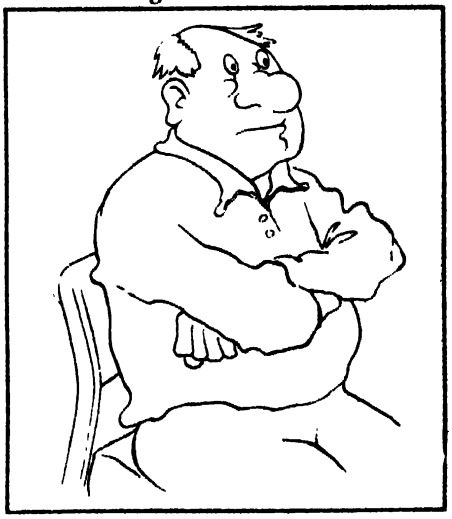
Standard arm-cross

meetings, queues, cafeterias, elevators or anywhere that people feel uncertain or insecure.

During a recent lecture tour in the United States, I opened one particular meeting by deliberately defaming the character of several highly respected men who were well-known to the seminar audience and who were attending the conference. Immediately following the verbal attack, the members of the audience were asked to hold the positions and gestures they had taken. They were all quite amused when I pointed out that about 90 per cent of them had taken the folded arms position immediately after my verbal attack began. This clearly shows that most people will take an arms folded position when they disagree with what they are hearing. Many public speakers have failed to communicate their message to the audience because they have not seen the folded arms gestures of their listeners.



Assailed by a creeping sense of insecurity in a public meeting, long, winding queues and the like, people tend to fold their arms together across the chest in what is usually seen as a defensive posture. Thus standard arms gesture is also used to convey a person's disagreement with you, says Allan Pease, the international authority on body language. This gesture is also common among people waiting in the anteroom of clinics or first-time air travellers waiting for the aircraft to take off. Body language comes handy for salespersons who have the ability to see the negative decision before it is verbalised and gives one time to take an alternative course of action.



Fists show a hostile attitude

Experienced speakers know that this gesture demonstrates the necessity of using a good 'ice breaker' to move the audience into a more receptive posture that will alter the listeners' attitude towards the speaker.

When you see the arm-cross gesture occur during a face-to-face encounter, it is reasonable to assume that you may have said something with which the other person disagrees, so it may be pointless continuing your line of argument even though the other person may be verbally agreeing with you.

The fact is that the non-verbal medium does not lie—the verbal medium does. Your objective at this point should be to try to discover the cause of the arms-folded gesture and to move the person into a more receptive position. Remember: as long as the arms-folded gesture remains, the negative attitude will remain. The attitude causes the gestures to occur and prolonging the gesture forces the attitude to remain.

A simple but effective method of breaking the folded-arms position is to hand the person a pen, a book or something that forces him to unfold his arms to reach forward. This moves him into a more open posture and attitude. Asking the person to lean forward to look at a visual presentation can also be an effective means of opening the folded-arms position. Another useful method is to lean forward with your palms facing up and say, 'I can see you have a question, what would you like to know?' or, 'What do you think?' and then sit back to indicate that it is the other person's turn to speak. By leaving your palms visible you non-verbally tell the other person that you would like an open, honest answer. As a salesman, I would never proceed with the presentation of my product until I had uncovered the prospective buyer's reason for suddenly folding his arms. More often than not, I discovered that most other sales people might never have discovered because they missed seeing the buyer's non-verbal signal that he was negative about some aspect of the sales presentation.

Reinforced Arm-Cross

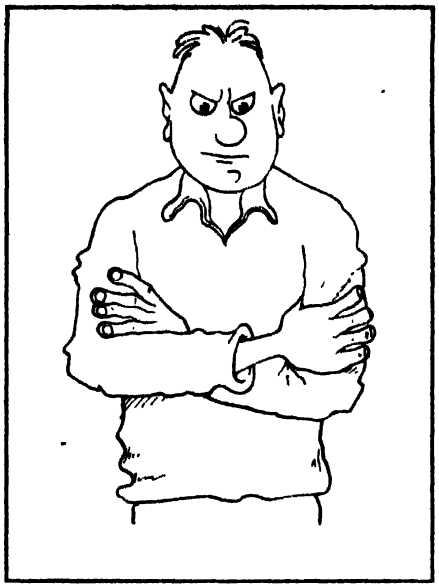
If as well as the full arm-cross gesture the person has clenched fists, it indicates a hostile and defensive attitude. This cluster is often combined with clenched teeth and red face, in which case a verbal or physical attack may be imminent. A submissive palms-up approach is needed to discover what caused the hostile gestures if the reason is not already apparent. The person using the gesture cluster has an attacking attitude, as opposed to the person with a defending standard arm-cross.

Arm Gripping Gesture

You will notice that this arm-cross gesture is characterised by the hands tightly gripping the upper arms to reinforce the position and to stop any attempt to unfold the arms and expose the body. The arms can often be gripped so tight that the fingers and knuckles turn white as the blood circulation is cut off. This arm-fold style is common to people sitting in doctors' and dentists' waiting-rooms, or first-time air travellers who are waiting for the plane to lift off. It shows a negative restrained attitude.

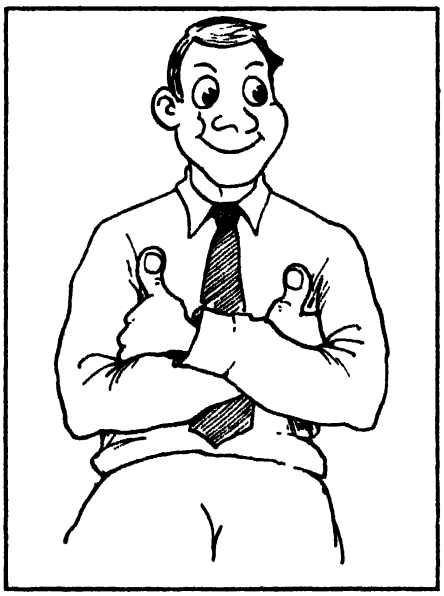
In a lawyer's office the prosecutor may be seen using a fists-clenched arm-cross while the defence may have taken the arm-gripping position.

Status can influence arm-folding gestures. A superior type can make his superiority felt in the presence of persons he has just met by not folding his arms. Say, for example, that at a company social function, the general manager is introduced to several



A firm stand taken here

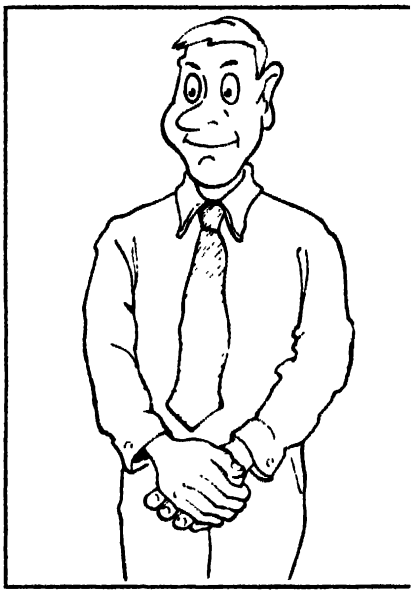
new employees whom he has not met. Having greeted them with a dominant handshake, he stands at the social distance from the new employees with his hands by his side, behind his back in the superior palm-in-palm position, or with one hand in his pocket. He rarely folds his arms to show the slightest hint of nervousness. Conversely, after shaking hands with the boss, the new employees take full or partial arm-fold gestures because of their apprehension about



Superior attitude shown

being in the presence of the company's top man. Both the general manager and the new employees feel comfortable with their respective gestures as each is signalling his status relative to the other. But what happens when the general manager meets a young, up-and-coming executive who is also a superior type and who may even feel that he is as important as the general manager. The likely outcome is that after the two g each other a dominant handshake, the you executive will take an arm-fold gesture w both thumbs pointing vertically upwar This gesture is the defensive version of bc arms being held horizontally in front of t body with both thumbs up to show that t user is 'cool', a gesture characterised Henry Winkler who played the Fonz in t television series *Happy Days*. The thumbs- gesture is our way of showing that we ha a self-confident attitude and the folded ar give a feeling of protection.

Sales people need to analyse why a buy may have taken this gesture to knc whether their approach is effective. If t thumbs-up gesture has come towards t end of the sales presentation and is combin with many other positive gestures used the buyer, the salesperson can mo



Holding hands with oneself

comfortably into closing the sale and aski for the order. If, on the other hand, at t close of the sale the buyer moves into t fist-clenched arms cross position and ha poker face, the salesperson can be inviti disastrous consequences by attempting to a for the order. Instead it is better if he quicl goes back to his sales presentation and as more questions to try to discover the buye objection. In selling, if the buyer verbalis 'No', it can become difficult to change l decision. The ability to read body langua allows you to see the negative decisi before it is verbalised and gives you time take an alternative course of action.

People who carry weapons or we armour rarely use defensive arm-fc gestures because their weapon or armc provides sufficient body protection. Pol officers who wear guns, for example, rar fold their arms unless they are standi guard and they normally use the fi clenched position to show quite clea nobody is permitted to pass where th stand.

(To be continu

Test Of English Language

Combined Defence Services Examination, July 1996

USAGE

Spotting Errors

Directions (Qs 1 to 15) : **(i) In this section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled as (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a, b or c), indicate your response. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response**

(ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are not required to correct the error You are required only to indicate your response.

Q. 1 As I prefer coffee than tea (a)/ my friends always take the trouble (b)/ to get me a cup of coffee, whenever I visit them. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 2. There has been (a)/ little change in the patient's condition (b)/ since he was moved to special ward in the hospital. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q 3. The king was embarrassed (a)/ to find evidences (b)/ against his own queen. (c)/ No error (d)

Q. 4. They begged him (a)/ not to go (b)/ yet he was determined. (c)/ No error (d)

Q. 5. They cook meals. (a)/ lay the table and wash up. (b)/ clean the house and mend the clothes (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 6. No sooner did (a)/ the doctor enter the house (b)/ then the patient died./(c) No error. (d)

Q. 7. I don't remember having met him before. (a)/ although the voice sounds (b)/ rather familiar to me. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 8. The gap between what he preaches (a)/ and what he practises is too wide (b)/ to accept by any sensible person. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 9. While flying over India (a)/ we had glimpses of the two sources of her culture (b)/ Ganges and Himalayas. (c)/ No error (d)

Q. 10. This picture (a)/ is the best (b)/ of the two (c) No error. (d)

Q. 11. Those who are excessively careful (a)/ for their health (b)/ are not generally healthy (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 12. Once we have agreed on (a)/ the fundamentals, there will hardly be (b)/ anything left to discuss about. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 13. I did ask him (a)/ where you were (b)/ but he didn't tell me. (c)/ No error. (d)

Q. 14. I will wait for you (a)/ at the office (b)/ till you will finish your work. (c)/ No error (d)

Q. 15. The drawing room was a mess (a)/ with all the furnitures (b)/ scattered in total disarray. (c) /No error (d)

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions (Qs 16 to 30) : **Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response.**

Q. 16. If neither of them are to be trusted, it is not at all advisable to invest further
(a) have to be trusted (b) has to be trusted
(c) is to be trusted (d) No improvement

Q. 17. Don't touch that door as it has just been painted
(a) just has been painted
(b) is just painted
(c) have been just painted
(d) No improvement

Q. 18. The District Collector gave up the prizes to the winners at the end of the function.
(a) gave out (b) gave away
(c) gave back (d) No improvement

Q. 19 Let's have a party some time the next week.
(a) some time next week
(b) some time in the next week
(c) sometimes next week
(d) No improvement

Q. 20. I have been telling her that she had better consult a good doctor
(a) consulted (b) consulting
(c) been consulting (d) No improvement

Q. 21. One day you will repent over what you have done
(a) for (b) of
(c) about (d) No improvement

Q. 22. He would have lent me a pen, if he was knowing that I didn't have one
(a) had known (b) had been knowing
(c) had known (d) No improvement

Q. 23. The train was late for fifty minutes
(a) behind (b) by
(c) around (d) No improvement

Q. 24. Call in this evening, if you can, I have something important to discuss.
(a) Call on (b) Call off
(c) Call for (d) No improvement

Q. 25. These days it is difficult to make both ends meet.
(a) to make two ends meet
(b) to make all ends meet
(c) to make the ends meet
(d) No improvement

Q. 26. Before I could stop him, the boy was throwing the box down the stairs.
(a) had thrown (b) threw
(c) did throw (d) No improvement

Q. 27. If I shall pass this examination, my mother will be very happy
(a) will pass (b) pass
(c) would pass (d) No improvement

Q. 28. My father is suffering from diabetes for the past three years
(a) was suffering (b) has been suffering
(c) has suffered (d) No improvement

Q. 29. However great you may be, you cannot trifle on a man's feelings
(a) trifle in (b) trifle upon
(c) trifle with (d) No improvement

Q. 30. She was more beautiful than other of her three sisters
(a) each of her three sisters
(b) any of her three sisters
(c) all of her three sisters
(d) No improvement

VOCABULARY

Synonyms

Directions (Qs 31 to 40) : **In this section, you find a number of sentences, part of which is underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/ phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part.**

Q. 31. In spite of his best efforts the officer could not redeem his prestige
(a) recover (b) raise (c) extend (d) fulfil

Q. 32. There is abundant supply of water for the crops
(a) considerable (b) plentiful
(c) adequate (d) sufficient

Q. 33. All his attempts to win the favour of his boss proved infructuous.
(a) meaningless (b) unnecessary
(c) redundant (d) fruitless

Q. 34. As she had never been in such a situation before, her apprehension was understandable
(a) eagerness (b) fear
(c) hesitation (d) excitement

Q. 35. You should not get paranoid about what others think of you
(a) flattered by (b) influenced by
(c) obsessed with (d) upset by

Q. 36. I wonder if his intervention in the dispute will be of any help
(a) interception (b) interruption
(c) mediation (d) meddling

Q. 37. A strange mental aberration often made her forget her own name
(a) eccentricity (b) insanity
(c) disorder (d) illusion

Q. 38. He treats with disdain anyone who goes to him for help
(a) contempt (b) disgust
(c) insolence (d) displeasure

Q. 39. He spoke impromptu on the occasion.
(a) eloquently
(b) without preparation
(c) without enthusiasm
(d) with great force

Q. 40. The perpetual noise made it impossible for them to concentrate on the problems.
(a) irritating (b) constant
(c) unlimited (d) recurrent

Antonyms

Directions (Qs 41 to 50) : **In this section, each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the *opposite* in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.**

Q. 41. His repulsive behaviour could not be ignored by the members of the jury.
(a) lovely (b) mild
(c) admirable (d) attractive

Q. 42. He is an amateur photographer.
(a) average (b) experienced
(c) professional (d) skilled

Q. 43. The witness affirmed on oath that he was an eyewitness to the crime under study.
(a) contradicted (b) opposed
(c) disputed (d) denied

Q. 44. On the hillside, he could see the vague shapes of sheep coming through the mist.
(a) clear (b) transparent
(c) plain (d) apparent

Q. 45. His casual remarks were taken note of by all members of the board.
(a) careful (b) sincere
(c) precise (d) flawless

Q. 46. If you pamper the child you will regret it.
(a) scold (b) scorn
(c) discourage (d) neglect

Q. 47. These rules are meant to prevent further appointments.
(a) facilitate (b) accelerate
(c) expedite (d) aggravate

Q. 48. The artist led a very austere life.
(a) luxurious (b) boisterous
(c) exciting (d) eventful

Q. 49. The new boss is well-known for his rigid approach to all problems.
(a) swift (b) logical
(c) sympathetic (d) flexible

Q. 50. Adversity is the source of numerous vices.
(a) Wealth (b) Prosperity
(c) Luxury (d) Money

SELECTING WORDS

Simple Sentences

Directions (Qs 51 to 60) : **Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the answer sheet.**

Q. 51. An employment advertisement should _____ the number of vacancies.
(a) provide (b) specify
(c) contain (d) declare

Q. 52. The family gave father a gold watch on the _____ of his fiftieth birthday.
(a) time (b) event
(c) occasion (d) celebration

Q. 53. The passengers were afraid but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.
(a) promised (b) assured
(c) advised (d) counselled

Q. 54. It's very kind of you to _____ to speak at the meeting.
(a) accept (b) agree
(c) comply (d) concur

Q. 55. I haven't seen you _____ a week.
(a) within (b) since
(c) for (d) from

Q. 56. Do you know _____ ?
(a) where she comes from
(b) where does she come from
(c) where from she comes
(d) from where does she come

Q. 57. The battalion operating from the mountain was able to _____ three enemy divisions.
(a) tie up (b) tie down
(c) tie on (d) tie with

Q. 58. She _____ a brief appearance at the end of the party.
(a) put on (b) put in
(c) put across (d) put up

Q. 59. Once he has signed the agreement, he won't be able to _____ .
(a) back up (b) back in
(c) back at (d) back out

Q. 60. _____ of old paintings is a job for the experts.
(a) Resurrection (b) Retrieval
(c) Restoration (d) Resumption

COMPREHENSION

Directions (Qs 61 90) : **In this section, you have six short passages. After each passage you will find five items based on the passage. First, read Passage I and attempt the items based on it. Then go on to the next passage.**

PASSAGE I

I do not suggest that the cultural side of education should be ignored. On the contrary, I think, it is essential to the production of the sort of adult who best fits the modern world. But I think that what is important in cultural education should be conveyed, at any rate in the early stages, by methods far more attractive than those now usual. History and Geography should be taught at first by means of the cinema. When taught this way, they will give pleasure; attention will be spontaneous and therefore the impression will be less temporary. In spite of reforming movements, there is still among educators a feeling that what is enjoyed without effort cannot have much educational value. I would have children made aware of the manners and customs of tribes and nations utterly remote from their own. Education conducted on these lines would do more than many books to cure provincialism in space and time and to make children realise that actual human beings with actual feelings can be outwardly very different from the people among whom they live, but inwardly composed of the same human material. A Zulu would not appear strange, remote or savage but one like themselves.

Q. 61. The writer thinks that the cultural side of education is needed to make man
(a) appreciate one's heritage.
(b) appreciate other civilisations.
(c) suitable for modern civilisation.
(d) admire his environment.

Q. 62. The writer criticised traditional educators for not
(a) using cinema as a method of teaching.
(b) making learning an enjoyable activity.
(c) imparting information about remote tribes.
(d) imparting information about various cultures.

Q. 63. The response of the learners to teaching through cinema is
(a) absorbing. (b) long-lasting.
(c) enthusiastic. (d) superficial.

Q. 64. The expression "to cure provincialism in space and time" means to get rid of
(a) regional feelings. (b) obscure ideas.
(c) narrow views. (d) selfish opinion.

Q. 65. One of the goals of education should be to make children realise that
(a) human culture is diverse.
(b) regional cultures should not be ignored.
(c) they must respect values of alien culture.
(d) there is a unified system of human values underneath cultural diversity.

PASSAGE II

No one knows when or by whom rockets were invented. In all probability the rocket was not suddenly 'invented' but evolved gradually over a long period of time, perhaps in different parts of the world at the same time. Some historians of rocketry, notably Willy Ley, trace the development of rockets to 13th century China, a land noted in ancient times for its fireworks display. In the year 1232 A.D., when the Mongols laid siege to the city of Kai-Feng Fu, the capital of Honan Province, the Chinese defenders used weapons that were described as "arrows of flying fire". There is no explicit statement that these arrows were rockets, but some students have concluded that they were because the record does not mention bows or other means of shooting the arrows. In the same battle, we read, the defenders dropped from the walls of the city a kind of bomb described as "heaven-shaking thunder". From these meagre references some students have concluded that the Chinese, by the year 1232, had discovered gunpowder and had learned to use it to make explosive bombs as well as propulsive charges for rockets.

Q. 66. According to this passage, rockets were invented by
(a) unknown people.
(b) Willy Ley.
(c) the ruler of Honan Province.
(d) the Mongols.

Q. 67. According to this passage, rockets were
(a) invented in 1232 A.D.
(b) developed over many centuries.
(c) invented in the twentieth century.
(d) a gift of God to the Chinese.

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(a) is another name for rockets.
(b) is assumed to refer to rockets.
(c) refers to lightning and thunder.
(d) means some ancient phenomenon in the skies.

Q. 69. The bombs have been referred to is "heaven-shaking thunder" because they
(a) seem to fall from the heaven.
(b) are propelled by rockets.
(c) make thunderous noise.
(d) contain gunpowder.

Q. 70. The passage gives primarily a history of
(a) the battle against the Chinese Wall.
(b) the attack on China by the Mongols.
(c) the invention of rockets.
(d) the bravery of the Chinese.

PASSAGE III

There is more than modicum of truth in the assertion that "a working knowledge of ancient history is necessary to the intelligent interpretation of current events". But the sage who uttered these words of wisdom might well have added something on the benefits of studying, particularly, the famous battles of history for the lessons they contain for those of us who lead or aspire to leadership. Such a study will reveal certain qualities and attributes which enabled the winners to win—and certain deficiencies which caused the losers to lose. And the student will see that the same pattern recurs consistently, again and again, throughout the centuries

Q. 71. The expression "more than a modicum of truth" means
(a) some truth. (b) much truth.
(c) more than a small amount of truth.
(d) nothing but truth.

Q. 72. In this context, "intelligent interpretation of current events" means
(a) rational explanation of events.
(b) appropriate understanding of events.
(c) intellectual outlook on events.
(d) skilful interpretation of events.

Q. 73. According to the writer, a study of the famous battles of history would
(a) be beneficial to wise men.
(b) provide food to modern leaders for reflection.
(c) be more useful than a general knowledge of ancient history.
(d) help us understand the art of modern warfare.

Q. 74. A person who aspires to lead could learn from the history of battles
(a) what led the previous leaders win a battle.
(b) what made them lose a battle.
(c) the qualities and deficiencies of commanders of these battles.
(d) the strategies that they have evolved in course of these battles.

Q. 75. A knowledge of history is necessary to interpret current problems because
(a) they have roots in the past.
(b) they can be contrasted with the past events.
(c) they may be repetitions of past events.
(d) only then they can be put in a proper context.

Though it may be inessential to the imagination, travelling is necessary to an understanding of men. Only with long experience and the opening of his wares on many a beach where his language is not spoken, will the merchant come to know the worth of what he carries, and what is parochial and what is universal in his choice. Such delicate goods as justice, love and honour, courtesy, and indeed all the things we care for, are valid everywhere but they are variously moulded and often differently handled, and sometimes nearly unrecognisable if you meet them in a foreign land, and the art of learning fundamental common values is perhaps the greatest gain of travelling to those who wish to live at ease among their fellows.

Q. 76. According to the passage, travelling leads to
(a) selling our wares to the others.
(b) establishing our superiority over foreigners.
(c) exploiting foreign lands.
(d) understanding human nature.

Q. 77. Travelling helps those who
(a) wish to make money.
(b) want to learn foreign languages.
(c) wish to learn fundamental common values.
(d) want to resolve differences amongst people.

Q. 78. When we meet other people while we travel, we learn to differentiate between
(a) friends and foes.
(b) local and universal values.
(c) imagination and understanding.
(d) communities and nationalities.

Q. 79. The author terms justice, love, honour and courtesy as delicate goods because they are
(a) fragile. (b) perishable.
(c) desirable. (d) important.

Q. 80. The things we care for are available in foreign lands in
(a) some form or the other.
(b) unrecognisable forms.
(c) plenty.
(d) easily recognisable forms.

PASSAGE V

"The history of science is the real history of mankind." In this striking epigram a nineteenth century writer links science with its background. Like most epigrams, its power lies in emphasising by contrast an aspect of truth which may be easily overlooked. In this case it is easy to overlook the relations between science and mankind, and to treat the former as some abstract third party, which can sometimes be praised for its beneficial influences, but frequently and conveniently blamed for the horrors of war. Science and mankind cannot be divorced from time to time at men's convenience. Yet we have seen that, in spite of countless opportunities of improvement, the opening years of the present period of civilisation have been dominated by international conflict. Is this the inevitable result of the progress of science or does the fault lie elsewhere ?

highlights
(a) an elusive truth about human nature
(b) the contrast between science and civilisation.
(c) the real history of man.
(d) the evolution of science.

Q. 82. The writer implies that international conflict is the result of
(a) progress of science.
(b) invention of deadly weapons.
(c) human weaknesses.
(d) faulty relations between nations.

Q. 83. The sentence "The history of science is the real history of mankind" means
(a) mankind has progressed as science has developed.
(b) the good and bad uses of science reflect the character of man.
(c) science and mankind cannot always be divorced.
(d) science has given man countless opportunities for improvement.

Q. 84. The aspect of truth likely to be overlooked is that science
(a) is beneficial to man.
(b) has made war horrible.
(c) has created international conflicts.
(d) is what man has made it.

Q. 85. The last sentence suggests that
(a) the horrors of modern life are the inevitable result of the progress of science.
(b) people have missed opportunities to improve their lot.
(c) the trouble lies with human beings themselves.
(d) civilisation could prosper well without scientific inventions.

PASSAGE VI

Soft-bodied animals like caterpillars often fall a prey to voracious hunters like birds or reptiles. Despite having no means to 'actively' defend themselves, with weapons like claws or jaws, they have, nevertheless, evolved other equally effective deterrents. A particular species of the caterpillar lives at an altitude of over 2,500 metres in the Himalayas. It uses prominent colours to inform would-be predators of its inedibility. In the event that an inexperienced or adventurous bird did eat the caterpillar, it would probably vomit it out soon after, and subsequently desist from attacking similar species in the future. Though this would do the unfortunate victim no good, the species benefits. A rare example of the martyr among animals.

Q. 86. Caterpillars cannot defend themselves because they
(a) are passive animals.
(b) are lazy.
(c) cannot acquire weapons.
(d) have no claws or jaws.

Q. 87. The expression "other equally effective deterrents" means
(a) preventive weapons which have equal effect of others.
(b) mechanism which scares everyone equally well.
(c) preventive equipment which is as effective as something that has been already mentioned in the passage.
(d) deterrents that are as powerful as those the caterpillars have.

Q. 88. The Himalayan caterpillar uses prominent colours to
(a) warn the predator.
(b) attack the predator.
(c) reveal itself.
(d) defend itself.

Q. 89. Experienced birds do not attack the Himalayan caterpillars because they are
(a) repulsive. (b) very aggressive.
(c) inedible. (d) diseased.

Q. 90. In the context of this passage, a martyr is one who dies
(a) without putting up resistance.
(b) without any gain to oneself.
(c) while defending one's homeland.
(d) to save others.

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions (Qs 91 to 100) : **In each of the items 91 to 100, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence.**

Q. 91. He sat
P : through the Town Hall Park
Q : which flanked a path running
R : under the boughs
S : of a spreading tamarind tree
The proper sequence should be :
(a) P Q S R (b) R S Q P
(c) R S P Q (d) P R S Q

Q. 92. We went
P : along the railway line
Q : and had a right to
R : where other people were not allowed to go
S : but daddy belonged to the railway
The proper sequence should be :
(a) R P Q S (b) P R S Q
(c) R S Q P (d) P R Q S

Q. 93. In the darkness
P : the long, narrow beard
Q : was clearly visible with
R : the tall stooping figure of the doctor
S : and the aquiline nose
The proper sequence should be :
(a) R Q P S (b) P S Q R
(c) R S Q P (d) Q P R S

Q. 94. Though he dialled frequently
P : on telephone
Q : my brother could not contact me
R : and had left no information
S : as I had gone out of office
The proper sequence should be :
(a) Q P R S (b) S Q R P
(c) Q P S R (d) S P Q R

Q. 95. Walking along the road
P : before their enchanted mates
Q : he saw
R : from the orchard to his residence
S : peacocks dancing
The proper sequence should be :
(a) R P Q S (b) Q S R P
(c) Q S P R (d) R Q S P

Q. 96. The grocer
P : did not listen to the protests of the customer
Q : who was in the habit of weighing less
R : whom he had cheated
S : with great audacity
The proper sequence should be :
(a) P R S Q (b) Q S P R
(c) Q P R S (d) P Q S R

Q. 97. The master
P : who was very loyal to him
Q : punished the servant
R : without giving any valid reason
S : when he left the work unfinished
The proper sequence should be :
(a) R Q P S (b) R Q S P
(c) Q P S R (d) Q R P S

Q. 98. When it began to rain suddenly on the first of January
P : to celebrate the new year
Q : we ran for shelter
R : to the neighbouring house
S : where many people had gathered
The proper sequence should be :
(a) Q R P S (b) P S Q R
(c) P R S Q (d) Q R S R

Q. 99. He has
P : while he was in a reverie
Q : found the book
R : at the bus-stop
S : he lost
The proper sequence should be :
(a) Q R S P (b) P R Q S
(c) Q S R P (d) P Q S R

Q. 100. Then the women
P : lamenting their evil desire
Q : that had brought
R : wept loudly
S : this sorrow upon them
The proper sequence should be :
(a) R P Q S (b) R Q P S
(c) P Q S R (d) P R Q S

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions (Qs 101 to 105) : **In items 101 to 105, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences.**

Q. 101. S_1 : The cooperative system of doing business is a good way of encouraging ordinary workers to work hard.

S_6 : The main object is to maintain the interest of every member of the society and to ensure that the members participate actively in the projects of the society.

P : If the society is to be well run, it is necessary to prevent insincere officials being elected to the committee which is solely responsible for the running of the business.

Q : They get this from experienced and professional workers who are not only familiar with the cooperative system, but also with efficient methods of doing business.

R : To a large extent, many cooperative societies need advice and guidance.

S : The capital necessary to start a business venture is obtained by the workers' contributions.

The proper sequence should be :
(a) S Q P R (b) P Q S R
(c) S R Q P (d) P S R Q

Q. 102. S_1 : For decades, American society has been called a melting pot.

S_6 : In recent years, such differences—accentuated by the arrival of immigrants from Asia and other parts of the world in the United States—have become something to celebrate and to nurture.

P : Differences remained—in appearance, mannerisms, customs, speech, religion and more.

Q : The term has long been a cliche, and a half-truth.

R : But homogenisation was never achieved.

S : Yes, immigrants from diverse cultures and traditions did cast off vestiges of their native lands and become almost imperceptibly woven into the American fabric.

The proper sequence should be :
(a) Q R S P (b) S Q R P
(c) S Q P R (d) Q S R P

Q. 103. S_1 : Since the sixties there has been an increasing interest in human neurophysiology, which deals with the neural bases of mental activity and behaviour.

S_6 : So far the journal has published a mixture of articles including reports and investigations.

P : It has format which is very similar to that of *Brain and Language*, a sister journal.

Q : Since then, a number of journals devoted entirely to this area of research have appeared.

R : Before the 1960's when this field was the concern of a small number of investigators, research articles were scattered in various neurological journals.

S : *Brain and Cognition* is one such journal.

The proper sequence should be :
(a) R Q S P (b) Q R S P
(c) Q S P R (d) R S P Q

Q. 104. S_1 : Biological evolution has not fitted man to any specific environment.

S_6 : That brilliant sequence of cultural peaks can most appropriately be termed the ascent of Man.

P : It is by no means a biological evolution, but it is a cultural one.

Q : His imagination, his reason, his emotional subtlety and toughness, make it possible for him not to accept the environment but to change it.

R : And that series of inventions by which man from age to age has reshaped his environment is a different kind of evolution.

S : Among the multitude of animals which scamper, fly, burrow and swim around us, he is the only one who is not locked into his environment.

The proper sequence should be :
(a) Q P R S (b) S R Q P
(c) Q R S P (d) S Q R P

Q. 105. S_1 : Metals are today being replaced by polymers in many applications.

S_6 : Many Indian Institutes of Science and Technology run special programmes on polymer science.

P : Above all, they are cheaper and easier to process, making them a viable alternative to metals.

Q : Polymers are essentially long chains of hydrocarbon molecules.

R : Today polymers as strong as metals have been developed.

S : These have replaced the traditional chromium-plated metallic bumpers in cars.

The proper sequence should be :
(a) Q R S P (b) R S Q P
(c) R Q S P (d) Q R P S

(Continued on page 106)

Objective General Knowledge

Engineering Services Examination, August 1996

Q. 1. Who among the following received Nobel Prize for unravelling the helical structure of proteins ?
(a) Linus Pauling (b) Maurice Wilkins
(c) Sanger (d) Watson and Crick

Q. 2. Who among the following organised the Khudai Khidmatgars ?
(a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(b) Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Maulana Mohammad Ali
(d) Zakir Hussain

Q. 3. Which State of India has the largest number of cotton textile mills ?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q. 4. Who among the following contributed to deciphering the genetic code ?
(a) J. D. Watson and Francis Crick
(b) Linus Pauling
(c) Marshell Nirenberg, Severo Ochoa and Hargobind Khorana
(d) Barbara McClintock

Q. 5. Who among the following estimated Indian national income and criticised the constant drain of wealth from India to England?
(a) Gandhiji (b) Gokhale
(c) Naoroji (d) Tilak

Q. 6. Which one of the following countries practises commercial dairy farming ?
(a) Italy (b) Mexico
(c) Denmark (d) China

Q. 7. Which of the following receives message from hypothalamus and communicates with other endocrine glands ?
(a) Pituitary (b) Thyroid
(c) Pancreas (d) Thymus

Q. 8. Who introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse ?
(a) Clive (b) Cornwallis
(c) Hastings (d) Dalhousie

Q. 9. The world's busiest inland waterway is
(a) St. Lawrence (b) Suez
(c) Rhine (d) Danube

Q. 10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A) : The Constitution of India provides for the appointment of a Governor for a State for a period of five years.

Reason (R) : The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Q. 11. The "Ring of Fire" is found along the margins of the
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Mediterranean Sea

Q. 12. Which of the following can be used as potential substrates for the generation of biogas ?
1. Animal wastes 2. Crop residues
3. Aquatic plants 4. Night soil
5. Forest residues

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
Codes :
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q. 13. Which one of the following is known as Hunter's Paradise ?
(a) Monsoon region (b) Equatorial region
(c) Savanna region (d) Temperate region

Q. 14. Which one of the following is known as the "Coffee Port" of the world ?
(a) Sao Paulo (b) Santos
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) Buenos Aires

Q. 15. The Union Territory for the legislature of which election was held in April-May, 1996 was
(a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(b) Delhi
(c) Pondicherry (d) Lakshadweep

Q. 16. Which one of the following *Vedic* sacrifices was a royal consecration ceremony ?
(a) *Agnishtoma* (b) *Rajasuya*
(c) *Vajapeya* (d) *Asvamedha*

Q. 17. The geometric form of the earth is approximately that of
(a) a sphere (b) an oblate spheroid
(c) a prolate spheroid (d) a tetrahedron

Q. 18. The part of the grain in cereals, where much of the protein lies is the
(a) aleurone layer (b) endosperm
(c) pericarp (d) embryo

Q. 19. Which one of the following lakes of India is endangered by prawn farming ?
(a) Chilka (b) Dal
(c) Pulicat (d) Sambhar

Q. 20. Which one of the following dynasties was ruling at the time of Alexander's invasion ?
(a) The Nanda dynasty
(b) The Maurya dynasty
(c) The Sunga dynasty
(d) The Kanva dynasty

Q. 21. If the earth's rotation is reversed, what would be the IST when it is noon at Greenwich ?
(a) 06·30 (b) 17·30 (c) 05·30 (d) 18·30

Q. 22. Which one of the following is the main culprit in the thinning of Ozone layer in the earth's stratosphere ?
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Chloroflurocarbons
(c) Nitrogen oxides (d) Methane

Q. 23. The candidate of the Republican Party to contest the presidential election (1996) against Bill Clinton in the USA is
(a) Pat Buchanan (b) Bob Dole
(c) Steve Forbes (d) Colin Powell

Q. 24. In which one of the following is *Brahman* the central theme ?
(a) *The Vedas* (b) *The Brahmanas*
(c) *The Upanishads* (d) *The Sutras*

Q. 25. In the troposphere, the normal lapse rate, *i.e.*, the decrease in temperature with height is of the order of
(a) 1°C for 155 metres
(b) 1°C for 160 metres
(c) 1°C for 165 metres
(d) 1°C for 170 metres

Q. 26. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Sterilised milk usually spoils upon long exposure to air.

Reason (R) : Air supplies necessary oxygen to spoilage organisms present in milk.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Q. 27. The former Soviet Republics that have now joined Russia to form the "Eurasian Alliance" include
(a) Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Kyrghizistan
(b) Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
(c) Ukraine, Turkmenia and Kyrghizistan
(d) Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia

Q. 28. In which one of the following do we come across a detailed account of the municipal administration of the Mauryas ?
(a) *Arthshastra* of Kautilya
(b) The account of Megasthenes
(c) *Mudrarakshasa*
(d) Mauryan inscriptions

Q. 29. To which of the following are the origin and mechanism of the Indian monsoon related ?
1. The circulation of upper air jet stream in the troposphere
2. Differential heating of the Tibet Plateau and the Ganga Plain
3. Differential heating and cooling of the huge landmass of Asia and the Indian Ocean
4. Origin of cyclones in the Bay of Bengal

Select the correct answers from the codes given below :
Codes :
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1 and 3

Q. 30. Which one of the following plant nutrients is ***not*** supplemented in the soil for growing legumes ?
(a) Nitrogen (b) Potassium
(c) Phosphorus (d) None of the above

Q. 31. The Moplah Rebellion broke out in
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Chauri Chaura
(c) Malabar (d) Telengana

Q. 32. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate about the Gandhara Art ?
(a) Its theme is Indian, its style is Greek.
(b) Its theme is Greek, its style is Indian.
(c) Its theme and style are Greek.
(d) Its theme and style are Indian.

Q. 33. Mohajir Qaumi Movement is an nic group in
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Afghanistan
(d) Pakistan-occupied Kashmir

Q. 34. Which one of the following crop provement techniques is based on the ncept of cellular totipotency in plants ?
(a) Polyploid breeding (b) Tissue culture
(c) Induced mutations (d) Hybridisation

Q. 35. Leftist parties in India have formed vernments at different times in
(a) Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura
(b) Kerala, West Bengal and Manipur
(c) Kerala, Tripura and Meghalaya
(d) West Bengal, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh

Q. 36. The Mehrauli Pillar inscription longs to the period of the
(a) Mauryas (b) Sungas
(c) Kushanas (d) Guptas

Q. 37. The source of iron ore for Bhilai el Plant is
(a) Dalla-Rajhara (b) Korba
(c) Umaria (d) Rajnand Gaon

Q. 38. The high-milk yielding breed of cow veloped in India through cross-breeding is
(a) Haryana (b) Red Sindhi
(c) Murrah (d) Holstein-Friesian

Q. 39. The model code of conduct for litical parties and candidates to be lowed during elections is
(a) Laid down in the Constitution of India
(b) Specified in the Representation of the People Act, 1951
(c) Enjoined by the Supreme Court
(d) A voluntary agreement among recognised political parties

Q. 40. Which one of the following works als with the history of Kashmir ?
(a) *Gaudavaha* (b) *Harshacharita*
(c) *Rajatarangini*
(d) *Vikramankadevacharita*

Q. 41. What is the ideal level of pH in soil cropping ?
(a) 2·5 to 3·5 (b) 4·5 to 5·5
(c) 6·5 to 7·5 (d) 8·5 to 9·5

Q. 42. Match List I with List II and select correct answer by using the codes given low the lists .

List I	*List II*
A. Arid soil	1. Punjab
B. Saline soil	2. Rajasthan
C. Peaty soil	3. Mysore
D. Red Soil	4. Kerala

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	4	3	2	1

Q. 43. The two Ordinances which the esident of India declined to promulgate reasons of Constitutional propriety on eve of the elections to the 11th Lok Sabha ated to
(a) the curtailment of the election campaign period and the upward revision of ceiling on election expenditure
(b) the curtailment of the election campaign period and the reservation of jobs for Dalit Christians
(c) the mandatory use of photo identity cards from the 1996 elections and the reservation of jobs for Dalit Christians
(d) the mandatory use of photo identity cards from the 1996 elections and the curtailment of the election campaign period

Q. 44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List I	*List II*
A. Yadava	1. Madurai
B. Kakatiya	2. Warangal
C. Hoysala	3. Vijayanagar
D. Pandya	4. Dwarasamudra
	5. Devagiri

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	2	5	4
(c)	5	2	4	1
(d)	5	3	4	2

Q. 45. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : India is the largest producer of steel in the world.

Reason (R) : India has huge reserves of iron ore.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Q. 46. Who among the following scientists disproved the theory of spontaneous generation and performed the experiment to show "Life begets life" ?
(a) Alexander Fleming (b) Joseph Lister
(c) Louis Pasteur (d) Linus Puling

Q. 47. A single European currency is scheduled to be launched in
(a) 1998 (b) 1999 (c) 2000 (d) 2005

Q. 48. Which one of the following nations was the first to start sea-trade with India ?
(a) England (b) France
(c) The Netherlands (d) Portugal

Q. 49. In spite of the unsettled border disputes, which two important routes in the Himalayas have been recently opened by India for trade with China ?
(a) Shipki La and Karakoram
(b) Zoji La and Karakoram
(c) Bomdila and Chumbi Valley
(d) Leh and Chusul

Q. 50. Red-rot and Ergot diseases are associated with the production of
(a) Bajra and Wheat
(b) Groundnut and Sugarcane
(c) Wheat and Groundnut
(d) Sugarcane and Bajra

Q. 51. Which one of the following States was unrepresented in the 10th Lok Sabha ?
(a) Punjab (b) Assam
(c) Manipur (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Q. 52. Which one of the following was the first major work to say that "salvation by means of devotion is open to all humans regardless of birth, gender or station in life"?
(a) *Atharva Veda*
(b) *Chandogya Upanishad*
(c) *Dhammapada*
(d) *Bhagavata Purana*

Q. 53. Of the following commodities, the one which earns for India the largest amount of foreign exchange is
(a) Coffee (b) Tea
(c) Cashew kernel (d) Edible oil

Q. 54. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (R) : Vitamin B complex is taken along with antibiotics to protect the intestinal flora of E. coli bacteria.

Reason (R) : Antibiotics kill bacteria in the body.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Q. 55. Which of the following are Acts against which writ jurisdiction is *not* available ?
1. MISA 2. NSA 3. ESMA
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
Codes :
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Q. 56. Among the following who was an advocate of "radical humanism" ?
(a) Annie Besant
(b) Raja Ram Mohun Roy
(c) M. N. Roy (d) V. D. Savarkar

Q. 57. India expots sugar to other countries because
(a) Its production is in excess of the demand in the country
(b) Its sugar mills are located near the ports
(c) The country needs foreign exchange
(d) Its sugar is superior to that of other countries in the world

Q. 58. Who among the following proposed the theory that "life could have arisen from non-living organic molecules"?
(a) Miller (b) Oparin and Haldane
(c) Darwin (d) Louis Pasteur

Q. 59. Moti Masjid in the Red Fort, Delhi was constructed by
(a) Shershah (b) Shahjahan
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Bahadurshah Zafar

Q. 60 Which one of the following provides the correct sequence of three major States in the descending order of population?
(a) Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
(c) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra
(d) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar

ANSWERS

1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)
5. (c)	**6.** (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (d)
9. (a)	**10.** (b)	**11.** (a)	**12.** (d)
13. (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)	**16.** (b)
17. (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)
21. (a)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (b)	**24.** (a)
25. (a)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (b)
29. (d)	**30.** (b)	**31.** (c)	**32.** (a)
33. (a)	**34.** (b)	**35.** (a)	**36.** (d)
37. (b)	**38.** (b)	**39.** (b)	**40.** (c)
41. (c)	**42.** (b)	**43.** (b)	**44.** (c)
45. (d)	**46.** (c)	**47.** (b)	**48.** (d)
49. (b)	**50.** (d)	**51.** (d)	**52.** (d)
53. (a)	**54.** (b)	**55.** (a)	**56.** (c)
57. (a)	**58.** (b)	**59.** (b)	**60.** (c)



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Q. 1. Which letter will be the 5th from right if the first and the second, the third and the fourth and so on are interchanged from the word COMPANIONATE ?
(1) I (2) O (3) A (4) N (5) None of these

Q. 2. Which letter will be 6th to the right of the third letter from left of the letter which is exactly in the middle of the letter in the series given below ?
A B C D E Z Y X W V Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P A
(1) R (2) Q (3) F (4) G (5) None of these

***Directions (Qs. 3 to 7)* : Answer the following questions based on the following alphabet :**
A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Q. 3. What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following sequence ?
BZA DYE GXI KWM ?
(1) OVT (2) NUQ (3) PVQ
(4) QUA (5) None of these

Q. 4. If you pick up from the alphabet, the sixth and the fourteenth letters from your right and then pick up, the fifth and the twentieth letters from your left and form a meaningful word, what is the first letter of that word ?
(1) M (2) E
(3) No meaningful word can be formed
(4) More than one meaningful word can be formed
(5) None of these

Q. 5. In a certain code 'FORM' is written as 'ERQP'. How will 'CLEAN' be written in that code ?
(1) BOFDO (2) GKHBQ (3) BODDM
(4) GMKBQ (5) None of these

Q. 6. If every even letter beginning from 'B' is replaced by odd number beginning with 3, which number/letter will be the third to the right of the tenth number/letter counting from your right ?
(1) M (2) S (3) 23
(4) 11 (5) None of these

Q. 7. If the alphabet is written in the reverse order and every alternate letter starting with Y is dropped, which letter will be exactly in the middle in the remaining letters of alphabet ?
(1) M (2) O (3) M or O
(4) N (5) None of these

Q. 8. 'Bank' is related to 'Money' in the same way 'Transport' is related to
(1) Goods (2) Road (3) Movement
(4) Traffic (5) Speed

Q. 9. If 'P + Q' means 'P is the husband of Q', 'P + Q' means 'P is the sister of Q' and 'P × Q' means 'P is son of Q', which of the following shows 'A is daughter of B' ?
(1) A + D × B (2) D × B + C + A
(3) B + C × A (4) C × B + A
(5) None of these

Q. 10. Assuming that the statement 'Three fourth of the students of Standard VII consisting of 48 boys and 12 girls know swimming' is true, which of the following statements can definitely be concluded ?
(1) One fourth of the boys do not know swimming.
(2) The percentage of boys who know swimming is more than that of girls.
(3) Girls are poor swimmers.
(4) Swimming is compulsory in this school.
(5) None of these.

Q. 11. If A means '–', B mean '+', C means '+' and D means '×', then 15B3C24A12D2 = ?
(1) 2 (2) $\frac{5}{9}$ (3) $-23\frac{4}{9}$
(4) 34 (5) None of these

Q. 12. In a certain code '@ + ?' means, 'I met Sudin'. '+ × .' means 'Sudin and Harish' and '× + A .' means 'Harish and Deepak sing', which of the following is the meaning of code @ ?
(1) Deepak (2) and (3) Sudin
(4) I (5) Data inadequate

Q. 13. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?
(1) Cloth (2) Weaver (3) Thread
(4) Cotton (5) Garments

Q. 14. How many pairs of letters in the word "DABBLE' have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
(1) Nil (2) One (3) Two
(4) Three (5) More than three

***Directions (Qs. 15 to 18)* : Study the following information and answer the questions given below :**
(I) Jayant, Kunal, Namrata, Anjali and Tanmay are five members of a family.
(II) They have their birth dates from January to May, each member in one of these months.
(III) Each one likes one particular item for his/her birthday out of Bengali Sweets, Chocolate, Pastries, Ice Cream, Dry Fruits.
(IV) The one who likes Pastries is born in the month which is exactly middle in the months given.
(V) Anjali does not like Ice Cream but brings Chocolates for Jayant in February.
(VI) Tanmay who is fond of Bengali Sweets is born in the next month immediately after Namrata.
(VII) Namrata does not like Dry Fruits or Ice Cream.

Q. 15. What is the choice of Kunal ?
(1) Bengali Sweets (2) Dry Fruits
(3) Ice Cream (4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 16. In which month was Kunal born ?
(1) January (2) May (3) January or May
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 17. Which combination of month and item is TRUE for Jayant ?
(1) February - Ice Cream (2) February - Pastry
(3) March - Pastry (4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 18. What is the choice of Anjali ?
(1) Dry Fruits (2) Pastries
(3) Bengali Sweets (4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

***Directions (Qs. 19 to 25)* : Trinity Health Club gives 40 per cent concession in monthly fees to those who belong to any one of the following categories :**
(i) All children in the age group of 5 to 12 years who come from low income group and produce income and birth certificates.
(ii) All girls/women up to 25 years of age who represent their school or college in sports and games.
(iii) Unemployed married women in the age group of 35 to 50 years.
(iv) Senior citizens of age 50 years and above.
(v) All physically handicapped persons who produce relevant medical certificates.
(vi) All people who donate blood once a year or social workers/volunteers of registered social/cultural organisations.
(vii) Servicemen/Ex-Servicemen of Police/Defence Forces.
(viii) Sons and daughters of donors/ founder members of the Trinity Health Club.

Decide in each of the following cases whether the person is 'eligible', find out the category/ies which is/are applicable to him/her for taking this decision and indicate your answer accordingly. The number indicated in the brackets in the choice indicates the category/ies mentioned above. Do not assume any information which is not given.

Q. 19. Mrs. Ratna, wife of Major Ravi Singh, is active in evening parties and clubs. She encourages people to donate to the Trinity Club. She is 32 years old and unemployed.
(1) Not eligible (2) Eligible (iii) only
(3) Eligible (viii) only (4) Eligible (vii) only
(5) Eligible (iii), (vi), (vii), (viii)

Q. 20. Mr. Rane established a registered trust for social work after his retirement from army at the age of 48 years. Since then he has been actively carrying out social work for the last eight years. His son is the founder member of "Trinity".
(1) Eligible (iv) only

(2) Not eligible
(3) Eligible (iv) and (vi) only
(4) Eligible (iv), (vi), (vii)
(5) Eligible (iv), (vi), (vii), (viii)

Q. 21. Dipti who represents her school in badminton is the 14-year old daughter of physically handicapped parents having very low income. Her mother aged 40 years is unemployed. She has birth certificate and low income group certificate.
(1) Eligible under (i) only
(2) Eligible under (ii) only
(3) Eligible under (i), (ii) and (v)
(4) Eligible under (i), (ii), (iii), (v) only
(5) Not eligible

Q. 22. Rita is an 11-year old school girl who can produce her birth certificate. Her parents are senior citizens and regular blood donors. Though a medically-certified physically handicapped person, she represents her school in national competition for the physically handicapped.
(1) Eligible (i), (ii) and (iv)
(2) Eligible (ii) and (v) only
(3) Not eligible
(4) Eligible (iv) and (v)
(5) Eligible (i), (ii) and (vi) only

Q. 23. Nina Gupta, a college going married unemployed women of 22 years, arranges donations for physically handicapped students. She has represented her school at the State-level elocution competition.
(1) Eligible (viii) only (2) Not eligible
(3) Eligible (ii) only (4) Eligible (ii), (iii) only
(5) Eligible (ii), (iii), (vii) and (viii)

Q. 24. Bela, a 9-year old school girl and daughter of a merchant, has participated in dance and music competitions. Her father, who is 55 years old, has given large donations for organising blood camps. Her uncle is one of the founders of Trinity Club.
(1) Eligible (i) only
(2) Eligible (i), (ii), (iv) and (viii)
(3) Eligible (ii) and (viii) only
(4) Eligible (i), (ii) and (vi) only
(5) Not eligible

Q. 25. Mrudula is a young married and employed lady police officer. Her husband is a captain in the army. She is a sportswoman and represents police forces in national-level competitions. She occasionally donates blood for her sick mother who is 55 years old.
(1) Eligible (vii) only
(2) Eligible (ii) and (iii) only
(3) Not eligible
(4) Eligible (ii), (iii) and (vi) only
(5) Eligible (vi) and (vii) only

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30) : **In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and both the assumptions following it together and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Give answer (1) if only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) if only assumption II is implicit; give answer (3) if either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is implicit and give answer (5) if both I and II are implicit.**

Q. 26. *Statement :*
The leader of the main opposition party asserted that the call for *chakka jam* turned out to be a great success in the entire State.
Assumptions :
I. The people in future will support the main opposition party.
II. People probably are convinced about the reason behind the *chakka jam* strike call.

Q. 27. *Statement :*
Government-aided schools should have uniformity in charging various fees.
Assumptions :
I. The Government's subsidy comes from the money collected by way of taxes from people.
II. The Government while giving subsidy may have stipulated certain uniform conditions regarding fees.

Q. 28. *Statement :*
The two countries have signed a fragile pact, but the vital sovereignty issue remains unresolved.
Assumptions :
I. The two countries cannot have permanent peace pact.
II. The two countries may become hostile again after a short spell of time.

Q. 29. *Statement :*
Unemployment allowance should be given to all unemployed Indian youth above 18 years of age.
Assumptions :
I. There are unemployed youth in India who need monetary support.
II. The Government has sufficient funds to provide allowance to all unemployed youth.

Q. 30. Statement :
Watch XYZ T.V. ; your best choice.
Assumptions :
I. Among the available T.V. programmes, people will always select only one choice consistently.
II. Those who prepare programmes for 'XYZ T.V.' know what the people consider as the 'Best'.

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : **In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments. A 'strong' argument must be both important and directly related to the question. A 'weak' argument may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak'. Give answer (1) if only argument I is strong; give answer (2) if only argument II is strong; give answer (3) if either I or II is strong; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is strong and give answer (5) if both I and II are strong.**

Q. 31. Should the age of retirement in Government service be increased in view of longer life span in India ?
Arguments :
I. Yes, other countries have already taken such decision.
II. Yes, it is a genuine demand of lakhs of employees.

Q. 32. Should few more States be carved out from the existing large States in India ?
Arguments :
I. Yes, it will be administratively convenient.
II. No, it is a threat to national integration.

Q. 33. Should all Government-owned educational institutions be handed over to private institutions ?
Arguments :
I. Yes, standard of education of these institutions will improve.
II. No, standard of education of these institutions will fall.

Q. 34. Should an organisation like UNO be dissolved ?
Arguments :
I. Yes, with cold war coming to an end, such organisations have no role to play.
II. No, in the absence of such organisations, there may be a world war.

Q. 35. Should new universities be established in India ?
Arguments :
I. No, we have still not achieved the target for literacy.
II. No, we will have to face the problem of unemployed but highly qualified people.

Directions (Qs. 36 to 40): **Below is given a passage followed by several inferences drawn from the facts stated in the passage. Examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Give answer (1) if you think the inference is 'definitely true' *i.e.*, it properly follows from the statement of facts given; give answer (2) if you think the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given; give answer (3) if you think the data are inadequate *i.e.*, from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; give answer (4) if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given; give answer (5) if you think the inference is 'definitely false' *i.e.*, it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.**

Now read the following passage and the inferences given below it and mark your answers :

Of the roughly 4,40,000 children who currently languish in America's foster-care system, 20,000 are available for adoption most of them are older children between the ages of 6 and 12. Among the adoptable children, 44% are white and 43% are black. But 67% of all families waiting to adopt are white, and many of them are eager to take a black child. The hurdles however, are often formidable. Though only three US States – Arkansas, California and

iesota – have laws promoting race ning in adoptions, 40 other favour the ce.

36. Children beyond 12 years of age ss suitable for adoption.

37. White children are being preferred doption by majority of black families.

38. Majority of the US States have laws liscourage the practice of adoption.

39. Among the adoptable children ist 10 per cent are neither black nor .

40. Two-third of the white families are ng to adopt a black child.

rections (Qs. 41 to 50) : **In each tion below is given a statement wed by two conclusions numbered I I. You have to assume everything in tatement to be true, then consider the onclusions together and decide which iem logically follows beyond a nable doubt from the information in the statement. Give answer (1) if conclusion I follows; give answer (2) ly conclusion II follows; give answer either I or II follows; give answer (4) ther I nor II follows and give answer both I and II follow.**

41. *Statement*
The Chief Minister asserted that his government will make full efforts for the upliftment of farmers and rural poor people

nclusions
I. Previous governments have not made serious efforts for uplifting these people.
II. This government will not make full efforts for upliftment of urban poor.

42. *Statement*
Nation 'X' faced growing international opposition for its decision to explode eight nuclear weapons at its test site

nclusions
I. The citizens of the nation favoured the decision
II. Some powerful countries do not want other nations to become as powerful as they are

43. *Statement :*
Although the education system has progressed from the point of view of the number of schools, most of them are ill-equipped and have not achieved excellence in imparting education.

nclusions :
I. In future, we should provide good teachers and equipment to these schools
II. We need not open any more schools in the future.

44. *Statement :*
The interview panel may select a candidate who neither possesses the desired qualifications nor the values and attributes.

nclusions :
I. The inclusion of specialists on the interview panel does not guarantee that the selection will be proper
II. The interview test has certain limitations in the matter of selection of candidates.

Q. 45. *Statement :*
The General Manager asked four managers to either submit their resignations by the next day or face termination orders from service. Three of them had submitted their resignations by that evening.

Conclusions :
I. **The next day, the remaining manager would also resign.**
II. **The General Manager would terminate his services the next day.**

Q. 46. *Statement :*
Company X has a record of manufacturing cameras of quality and the latest design so that you do not spoil even a single shot irrespective of the weather conditions.

Conclusions :
I. No other company except X is reputed in the camera industry.
II. Anyone can take an acceptable shot with camera X.

Q. 47. *Statement :*
A large majority of the work force in India is unorganised. Most of them earn either the minimum or uncertain wages while others are engaged in sundry jobs.

Conclusions :
I. The workers in the organised sector get better facilities and stay longer in their jobs.
II. Some workers in the unorganised sector of the work force have a regular and fixed income.

Q. 48. *Statement :*
In direct distribution, the company can find out the problems of consumers and gets an opportunity to solve them. The consumer thus becomes a devoted buyer.

Conclusions :
I. Responsible companies take the advantages of direct distribution
II. Direct distribution is the only key to success in business.

Q. 49. *Statement :*
Multinational fast food chains have reached India with great difficulty, but the farmers' associations are not ready to accept them.

Conclusions :
I. Farmers' associations are opposing modernisation.
II. Farmers' associations do not wish to enter into competition with the multinationals.

Q. 50. *Statement :*
In India, more emphasis should be placed on areas such as agriculture, engineering and technology instead of basic and pure sciences

Conclusions :
I. India has achieved sufficient progress in basic and pure sciences.
II. In the past, the productivity factor in our economy was neglected.

ANSWERS

1. (1)

2. (4): A B C D E Z Y X W V Q R S T U F G H I J K L M N O P A

3. (3): In each term, the first letter is moved two steps forward, the second letter is moved one step backward and the third letter is moved four steps forward, in order to obtain the next term.

4. (1): The letters picked up are U, M, E, T. From these letters, the word MUTE can be formed.

5. (3): The sequence in FORM → ERQP is −1, + 3, − 1, + 3. Similarly, CLEAN → BODDM

6. (5): B = 3, D = 5, F = 7, H = 9, J = 11, L = 13, N = 15, P = 17, R = 19, T = 21, V = 23, X = 25, Z = 27

7. (4) **8.** (1) **9.** (1) **10.** (5)

11. (5): 15 B 3 C 24 A 12 D 2
= 15 + 3 + 24 − 12 × 2
= 5 + 24 − 24 = 5

12. (5) **13.** (2)

14. (5): D A B, A B B L E, AB, B B L E,

15. (3): Jayant : Chocolates — February
Kunal : Ice Cream —
Namrata : Pastries — March
Anjali : Dry Fruits —
Tanmay : Bengali Sweets — April

16. (3)	**17.** (5)	**18.** (1)	**19.** (1)
20. (4)	**21.** (2)	**22.** (2)	**23.** (3)
24. (3)	**25.** (5)	**26.** (2)	**27.** (2)
28. (2)	**29.** (1)	**30.** (2)	**31.** (2)
32. (1)	**33.** (4)	**34.** (2)	**35.** (5)
36. (3)	**37.** (3)	**38.** (5)	**39.** (1)
40. (3)	**41.** (4)	**42.** (4)	**43.** (1)
44. (5)	**45.** (3)	**46.** (2)	**47.** (2)
48. (1)	**49.** (2)	**50.** (2)	❑

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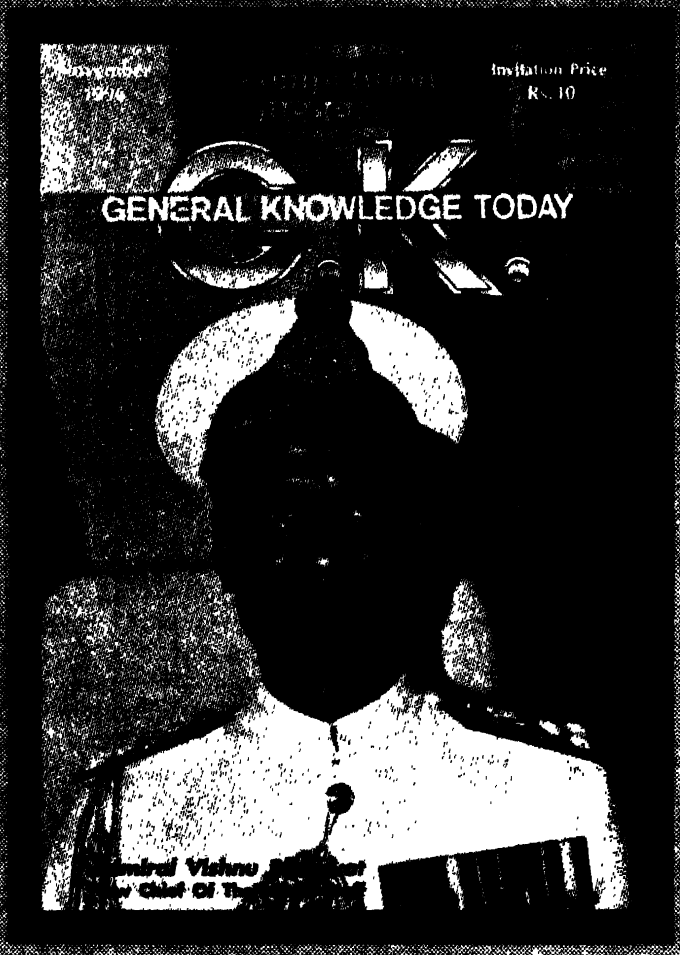
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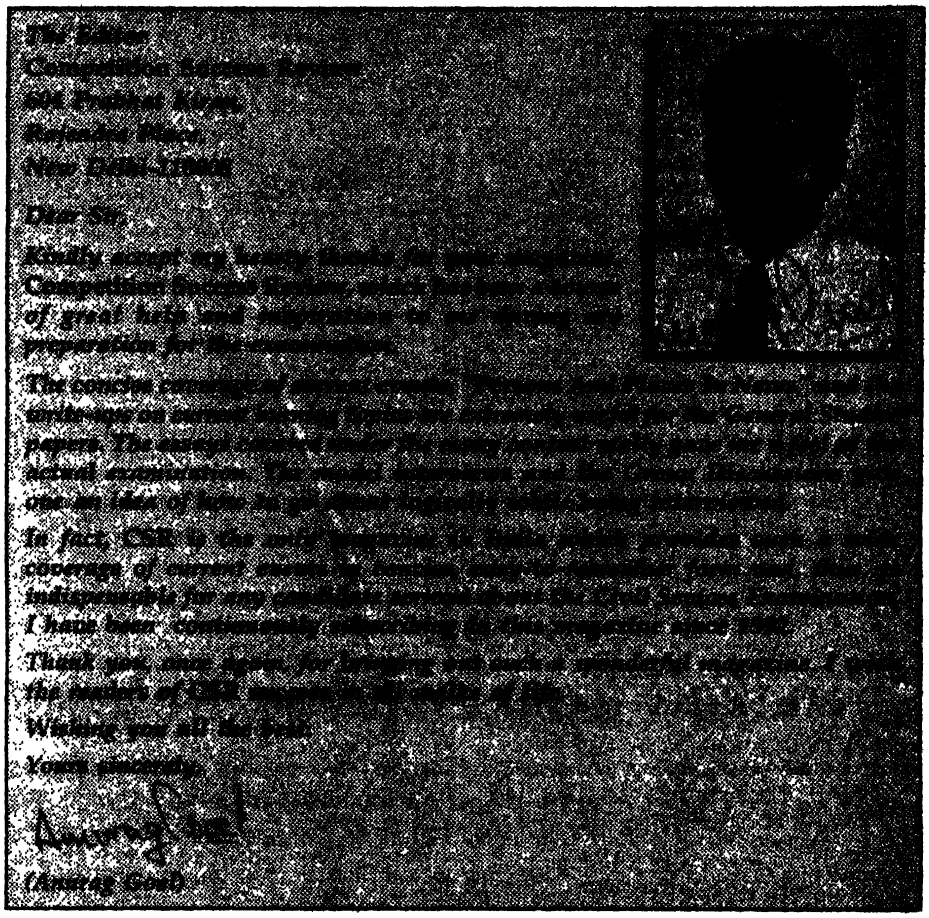
Anurag Goel (5th Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

It's The Test Of One's Patience

Anurag Goel (24) has achieved the 5th rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1995-96.

He has done his B. E. in Electronics and Communications from Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.

***We publish below an exclusive interview and a letter of acknowledgement he gave to* Competition Success Review.**



CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

Anurag Goel: Hard work, luck, blessings of my elders and best wishes of my friends — all in a balanced manner.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination?

A. About one year is sufficient.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, The Times of India, Economic Times, The Hindu, India Today* and *Frontline*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board?

A. They are extremely friendly and cordial. They are highly learned and responsive also. So, never try to fool them, otherwise one may find oneself in a fix in the interview.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants?

A. Civil Services is a test not only of one's mental ability but also of one's patience. So, failure should not derail a person from proceeding towards his goal but should further strengthen his resolve.

Q. In what way do you think *Competition Success Review* is extremely helpful?

A. By providing hard-to-find information in concise and to-the-point form as required for the Civil Services Examination, and through such features as "Persons And Places In News", *CSR* helps one immensely in General Studies.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Initially, I was motivated by social recognition and respect which this service brings with it. Later on, I was fascinated by the diversity of work and the promotional avenues.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success?

A. I dedicate this success to my parents who constantly encouraged me during my preparation. I am specially indebted to my sister for her immense cooperation.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for?

A. Of utter surprise ! In case of my non-selection, I would have pursued my engineering line and gone in for a job in the private sector or one of the MNCs.

Q. How do you visualise your success ?

A. A happy ending to three years of struggle. After all, "All is well that ends well".

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study?

A. It is a mixture of both—wide extensive study up to one month before the examination and selective study in the month immediately preceding the examination.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any improvement?

A. It is OK. However, the time span between the commencement and declaration of results should be reduced.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. Three attempts are more than sufficient.

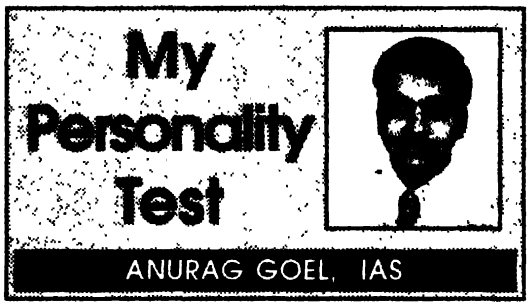
Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in the UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month under the Super Brains of India Essay Contest, by adding nine more pages to encourage our readers not only to write better, but also to know what their top competitors could be writing. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants?

A. It is a welcome feature. The choice of topics is extremely good. But sometimes even the prize-winning essays suffer from serious deficiencies, *e.g.*, bias for or against a certain idea *Competition Success Review* will do a big service to the student community if it points out such deficiencies.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations ?

A. I think it can be more useful by providing material on various popular optionals. ☐

Group Discussion Helped Me Immensely



Since I had done well in the Mains, I was confident of getting the interview call. Thus, I was happy when I got the call.

I started preparing for interview seriously sometime in February 1996. My initial strategy was to go through *The Times Of India, Economic Times, India Today, Frontline* and *Competition Success Review* regularly. I prepared on various topics like my home town and State, my graduation subjects, Astrophysics and others. Later in April, I formed a group of three friends to discuss among ourselves various topics. That exercise helped me immensely in removing some of my flaws.

My interview was on May 22, 1996 in the forenoon session. The Chairperson of the Board was Mr. S. K. Mishra. On that day, I wore a light blue striped shirt and dark blue trousers with a matching tie. Though I feel that the Board members care least about your dress, one should dress up elegantly because it leaves a positive impression on the Board as soon as you enter.

At the reception, I spent my time chatting with the other candidates since I was the fourth one to be interviewed. My interview started around 11.25 a.m. and stretched well into 40 minutes.

I entered the interview room with confidence and there was not even an iota of tension on my face. I wished all the Board members.

The Chairman asked me the first question on my work experience. Then he asked questions on cricket (statistics of one-dayers). Should telecast of matches be banned? And the question on my hobby — reading science fiction.

The first member asked me questions on the Presidential *vs* Parliamentary Forms of Government how to reduce the number of Independents fighting an election; whether voting should be made compulsory in India; electoral reforms and related topics.

The second member asked me about the Kashmir tangle and the Korean problem. The third member asked me about the communication revolution in India and, in the same context, asked me to explain : "Why is India developing a five-star hotel on a very weak foundation?" He also asked me questions regarding E-mail, Fax, Multimedia and Video Conferencing.

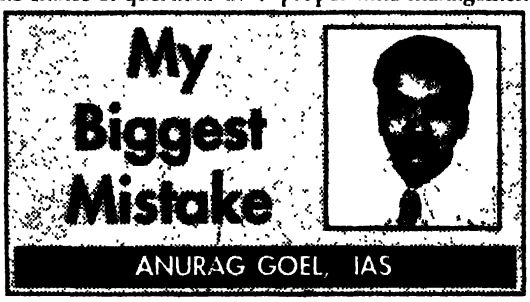
The fourth member seemed to be a physicist. He asked me questions from a novel of Issac Assimov (science fiction), and questions on black holes, the Big Bang theory, etc. The last question was: "Is it correct for an astrophysicist to give a theory about God once he has already given theories about black holes, universe, etc?"

I was able to answer all the questions very well. My interview passed in a very light mood and, on two occasions, all the members had a hearty laugh on hearing my answers. It was, in fact, just a friendly conversation.

As I came out of the interview room, I was asked by a lady, who was to be interviewed next, about my performance. My spontaneous reaction was a throw of fist into the air as I knew that I had done well. ❑

I Lacked Concentration While Reading Questions

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination — in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over-emphasis or under-emphasis on some subject, etc. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in the Civil Services Examination. —Editor



During my previous attempt (Civil Service Examination-94), my biggest mistake was improper time management in General Studies Paper I as the choice of questions in Electrical Engineering did cost me about 40 marks.

Learning from my past mistakes, I tried to overcome all the shortcomings in my next attempt (CSE-95). But still, I lost about 20 marks in Electrical Engineering and about 10 marks in General Studies due to lack of concentration while reading the questions.

From my experience, I would like to list following points for the future candidates :

(i) Always manage your time judiously during the examination. As the pattern of the examination is known already, it is better to allocate the time (3 hours) to different questions in the examination before you proceed to the examination hall. It helps in proper time management.

(ii) Choose your questions meticulously. In Physics, whenever you answer a numerical, first give a brief introduction and derivation of the formulae used and then only solve the numerical, highlighting the solution (final answer) in proper units.

(iii) In Electrical Engineering concise answers are highly appreciated. Don't beat about the bush.

(iv) In the essay paper the originality of ideas is always rewarded. So, don't try to reproduce blindly the material available in the market.

BIO DATA

- ❑ **Name:** Anurag Goel
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications:** B. E. (Electronics and Communications).
- ❑ **School:** Modern Senior Secondary School, Patiala.
- ❑ **College:** M. M. Modi College, Patiala.
- ❑ **University :** Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.
- ❑ **Any Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships Won:** National Scholarship, Institute Gold Medals in B.E.
- ❑ **Earlier Selections:** IES-93 and IMT, Ghaziabad for MBA. ❑

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin



Fundamental Rights

Cultural and Educational Rights

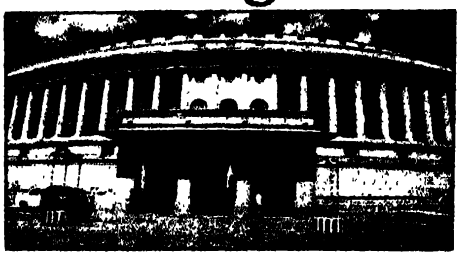
Articles 29 and 30

Under Articles 29 and 30, certain cultural and educational rights are guaranteed. Section (1) of Article 29 guarantees the right of any section of the citizens residing in any part of the country having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, to conserve the same. Section (2) prohibits any discrimination based only on religion, race, caste, language or any of them in the matter of admission to State or State aided educational institutions. Section (1) of Article 30 provides that "all minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice" According to Section (2), the State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

These provisions are unique in their thoroughness. When provisions under Articles 29 and 30 are considered along with other provisions in the Constitution safeguarding the rights of religious, linguistic and racial minorities, it will become clear that the sole purpose of these provisions is to reassure the minorities that certain special interests of theirs, which they cherish as fundamental to their life, are safe under the Constitution. These are in conformity with the right to religious freedom and an expression to certain specific aspects of that right, like the freedom to maintain separate educational institutions, etc., already referred to.

One special feature of these provisions, however, is that the term 'minority' has been given a wide connotation Here a minority is recognised as such, not only on the basis of religion but also on language, script or culture. The importance of the provision will be evident in view of the existence of not less than a dozen well-developed languages within the territory of India. Interpreting the scope of Article 29, the Bombay High Court held that it embodied two important principles :

"One is the right of the citizen to select any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds.



The State cannot tell a citizen, 'You shall go to this school which I maintain and not to the other.' Here we find reproduced the right of the parent to control the education of the child."

The scope ' Article 29(2) came up for detailed interpretation before the Supreme Court in two cases, both of which were appeals from decisions of the Madras High Court, relating to admission to educational institutions maintained by the State. After analysing the facts in detail, the Court, said :

"It will be noticed that while Clause (1) protects the language, script or culture of a section of the citizens, Clause (2) guarantees the fundamental right of an individual citizen. The right to get admission into any educational institution of the kind mentioned in Clause (2) is a right which an individual citizen has as a citizen and not as a member of any community or class of citizens. This right is not to be denied to the citizen on ground only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them If a citizen who seeks admission into any such educational institution has not the requisite academic qualifications and is denied admission on that ground, certainly he cannot be heard to complain of an infraction of his fundamental right under this Article. But, on the other hand, if he has the academic qualifications but is refused admission only on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them, then there is a clear breach of his fundamental right."

On behalf of the State it was contended that Article 46 charged the State with promoting, with special care, the educational and special interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and with protecting them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. But the Court rejected this argument on the ground that this was a Directive Principle—a non-justiciable right—and it would not override a Fundamental Right which was justiciable. It was the duty of the Court to enforce a Fundamental Right.

With the passing of the Forty-Second Amendment of the Constitution, this argument of the Court has lost much of its force. According to the Amendment, where there is a conflict between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle, Parliament may, by law, give precedence to the Directive Principle.

Article 30 is a charter of educational rights. It guarantees in absolute terms the right of linguistic and religious minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and, at the same time, claim grant-in-aid without any discrimination based upon religion or language. The fact that the Constitution does not impose any express restriction in the scope of the enjoyment of this right, unlike most of the rights included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights, shows that the framers intended to make its scope unfettered. This does not, however, mean that the State cannot impose reasonable restrictions of a regulatory character for maintaining the standards of education.

There have been several decisions of the Supreme Court since 1959 interpreting the scope of Articles 29 and 30. These decisions lead us to the following conclusions :

(1) Articles 29 and 30 create two separate rights, although it is possible that they may meet in a given case.

(2) Whether a particular community is a minority or not is to be judged on the basis of the entire population of the area to which the particular legislation applies.

(3) A minority can effectively conserve its script, language and culture by and through the establishment and maintenance of educational institutions of its choice.

(4) The language of Article 29(2) is wide and unqualified and covers all citizens whether they belong to the majority or minority groups.

(5) The right of getting admission to an educational institution is a right which an individual citizen has as a citizen, and not as a member of a community or class of citizens. Hence this right cannot be denied to citizens on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

(6) In the case of a minority based on religion or language, the right to impart instruction in its own institutions to the children of its community in their own language must be protected. In such a case, the power of the State to determine the medium of instruction must yield to the fundamental right of the minority to the extent it is necessary to give effect to that right.

(7) The words 'establish' and 'administer' in Article 30(1) must be read conjunctively and, if done so, the minority is entitled to the right to administer an educational institution, provided the said institution has been established by the minority and not otherwise.

(8) The protection implied in Articles 29 and 30 applies not only to educational institutions established after the commencement of the Constitution, but also to those established before it.

The rights of the minorities, however, cannot be absolute. They must be subject to restrictions in the interest of education as well as in pursuance of socio-economic objectives embodied in the Constitution. The purpose of these rights was not to create vested interests in separateness of minorities, but to maintain their individuality as well as distinct identity of their language and culture.

But the preservation of such distinctiveness should not result in the minorities remaining isolated from the mainstream of national life. As the nation makes progress, the barriers that divide citizens into majority and minority compartments should gradually disappear and the tradition-bound, rigid society in India should become transformed into a composite, dynamic and progressive society cherishing common national ideals and aspirations. Educational and cultural institutions should become the agents of such change rather than perpetuating narrow barriers between one citizen and another.

Taking the rights guaranteed under religious, educational and cultural fields as a whole, it will be noted that these are couched in the most comprehensive language and the maximum possible freedom is guaranteed to the minorities, religious and linguistic. The special significance of these provisions is that while the impact of other rights in Part III of the Constitution is on the people of India as a whole, irrespective of religion, caste, race or language, that of these rights is only on the minorities. The democratic basis of the Constitution would have been lost if the minorities were not given adequate protection to preserve their religious beliefs and institutions of education and culture. The Constitution may then be branded as an instrument for the furtherance of the majority community and the language of the majority. Naturally, resentment against such a position would manifest all over the country, as religious minorities live in all States of India and linguistic minorities form a sizeable number. Moreover, such a position would have discredited the foundation of the national movement against foreign rule, in which every religious and linguistic minority in India was represented and solemn promises had been made by representatives of the majority community to safeguard the legitimate interests of the minorities against all forms of tyranny in a free India.

The Right to Property

Article 31

The Right to Property, the erstwhile Fundamental Right contained in Part III under Article 31 of the Constitution, has been repealed. The Forty-Fourth Constitution Amendment Act, 1978, under the Janta Government led by Morarji Desai, was put into force with immediate effect from June 20, 1979, and it deleted the Right to Property. The Right to Property is thus no longer a Fundamental Right.

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Article 32

A declaration of Fundamental rights is meaningless unless there is an effective machinery for the enforcement of the rights. Hence the framers of the Constitution were in favour of adopting special provisions guaranteeing the right to constitutional remedies. This is what Article 32 seeks to provide.

Article 32 has four sections. The first section is general in scope and says that "the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this part is guaranteed". The second section deals, in more specific terms, with the power of the Supreme Court to issue writs in the nature of *habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto* and *certiorari* for the enforcement of any of the rights. The third section empowers Parliament to confer the power of issuing writs or orders on any other court without prejudice to the power of the Supreme Court in this respect. So far Parliament has not passed any law conferring the power of issuing writs on any courts. The last section deals with the conditions under which this right can be suspended.

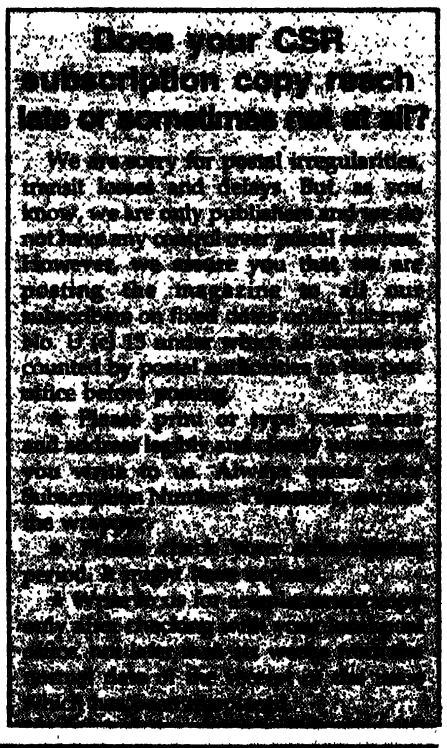
The first three sections of the Article, taken together, make Fundamental Rights under the Constitution real and, as such, "they form the crowning part of the entire chapter". This opinion of the Chairman of the Drafting Committee has been reaffirmed by the Supreme Court itself on several occasions. In a leading case, the Court held:

"Article 32 provides a guaranteed remedy for the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III (of the Constitution) and this remedial right is itself made a Fundamental Right by being included in Part III. The Court is thus constituted as the protector and guarantor of Fundamental Rights and it cannot, consistent with the responsibility so laid upon it, refuse to entertain applications seeking protection against infringements of such rights."

However, the Court will not entertain application under Article 32 unless the matter falls within the scope of any of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution.

As the guardian of Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court has two types of jurisdiction—original and appellate. Under its original jurisdiction, any person who complains that his Fundamental Rights have been violated within the territory of India, may move the Supreme Court seeking an appropriate remedy. The fact that he may have a remedy in any of the High Courts does not preclude him from going directly to the Supreme Court.

Under Article 32(4), the Right to Constitutional Remedies may be suspended under certain circumstances. These circumstances are dealt with in detail in the chapter on emergency provisions of the Constitution. Chiefly, these emergencies are on three counts: external aggression, internal disturbance and breakdown of constitutional, machinery in the States. Under such conditions, the President of India is empowered to proclaim an emergency. During the period of emergency he may, by order, declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of any Fundamental Right shall remain suspended up to a maximum period of the existence of the emergency (Article 359). Every such order should be placed before each House of Parliament as soon as possible. ❑



General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Search For Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI)

Is man alone ? To be more specific, is there life beyond the planet Earth ? The eternal quest began from the ancient times with thinkers and astronomers offering logical theories; man's curiosity has been whetted in the last half a-century by the breathtaking breakthrough in space explorations, and quite recently by the scientific bombshell, based on a meteorite recovered in Antarctica indicating that primitive life might have existed on the red planet Mars billions of years ago.

It all began in October 1992, on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' arrival in America when the US space agency, NASA, launched a major project to search for extraterrestrial intelligent life. Known by its acronym of SETI—Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence—the project employs radio telescopes around the world to "eavesdrop" on thousands of target star systems in the hope of detecting radio signals of artificial origin. *Project Columbus*, now renamed *Project Phoenix*, is the latest in a long history of attempts to find life and intelligence beyond Earth.



Three of Jupiter's 17 moons. Scientists claim that one moon, Europa, looks potentially more hospitable to life than desolate Mars

In the fourth century BC the Greek philosopher Epicures wrote in a letter to Herodotus: "There are infinite worlds both like and unlike this world of ours. For the atoms being infinite in number... are borne on far out into space... We must believe that in all worlds there are living creatures and plants and other things we see in this world."

That the possibility of extraterrestrial life was often debated, and its ramifications were analysed all through the ages, is testified by the historian Michael Crowe, who estimates that 170 books on the subject were published between the Greek times and 1917 ! The ongoing SETI research is based on several premises having been raised now and then through the span of time. One such premise is that, given the appropriate conditions elsewhere, life and consciousness should emerge on other worlds in roughly the same manner as they have emerged here on Earth. There is little doubt that even the discovery of a single extraterrestrial microbe, if it could be shown to have evolved independently of life on Earth, would drastically alter our world view and change our society as profoundly as the Copernican and Darwinian revolutions. Perhaps, the ensuing probes of Mars and other planets may well revolutionise our concept of life beyond.

Organic Farming

Nature has its own way of revolting against man when he desecrates it at will without pondering a moment that without the sustenance that it has been providing to him, from the beginning of Time, there would have been no life on this planet. But man has learnt to realise his follies only the hard way, as, for example, in farming where the abundant use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides has started recoiling on both farm productivity and the immunity of pests. It is now dawning on the farming community the world over that chemicalised agriculture is degrading the land. No more chemical fertilisers and back to Nature if you care about your farming is the new slogan and hard-headed reality. In other words, the emphasis today is on what is called "organic farming"—a farming practice where the farmer employs organic residues such as human or animal waste, garbage, agricultural residues, burnt fuelwood, etc., as fertiliser, even while taking the assistance of modern farming machines, new crop seeds and modern livestock management.

The use of chemical fertilisers has impoverished the soil, reduced the conditions which help promote better crop yields and even caused soil erosion and waterlogging. Several studies have revealed that the stagnation of production of cereals, millets, cotton, etc., during the 80's was due to depletion of soil fertility and productivity, mainly because of usage of chemical fertilisers without adequate organic manure. It has been found by agricultural experts that "productivity of the soil has gone down and unless it is amended, any amount of good seed and other inputs is not going to help sustain the production".

As against the use of chemical fertilisers, organic farming, with its judicious use of organic manure, will improve the physical condition of the soil, ensure water percolation and retention and encourage biodiversity in the soil. It will support the plant to withstand extreme situations like drought or cold during lean years. Organic residues contain three principal plant nutrients, namely nitrogen, phosphate and potash which are supplied by fertilisers. Farmlands treated with these residues show an increase in microbe population, which enrich the soil and keep it fit for farming. In China where organic farming has been adopted on a large scale, minerals are also added to the soil to improve the effectiveness of organic residues in boosting productivity.

NGOs of farmers at different levels are propagating organic farming in States like Maharashtra, Punjab, Karnataka and elsewhere with amazing results on the field.

Forest Fires And Ecological Imbalance

Even as the forest cover of the country is fast shrinking owing to manmade and natural factors, with the total forest cover of the country now reduced to a mere 11.54 per cent of the total land area, the annual scourge of forest fires in the hill districts in northern India creates not only further green loss, but steady ecological disequilibrium. Some of the worst districts affected by forest fire every year in Himachal Pradesh are Kangra, Mandi, Kullu, Sirmaur,



A forest area in Tehri region in UP destroyed by fire in 1995

Courtesy Pioneer

Chamba, Solan, Bilaspur and Hamirpur. Forest wealth worth crores of rupees is lost every year and the loss in 1995 alone is estimated to be Rs. 3.5 crore. The searing summer of 1995 also witnessed devastating fire in the three hill districts of Uttar Pradesh—Garhwal, Kumaon and Almora. Where official agencies dithered and delayed in controlling the conflagration, nature came in its bountiful showers to put out the inferno, though only after enough damage had been done.

In the calamitous fire in Uttar Pradesh alone in 1995, over 500 sq km. of forests was destroyed. Forest experts and ecologists fear that the conflagration has caused long-term ecological effects; it will lead to considerable reduction in the moisture retention capacity of the root mantle. The balance of nature is tilted when the trees that act as absorbents of water, which then percolates down to the subsurface, are reduced to skeletons or cinders. The level of the groundwater will fall steeply creating a water crisis. Conversely, when the tree cover disappears, leaching of the water will be much less triggering off floods. Soil erosion is yet another deleterious effect of the uncontrolled conflagration. It is feared that the fire could have caused havoc to the rare species of fauna in the region as well. The region is said to be the habitat of musk deer, a protected species, and the forest floor the nesting and hatching area of several species of birds which lay their eggs on the ground.

Meanwhile the Forest Survey of India (FSI), located in Dehra Dun, has commenced a scheme for the long term monitoring of forest fires in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency in Hyderabad from where the FSI will receive satellite photographs of the forest fires, on the basis of which the extent of damage to the forests will be appraised. On the basis of visual interpretation of satellite imagery, it is believed that we could predict the timeframe of the occurrence, and possible intensity, of fires.

It may be necessary to undertake a wide range of disaster management measures; we should provide forest officials with wireless communication sets and other equipment, erect watch towers at vantage points and take other important steps to control the damage. More important than anything else, the help of local people, who survive on the forest produce, would be of the greatest advantage. An NGO outfit in Dehra Dun, called the Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra (RLEK), has trained over 300 local Gujjars in using HAM radio sets to provide timely warnings of fires in the area.

Arms Trade

The world bears the pockmarks of the two World Wars and still bears the brunt of the small wars, though equally disastrous, still raging somewhere or the other. We have seen enough of destruction in different theatres of war like Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, Iraq, Cambodia, Bosnia and Afghanistan, to mention a few. There is no cold war now, but battles have still raged and are still raging in different regions in the Third World, and there are arms manufacturers worldwide too willing to oblige those who want to buy them.

Russia now ranks the biggest seller of arms to the Third World countries, still ahead of the USA. Between 1988 and 1995, the USA ranked first among all suppliers to developing countries in the value of arms transfer agreements. Russia was second, followed by Britain, France and China. According to a Russian arms export company, the trade should be worth US $ 3.5 billion in 1996. However the value of all arms trade—euphemistically called arms transfer agreements—worldwide, to rich and poor countries, amounted to US $ 140.5 billion in 1992-1995—a decline of about 35 per cent from the 1985-1991 total of about $ 216 billion.

There has also been a change in the "items" being bought by the developing countries: the buyers are going in for items that are more useful on the ground, as, for example, previously they had preferred supersonic combat aircraft, but now they go for helicopters and armoured cars.

Collectively, the USA, France and Russia garnered 79.2 per cent of all arms transfer agreements with developing



A battle scene in Afghanistan. The prolonged civil war in this country has been of great advantage to arms trading countries

countries last year (1995). The other suppliers included Britain, Germany and Israel.

Who are the top customers in the arms transfer business? Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for nearly 30 per cent of all developing world arms transfer agreements between 1988 and 1995. In 1995, however, China ranked first among buyers, concluding US $ 4.4 billion in new orders. Incidentally, China is both a leading buyer and seller of arms. Between 1988 and 1995, Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan took possession of 28.1 per cent and 5.8 per cent of all arms deliveries respectively, making them the developing world's top importers of weaponry. Some of the traditional customers of Russia and the former Soviet Union have been Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Angola, Cuba, Syria and Vietnam. ❑

Be A Leader

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

Leader or Follower

Leaders are necessary for all group activities. You can dispense with a leader only when you are in isolation, say, when you decide to live all by yourself and absolutely alone in a mountain cave or a jungle or some other such secluded place. However, such people who prefer to live in isolation are rare and they are the exceptions rather than the rule. As you may already have heard, "Man is a social animal" and his natural inborn tendency is to live in the company of other human beings. Thus we have a family, community, society, nation, country and so on. When man is not in isolation, he per force lives in a group, whatever may be its size and by whatever name it may be called.

Group activity involves coordination and cooperation. Depending upon the nature and size of the group, the coordination task may be simple or complex. The success of the group, community or nation will depend, to a large extent, upon its leader or leaders. A group cannot exist for long or carry on its assigned activity without a leader In other words, it cannot function in a leaderless vacuum. A leader is a must and will always emerge to fill the void. Therefore, in your group, association or community, if you do not assert yourself and come up as a leader, someone else will. In that event, you will automatically be reduced to a subordinate position and forced to function as a mere follower. In brief, you have to be either a leader or a follower. It is for you to choose.

Our country today is a fast developing nation. The prevailing situation and state of affairs are comparable to those that prevailed in the United States during the last century. There are innumerable opportunities. For our youth today, there is tremendous scope to be brave. The question is: Are you willing? Will you dare and make the attempt? Are you ready to accept the challenge? If not, you are only wasting your time by reading this article further. On the other hand, if you are not content to remain a follower but determined to establish yourself as a leader, this article will be of immense interest and help to you. Let me remind you. Fortune is a woman. What is more, she is young and tempestuous. But a leader can always subdue her. A leader is daring. He is firm. She invariably favours the brave. She does not mind even being handled a little roughly. In fact, she will welcome it. And for that matter you have to be plucky and enterprising. That is why it is said, "Fortune favours the brave."

First and foremost, believe firmly and definitely that you can and will become a leader whatever be the odds. Believe also that, in due course, you will become a great leader. All the talk of leaders being born and leadership being a hereditary gift is not true. It might have been so in the past when kings were always destined to be kings —and commoners were always condemned to be commoners. In an age of democracy and equality, anyone can be a leader, provided he is keen and strives to be competent and capable. If you read the life history of leaders of the last three centuries, you will find that practically all of them were self-made and hardly anyone was born a leader. It is the opportunity and individual's ability to profit by it that counts. Gandhiji, Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Churchill, Lenin, Stalin, Ford, Edison and thousands of other similar great leaders, made themselves great by their personal efforts and acquired genius. If they can become leaders, why not you ? In most cases, you will find that you are better qualified than they were. Mahatma Gandhi was just an ordinary individual; in fact, more ordinary than yourself or myself. It was no different with Lincoln, Napoleon, Lenin and others. They had no hereditary fortune or influence to stake their claim to leadership. If they could all become great and guide the destiny of mankind, certainly you also can.

Leadership Factors

Before we learn the techniques of leadership, it is essential to know some of its characteristics. Since leadership exists in a group or in relation to other human beings, it involves the ability of influencing others. According to modern psychologists, leadership has two basic factors. One of them is functional ability. The other is general or coordinating ability. Let us take the example of a cricket team. "A" may be an excellent batsman, bowler, wicket-keeper, fielder or, for that matter, an outstanding all-rounder of very high calibre. In other words, on the functional side he is at the top. Yet he may not prove to be an excellent captain, and under his captaincy the team may not be able to fare well. The success of the team, as a whole, depends on the motivation of all members of the group, their mutual cooperation, understanding and teamwork. If "A" cannot promote cooperation, understanding, team spirit and morale in his team, he cannot be called a successful leader. The ability to furnish the required elements for binding the team into a harmonious, integrated unit is what is called "the general factor". Both these factors are complementary. One must possess both to be an effective leader. Of the two, the "general factor" is more important. If you have that quality to bind the team or group, you will definitely be called upon to lead even when, functionally, you may be past your prime. Instances of non-playing members being made leaders of many sports teams are many, and will serve as excellent examples.

To become a leader you should no doubt aim to be a top class individual in your profession or chosen field. At the same time, you must also master the art of getting along as well as getting the best out of others. To put it differently, you should be able to motivate and influence others. The study of the techniques of leadership must help you to acquire and perfect the qualities governed by these two cardinal factors of leadership. We shall now consider these qualities one after the other.

Knowledge is Power

One of the essential prerequisites for leadership is knowledge. We all know that ideas rule the world. It is men of imagination and vision that will advance in life. An ignorant man does not know what he wants. He may miss the essentials and cling to worthless things. As you decide to walk up the ladder and reach the top, you will be faced with problems and beset with difficulties and hazards. In the first place, you have to identify the problems and anticipate the difficulties. Next, you have to find workable solutions and answers to get over the problems and difficulties. If you are mentally well-equipped, you can forestall them and adjust your approach on the right lines. You can avoid them or skirt them, and, where necessary, meet and master them. But knowledge you must have, first to understand the problem and then to conquer it. Your success will depend on the extent and depth of your knowledge. The field of knowledge is so vast that it is difficult for anyone to master all its branches. Such all-round mastery is not necessary, after all. But a rudimentary knowledge of the various branches is a must. The depth is related to specialisation and in one's particular field one must be thorough.

Ability to acquire knowledge depends on one's grasp, which can be sharpened

ough practice and experience. Knowledge d grasp are, in a way, complementary to ch other. Your grasp will be quick when u already have some knowledge. Your nd will be alert, you will have greater terest and, thus, be quick on the uptake. nilarly, the better the grasp, the greater e knowledge you will assimilate. nowledge gained from reading, bservation and associaton will be digested nd converted into what can be called ractical intelligence. This is nothing but e ability to solve problems. Experience and nagination will help you to convert your heoretical knowledge into practical telligence. It will enable you to react to tuations swiftly and confidently. You will e able to take firm and correct decisions. ome call this one's "sixth sense". To cilitate better understanding and ystematic learning, we may consider ere knowledge under certain classified eadings.

nowledge of Your Job

This aspect concerns your chosen field of tivity, profession, hobby or interest, in fact whatever area you claim specialisation. If ou are a doctor or an engineer, you must now your job thoroughly. Without this orough knowledge in your own rofessional field, you will be seriously andicapped in gaining ascendency over thers. Lack of sufficient knowledge will, first of all, undermine your own self-confidence. Inefficiency and ignorance in your specialised field will create a serious dent in your armour and expose you to ready attack and severe criticism by your rivals. On the other hand, provided, of course, you do not have any negative qualities, people will automatically admire you, respect you and come to you for guidance when they realise that you are really knowledgeable and efficient in your job. Therefore, first make it a point to know all about your job. If you are a student, make it a point that you are well up in your studies. It is more important from the long-range point of view. If you are not good in your studies and you devote all your time to other activities, then do not have studies as your main profession. All we say is that you should first master whatever field you consider as your main functional domain. You may have an excuse for not knowing much about the job of another individual. But you have no excuse whatever for not knowing your own job. In your job, you must excel others by acquiring the maximum possible knowledge and competence. In this context, you must bear an important factor in your mind. No matter how much you know, there will always be room for improvement. New ideas and fresh horizons are being constantly added in all fields. Learning is thus a continuous process. There is no end or stop to it. You must keep on learning and adding to your knowledge if you wish to stay ahead in lead and do not want to slip down.

Knowledge about Men

One of the things which strongly count for success is your knowledge of men in general, and knowledge of those men whom you wish to lead or influence in particular. A study of psychology will help you to learn and understand human behaviour, need-satisfaction and motivation. While establishing your leadership you have to deal with people who may be your seniors, your colleagues and your juniors. You must learn to adjust yourself to the needs and aspirations of individuals in each category. In general, each individual has a distinct personality and a point of view of his own. Each will not react in the same way to a given situation or stimulus. The more you know about your men, the greater are the chances of your success in your dealing with them. You can also acquire knowledge of men by association, observation and by taking sustained interest in their affairs. In a nutshell, knowledge of human behaviour in general, and detailed knowledge of the men with whom you are directly concerned in particular, are most essential for you to become a successful leader. Human psychology would be an asset to any leader. ❑

How to start a career in Advertising

You might be perfect for a career you never thought of: advertising.

If you were always interested in doing creative things, then consider advertising. The advertising person has an income few achieve in other professions. Advertising people are quick, imaginative, fun to be with. The job is exciting, the future bright.

Jobs in advertising

Advertising industry has grown at a furious pace during the last decade. To maintain this growth the industry is now looking for competent people. The openings are in copywriting, art direction, account management, media, research, planning, production and in other jobs in related fields.

There are many different careers within advertising. These career options are not generally known outside advertising circles.

The Advertising Career Guidebook

The Advertising Career Guidebook published by the Institute gives all the career information a beginner should know. This book contains topics on career options, the nature of advertising jobs, training facilities and so on. It answers questions such as 'What does it take to get on in advertising?' 'Where do I fit in?' and 'What can I earn?' The guidebook is supplied to all enquirers along with the application form.

ICM Advertising Programme

The Institute of Communication Management conducts training programmes leading to professional diploma qualifications. The courses provide correspondence teaching. It is possible to do the course at your own place while you continue with your present employment or studies.

Applications invited for Diploma Programmes

The ICM now invites applications for the following distance learning programmes:

1. PG Diploma in Advertising
(eligibility: degree; final year students eligible)

2. Diploma in Advertising
(eligibility: 10+2 or equivalent)

The Course Details booklet supplied by the Institute contains full particulars of the above programmes.

The course work includes assignment production under tutors and contact classes. It is assumed that students have aptitudes for and interest in advertising. The student will be involved in ad production, planning advertising strategies, conducting market research and working on projects. The practical exercises need some field work. To be successful in the diploma examination the student will have to demonstrate a practical understanding of the subject.

How to apply

Write to the Director for an application form. Mention clearly whether you wish to pursue PG or the Diploma programme. You will receive along with the application form (1) Course Details booklet and (2) Advertising Career Guidebook.

Enclose the following with your letter:

(i) 2 Self addressed slips of paper for affixing on envelopes

(ii) 3 postal stamps of Re 1/- each



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World Press—Important Topics

Prosperity through Pragmatism

A few of those who set up corporate empires had humble beginnings which, however, did not deter them from dreaming what could be dismissed as the "impossible" by the lesser mortals. Whatever their background, all of them had certain streaks in common: vision, determination, hard work, organisational skill, ambition and all that stuff that success is made of. In its Golden Anniversary issue, the Asia-Pacific edition of TIME (October-December 1996), published from New York, presents in retrospect the success stories of the daring few from Asia who have hitched their wagon to a star. The tycoons who have become world celebrities in the business world include Soichiro Honda, the world's largest maker of motor cycles, Akio Morita, the Sony man who put Japan on the corporate map, Eiji Toyoda whose Toyota is the best-seller in the automobile world, some 4.2 million worldwide, and India's late JRD Tata. Here is what the weekly has to say about Eiji Toyoda and our JRD Tata :

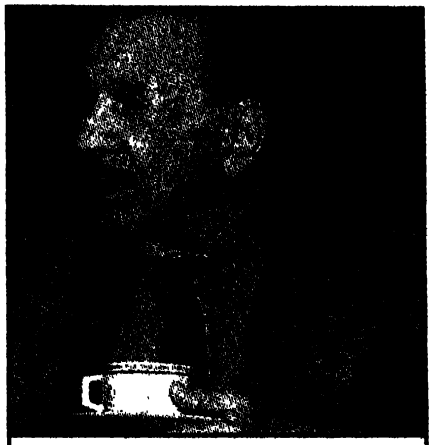
If there is one trademark that links drivers around the world to Japan, it is Toyota. No company sells more cars worldwide: some



Eiji Toyoda, the wizard who conjured up Toyota

4.2 million. The man behind this success is Eiji Toyoda, a cousin of Kichiro Toyoda, who began manufacturing automobiles in 1935 as an affiliate of the family textile business. (In 1938 the company name was changed to Toyota, the syllabary for which requires only eight brushstrokes–a lucky number–whereas Toyoda needs 10.)

During the war years, Toyota manufactured trucks for the Japanese army. In 1950 Eiji Toyoda visited Ford's Rouge plant in Michigan and decided he could do better. By the 1960s, Toyota was turning out cheap, dependable cars under the **Kanban**, *or "just in time," system, which Toyoda and an engineer developed to allow producers to assemble quickly only the products they wanted, without the burden of big inventory backlogs. In 1973 OPEC slashed production and Japan's fuel-efficient cars rode a wave of demand into garages across America. No one combined*



JRD Tata

marketing and production wizardry better than Toyota.

Along the way, Toyoda, known as "the Ox in the dark" for his stubbornness, has been a vociferous foe of U.S. attempts to gain market access in Japan. At the same time, he has teamed with General Motors to produce cars at a huge factory in Fremont, California. In 1970 he argued for extra time to adjust to a U.S. law that required tougher emissions standards. He won, and a year later, the company's cars were found to have far superior performance—even with anti-pollution equipment—than their American counterparts.

Although he stepped down from the board in 1994, "the Ox," now 83, has shown little inclination to withdraw from action. Just three years ago, he took a Toyota sports car onto a test track in northern Japan and clocked 257 km/h for 20 minutes. Characteristically, he keeps a tight rein on spending plans among Toyota's junior executives. He was instrumental last year in approving Hiroshima Okua, 63, a straight-talking manager, as the company's new president. The word in Japan is that until Eiji Toyoda passes from the scene, he will always have something to say about the running of the world's third largest auto company....

... In 1938 India's Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhoy ("J.R.D.") Tata became, at age 34, the chairman of Tata Sons, the holding company for the $64 million steel, textile and airline empire that his granduncle had founded in 1877. A self-effacing man, he allowed Tata's senior executives to run the divisions they managed as if they were their own. The approach worked spectacularly well: by last year Tata had grown from 13 companies to more than 80 in such new areas of business as automobiles, fertilizers and telecommunication services, making it the country's largest business organization, with combined revenues of between $8 billion and $9 billion.

That success was all the more remarkable because J.R.D. and India's other industrialists were dealing with an obstructionist government. For decades India's bureaucrats took perverse pleasure in tying up industry in an elaborate web of permits and licenses that penalized corporations for increasing production capacity or diversifying product range. At a shareholders' meeting in 1972, Tata complained, "I doubt that there is anywhere in the world outside India any industrial executive in charge of a major enterprise with less real power than I have."

The Roosevelt Legacy

Mediocrity rules the world, at least today's insular world of politics, though dynamic changes underpin the world of science and technology. For Arthur Schlesinger Jr, the author of *The Age of Roosevelt*, formerly special assistant to President Kennedy, the presidential campaign in USA looks awfully lacklustre and devoid of any vision. Writing for the NEWSWEEK (October 21, 1996) he feels a nostalgia for the era gone by, dominated by great minds like Jefferson, Lincoln, Wilson, and FDR. He wants the leadership and people to "think anew, and act anew".

We are living in a moment of extraordinary transition, not just technologically but psychologically. Usually such times call forth new kinds of political leaders: when the Union was breaking apart, Americans turned to Lincoln; when the Great Depression struck in the 1930s, we found Franklin Roosevelt, who went on to



FDR in a wheelchair

presidential campaign notable chiefly for its partisan lack of passion and of far-reaching vision. True, there is no central enemy on the scale of a Hitler or a Soviet Union, and no common calamity on the scale of the stock-market crash, to unify us. But this ambiguous time has its own seemingly intractable troubles: bad schools, drugs, family breakdown, racial tensions, urban decay. In the last stretch of the last presidential campaign of the century, are we ready to confront such matters, and the revolutionary transformations technological change is bringing about ?

Now presidents must deal with the challenges of a majority-suburban nation. Millions are competing in the global economy, which is driven and defined by the Computer Age. But they should not forget the people left behind, this time largely in the inner cities.

Our greatest presidents, however, were not stuck in the middle of the road. Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, FDR—all were experimenters, challengers of the conventional wisdom, leaders prepared to take the nation along new paths to meet new crises. They believed with Francis Bacon that "he that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils, for time is the greatest innovator."

Surely it's time to resurrect the spirit of FDR, the once unquenchable American inclination to meet new challenges with new remedies.

Women Pop Singers Storm the Stage

Will the days of guitar-strumming male pop singers be over ? It is well-nigh possible the way women singers are staging a coup, and this new class comes from all nationalities taking the music world by storm. One from among the new tribe was chosen to open the Olympic Games in Atlanta with a pop hymn, *The Power of the Dream*. More about it in **TIME** (October 14, 1996) :

Women singers are staging their own revolution, the upheaval may be demure, even ladylike; Miwa Yoshida does not froth on the concert stage, nor is Faye Wong likely to trash a hotel room. But they have stormed the barricades where it counts: on the charts of best-selling CDs and in the hearts of a billion or so fans around the world. They have reconfigured pop music. This is the era of the pop diva.

Diva means goddess. The dictionary definition is more modern: "an operatic prima donna." Let's fiddle a little with those words. "Operatic": note the strenuous, hyperemotional, aria-like feel to many pop ballads. "Prima donna": remove its suggestion of imperious temperament and translate it literally as "first lady." Voila! Celine Dion or Gloria Estefan, Whitney or Mariah, Madonna or Enya, Miwa or Faye, Toni Braxton or Tina Arena, Annie Lennox or Alanis Morissette. They come from the U.S., of course, but also from French and English Canada, from Cuba, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Australia, Japan and China. In every country, in any language: la diva.

Like so many other forms of popular culture, the diva genre exists both locally and globally at the same time. Dion, from French Canada, alternates albums in French and English. Estefan, born in Cuba and raised in Miami, records in Spanish and English. Dion was chosen to open



Mariah Carey of New York whose 80 million albums have been sold

the Olympic Games in Atlanta with a pop hymn, The Power of the Dream, *backed by a 300-member gospel choir, and Estefan was there on closing night to sing her anthemic* Reach. *Both singers embodied success stories as potent as any come-from-behind Olympic fairy tale: Dion, the youngest of 14 children who has become this year's Diva Deluxe; and Estefan, brave survivor of a 1990 bus crash that broke her back, who is now back on top. "So I'll go the distance this time," she intones, "seeing more the higher I climb."*

Nobel Peace Prize for Freedom Fighters

That world peace can be ensured only when every country and individual enjoys the right to freedom and is entitled to decide its own or his or her own future without any pressure from outside has been recognised by the Nobel Committee as one of the fundamental criteria for selecting freedom fighters for the award of Nobel Peace Prize. This norm weighed with the Committee in the choice of such recipients as Albert J. Luthuli, President of the African National Congress who led the crusade against apartheid (1960), Martin Luther King Jr who led the American Civil Rights Movement (1964), the Dalai Lama who has been fighting for an independent Tibet for the Myanmar opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi (1991) and Nelson Mandela (1993). The choice for the Nobel Prize for Peace, following the same trend, has gone in favour of Jose Ramos-Horta and Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, both of whom have been fighting a losing battle against Indonesia for the liberation of their native East Timor. More about it in **TIME** (October 21, 1996) :



Bishop Belo

In the wider world, East Timor is a geopolitical footnote: a mere half of an island that became a short-lived nation, born in fratricidal guerrilla war and eventually swallowed by its giant neighbor Indonesia. For 21 years, despite reports of abuses by Indonesia, East Timor has been a subject mostly for diplomatic specialists. Its exiled natives looked in vain for support, literally knocking on doors that refused to open.

But last week East Timor was back in the headlines. The committee for the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway, gave its coveted award to two men who have never ceased perpetuating their homeland's hope for self-rule. One is Jose Ramos-Horta, 46, the public relations ambassador of East Timor's guerrillas, who is based in Australia; the other is Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, 48, the Roman Catholic bishop, who still resides



Ramos-Horta

in East Timor. While the award will spotlight a neglected conflict, the world will be divided on what to do about East Timor.

When the announcement was made in Oslo, Ramos-Horta, a former journalist, was in political exile in Sydney. Bishop Belo was celebrating an early evening Mass in Dili, the capital of East Timor. The awarding body described its support for their cause in startlingly blunt language, saying, "The Nobel Committee hopes that this award will spur efforts to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict in East Timor based on the people's right to self-determination."

Indonesia claimed East Timor as its 27th province in 1976, and shows no signs of loosening its often harsh rule. The United Nations doesn't recognize Indonesia's dominion over the eastern half of the 500-km-long island of Timor, but most of the country's trading and investment partners do—if not on paper, then in practice. (Of major countries, only Australia formally respects Indonesia's claim.) By redirecting international attention to the 21-year conflict, the Nobel Prizes might pressure Indonesia to cut back on alleged human-rights abuses in East Timor, including torture, arbitrary detention and a widespread climate of intimidation. ❑



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MANAGEMENT COURSES

The **Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, Delhi,** has invited applications for admission to Two-Year Full-Time Post-Graduate Programme in Business Management, 1997-99, beginning July 1997.

Graduate in any discipline from a recognised Indian or foreign university is eligible. Students appearing for the final year of degree examination 1997 can also apply.

The admission shall be through an Entrance Test on all-India basis to be held on **February 9, 1997 (Sunday)** at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bareilly, Bubaneswar, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Kochi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Patna and Roorkee. Candidates qualifying in the Written Test will be called for Group Discussion and Interview for final section.

Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained from Admission Coordinator, LBS Institute of Management, Shastri Sadan, Venkateshwara Mandir Marg, Sector III, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022 on payment of Rs. 475 (inclusive of entrance test fee) in cash or by demand draft (add Rs. 25 for sending prospectus by post) drawn in favour of "Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management", payable at New Delhi

Last Date for Submission of Applications : December 28, 1996.

The **Institute of Management Studies,** C-238 Bulandshahar Road, Ghaziabad-201009 has invited applications from graduates in any discipline for admission to the Post-Graduate Programmes in Business Management, Computer Applications and Tourism Management, beginning July 1997.

Prescribed Application Form along with Information Bulletin of the Institute can be had from the Registrar by sending a demand draft for Rs. 525 (inclusive of Rs. 25 for postal charges) in favour of the "Institute of Management Studies" and payable at Ghaziabad or in cash from the cash counter.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : December 20, 1996.

The **International Management Institute,** B-10, 30 & 31, Qutab Institutional Area, Tara Crescent, New Delhi-110016 has invited applications from graduates in any discipline from a recognised Indian or foreign university for admission to the Post-Graduate Programme in International Management and Post-Graduate Programme in Management.

A common Entrance Test will be conducted by IMI for admissions to the above programmes at Bangalore, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Chennai. The fee for the Entrance Test is Rs. 700, which should be paid along with the completed Application Material. The brochure can be obtained via speed post by sending a demand draft for Rs. 750, payable on any nationalised bank at New Delhi and drawn in favour of "International Management Institute", New Delhi. The brochure can also be had from cash counter at IMI against the cash payment of Rs. 700.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : December 27, 1996.

MEDICAL OFFICERS

The **Directorate-General, Border Security Force,** Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, has invited applications for appointment to Group 'A' posts of General Duty Medical Officers in the rank of Assistant Commandant in Border Security Force.

The candidate should possess a recognised medical qualification included in the first or second schedule or Part II of the third schedule (other than licentiate qualifications) to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and be registered with a State Medical Council. The age limit is 30 years. Upper age limit is relaxable for SC/ST candidates by five years. Upper age is also relaxable for Government servants, persons who had originally been domicile of Jammu and Kashmir State during the period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1989, etc.

Application in the format as published in *Employment News* of October 26, 1996 should be sent to the Deputy Director (Personnel), Directorate-General, BSF, 10th CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : November 15, 1996 (November 20, 1996 for candidates from Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep).

CDS EXAMINATION

The **Union Public Service Commission** will hold a Combined Defence Services Examination on **May 11, 1997 (Sunday)** at 40 centres for admission to the undermentioned courses : *(1)* Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun 104th Course commencing in January 1998. *(2)* Naval Academy, Goa Course commencing in January 1998—General Services (Hydro Cadre). *(3)* Air Force Station, Begumpet, Hyderabad (Pre-Flying) Training Course commencing in January 1998, *i.e.,* No. 163rd F(P) Course. *(4)* Officers' Training Academy, Madras 67th SSC Course commencing in May 1998. There are approximately 539 vacancies.

The eligibility conditions are : *(i)* for IMA, the candidate should be unmarried male born not earlier than January 2, 1974 and not later than January 1, 1979; *(ii)* for Naval Academy, the candidate should be unmarried male born not earlier than January 2, 1976 and not later than January 1, 1979; *(iii)* for Air Force Academy, the candidate should be unmarried male born not earlier than January 2, 1975 and not later than January 1, 1979; and *(iv)* for Officers' Training Academy, male candidate (married or unmarried) born not earlier than January 2, 1973 and not later than January 1, 1979.

The educational qualifications of the candidates should be : *(i)* For IMA and Officers' Training Academy—Degree of a recognised university or equivalent. *(ii)* For Naval Academy—B.Sc. with Physics and Mathematics or Bachelor of Engineering. *(iii)* For Air Force Academy—Degree of a recognised university or equivalent with Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects. Candidates who have passed their degree examination with subjects other than Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects are also eligible provided they have passed the Higher Secondary (old pattern) or the 11th/12th Standard Examination under the 10+2 pattern of school education or an equivalent examination with Mathematics and Physics as subjects of the examination.

The candidates shall have to appear for the competitive examination comprising *(a)* Written examination and *(b)* Interview for intelligence and personality test. The subjects for the written examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Naval Academy and Air Force Academy are *(1)* English, *(2)* General Knowledge and *(3)* Elementary Mathematics, and for admission to the Officers' Training Academy, the subjects are *(1)* English and *(2)* General Knowledge. The papers in all the subjects will consist of objective type questions only.

Candidates need not apply to the UPSC for application form, rules, syllabus, etc. Applications on the format as published in the notification appearing in the daily newspapers and *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of October 26, 1996 filling up the columns in candidate's own handwriting with ball-point pen should be sent to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011. Candidates may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typewritten on white paper (foolscap size) in double space and typed on only one side of the paper. There is no objection to candidates using printed application form and attendance sheet, if available, from private agencies as long as the format is exactly the same as published in the newspapers and *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of October 26, 1996.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : December 9, 1996 (December 16, 1996 for

candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti District and Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad. The benefit of extended time will be available only in respect of applications received by post from the above mentioned areas/regions.)

NDA EXAMINATION

The **Union Public Service Commission** will hold an examination on **April 27, 1997** at 40 centres for admission to the Army, Navy and Air Force Wings of the NDA for the 99th course and Naval Academy for the 21st 10+2 (Executive Branch) course commencing from January 1998. Only unmarried male candidates are eligible.

The approximate number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the examination will be 365. (214 for the Army, 43 for Navy and 73 for the Air Force, and 35 for the Executive Branch of Naval Academy.)

To be eligible, the candidate should possess the following qualifications : *(i)* For Army Wing of the National Defence Academy—12th Class pass of the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent examination conducted by a State Education Board or a University. *(ii)* For Air Force and Naval Wings of National Defence Academy and for the 10+2 (Executive Branch) course at the Naval Academy—12th Class pass of the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent with Physics and Mathematics conducted by a State Education Board or a University. Candidates who are appearing in the 12th Class under the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent examination can also apply.

The candidates should have been born not earlier than January 2, 1979 and not later than July 1, 1981.

The candidates shall have to appear for a Written Examination which will comprise Mathematics (300 marks) and General Ability Test (600 marks). While the Mathematics paper will comprise Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Statistics, the General Ability Test will be of two parts—English (200 marks) and General Knowledge (400 marks). The questions in these papers will be of objective-type.

In addition to the interview, the candidates will be put to Intelligence Test, both verbal and non-verbal, designed to assess their basic intelligence. They will also be put to Group Tests, such as group discussions, group planning, outdoor group tasks and asked to give brief lectures on specified subjects.

Candidates need not apply to the UPSC for application form, rules, syllabus, etc. The application form printed in the Commission's notification appearing in the daily newspapers and *Employment News/ Rozgar Samachar* dated October 12, 1996 should be used and submitted complete in all respects to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : November 26, 1996 (December 3, 1996 for candidates residing in remote areas as mentioned for the CDS Examination and for candidates residing abroad. The benefit of the extended time will be available only in respect of applications received by the UPSC by post from the above mentioned areas/ regions.)

CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATIONS

The **Ministry of Home Affairs (Central Police Organisations)** has invited applications from Indian citizens for appointment to Group 'A' posts of Assistant Commandants in the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force and Indo-Tibetan Border Police. There are about 151 vacancies.

To be eligible, the candidate should have attained the age of 19 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years as on August 1, 1996, *i.e.*, he must have been born not earlier than August 1, 1971 and not later than August 1, 1977. Upper age limit is relaxable for SC/ST candidates by 5 years and for OBC by 3 years. Upper age is also relaxable up to 5 years in the case of candidates already in Central Government Service working on posts which are in the same line or allied cadre and where a relationship would be established that the services already rendered in a particular post will be useful for the efficient discharge of the duties of the post(s) to which the recruitment is made. Relaxation also exists for persons from Jammu and Kashmir who had ordinarily been domiciled in the State during the period from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1989.

The candidate must be in possession of bachelor's degree of a recognised university or its equivalent as on August 1, 1996. Possession of NCC 'B' or 'C' Certificate depicting proficiency in sports or athletics of outstanding nature will be an added qualification.

The selection process will consist of three parts, *viz.*, Part I—Written Examination carrying 300 marks; Part II—Physical Efficiency Test qualifying in nature; and Part III—Interview (Personality Test) carrying 200 marks.

The Written Examination, which will be held at 34 centres, will consist of: Paper I—Intelligence Test and General Knowledge (200 marks) and Paper II—Essay Writing, Precis Writing and Comprehension (100 marks). The medium of examination for essay only may be opted as Hindi or English.

Applications on the prescribed format as published in the daily newspapers of October 26, 1996 (*e.g.*, *The Indian Express*, New Delhi of October 26, 1996) or around should be submitted to the Secretary, Special Selection Board, Directorate-General, BSF, Block No. 10, Kendriya Karyalaya Parisar, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003 along with Indian Postal Order or bank draft worth Rs. 50. (No fee for candidates belonging to SC/ST community.)

Last Date for Submission of Applications : November 20, 1996.

LIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

The **Life Insurance Corporation of India**, Southern Zonal Office, LIC Buildings, Anna Salai, Chennai-600002 has invited applications for selection and appointment as Apprentice Development Officers in the jurisdiction of the following Divisional Offices: Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Thiruvananthapuram, Coimbatore, Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Vellore. The recruitment as Apprentice Development Officers is for urban and rural centres.

To be eligible, the candidate should have a bachelor's degree as on June 30, 1996 from an approved Indian or an approved foreign university and/or Fellow of the Insurance Institute of India, Mumbai. Adequate knowledge of regional language is necessary. The applicant should have completed 21 years of age and not be more than 28 years as on June 30, 1996. Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of certain candidates, *i.e.*, SC/ST/OBC candidates, employees of LIC, agents of LIC, ex-Servicemen, etc.

The candidates will have to appear for a Written Test to be held some time in November 1996 at the respective Divisional headquarters followed by an interview of the successful candidates. The Written Test will comprise two papers: *(1)* English Language and General Knowledge and *(2)* Test of Reasoning and Numerical Ability. The tests will be conducted in English Language only.

Candidates should apply on the format as published in the daily newspapers of October 26, 1996 (*e.g.*, *The Hindu*, Madras of October 26, 1996) and around along with the documents as mentioned in the LIC's advertisement and application fee of Rs. 30 by Indian Postal Order or demand draft favouring "Life Insurance Corporation of India" and payable at the respective Divisional Office headquarters.

Last Date for Submission of Applications : November 18, 1996.

SPECIAL RECRUITMENT FOR SC/ST

The **Life Corporation of India, Northern Zonal Office**, Jeevan Bharati, 124, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001 has invited applications from Indian citizens belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment to fill up backlog vacancies in Class III and Class IV in the following Divisions: Ajmer, Amritsar, Bikaner, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jodhpur, Karnal, Ludhiana, Shimla, Srinagar and Udaipur.

Applications on the format as published in the daily newspapers of October 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1996 should be sent to the Senior Divisional Manager of the respective Divisional Office mentioned in the notification.

A similar notification has also been issued by the **Life Insurance Corporation of India, Eastern Zonal Office**, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-700072. For details, please see *The Telegraph* of October 27, 1996 published from Calcutta.

Last Date for Submission of Applications at the Zonal Offices : November 28, 1996.

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The Lesser Known Multimedia Marvels

Information technology is rendering every profession hi-tech. The gala affair of multimedia has given a Midas touch to artists. This has been widely witnessed by the entertainment industry. Western movies are dexterously using the computer in some sphere or the other exploring its versatility, especially for creating special effects. The list is growing, with the glamour ad industry pitching in to use the various permutations of computer software creatively with a high degree of success. But the massive use of multimedia technique has made the computer buffs, or rather the common man, forget the other useful multimedia marvels. Capable of not only exploring the abysmal depths of entertainment industry, multimedia has inspired new scales to be achieved in areas such as home shopping, electronic reading, music and culture.

Home Shopping

The technologists and the marketeers are looking towards interactive retailing methods where there are electronic malls and where the shoppers tap in through their televisions or personal computers to "virtual" stores, roaming the interiors and stopping to find out more about the products they wish to buy.

Electronic Retailers are experimenting with new formats and technology. They are introducting services with some interactive capabilities. They are trying to put video shoppers into stores, even if for now that just means moving away from static close-ups of products on pedestals in favour of boutique-like sets. And to hold viewers' attention amid all the video clutter, they are trying to make their programming more entertaining.

One of the US-based companies, Time Warner, will give the test subscribers a new twist on home shopping through its interactive full service network. The viewers will be able to browse through a menu of 20,000 products from the super market and 7,500 items from a drug store. Using hand-held remote controls, they will also be able to rotate displayed products to read directions or identify ingredients. Some of the newest techniques will be starting shortly on Asian Sky Shop, the latest "life style" shopping channel from Zee T.V. Says one of the executives, "Our look will be different from any shopping channel today. We will not do something that looks like a sitcom or talkshow, but will interview experts and hi-profile users of products."

One of the teleshopping channels would be trying a story-telling approach which would tell a story tied to the end purpose, that is the product, and how people will use it. It will also offer multiple products within a single shopping program, for example, five brands of soap, at various prices and capabilities. Also when it features, say, a



Deepali Aggarwal
Director
IEC School of Art & Fashion

designer dress it will be part of an overall look, with accessories from a variety of suppliers and sources.

The computer, or rather the nucleus of the computer, *i.e.*, the chip, has become an important ingredient of any musician's tool A method of sound production using the chip called the Digital Waveguide Synthesis not only reproduces instrumental sounds with great fidelity, but also allows synthesiser players to add performance nuances such as acoustic variations. One of Stanford's Music Professors, John M. Chowning, along with his fellow researchers at the Centre for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics (CCRMA) invented more than 20 years ago, a digital sound reproduction scheme called *FM Synthesis*, leading to the development of today's most successful electronic keyboards

Electronic Reading

Today, the students or the professors need not gaze at books for hours and strain their eyes in order to grasp their contents because most of the books and information material is being produced on CD ROMs, which are available on a variety of subjects ranging from "Your Personal Fitness Trainer" to "How Computer Works" and from "Rohit Bal's Fall/Winter Collection" to "Indian Railways Reservation Procedure". CD-ROM developers have scaled the medium's learning curve and the consumers are beginning to see the benefits For example :

Microsoft's Encarta 94: Microsoft started with the *Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopaedia* and added about seven hours of sound clips (including wildlife, music, and speeches) and over 1,000 animations. Microsoft spent a great deal of time testing the product for usability. The effort paid off. Microsoft's bookshelf is a reference for *The Columbia Dictionary of Quotations, The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, The Original Roget's Thesaurus* and the *People's Chronology, The Hammond World Atlas*, and so on.

Interactive Ventures/Sony Electronic Publishing's *Mayo Clinic Family Health Book* is a high-tech Dr Spock for the whole family. It gives a reference to what ails you fast.

Washington Post Co's *Newsweek* interactive is a well conceived implementation of a newsmagazine on CD ROM.

Culture and Agriculture

A public sector company, CMC Limited, known mainly as a Computer Maintenance Company, is now making versatile packages for spreading the Indian culture in various parts of the country CMC boasts of preparing the CD ROM on Vincent Van Gogh and Kahlil Gibran. Currently, its multimedia team is developing a package on Akbar (the Mughal Emperor) in association with the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

Their projects on hand include multimedia presentation, multimedia technology, a multimedia corporate presentation, an educational multimedia package on Global Warming for the National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi and multimedia databases on art for the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi and the Victoria Museum, Calcutta. However, the biggest project that CMC has undertaken is its Multimedia for Interactive Training in Agriculture (MITRA) project, which encompasses all activities in development and deployment of the interactive videodisc course—cultivation in rain-fed areas. This project is being undertaken for the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and would be implementing it at the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad.

Mystifying Mystique

India Mystica, a CD ROM title, which is slated to hit the market abroad shortly, is an attempt to clear the mystique surrounding India, and so far the best effort in the Indian multimedia scene. It is a creation of Delhi-based, Magic Software Pvt. Ltd., which has been for long associated with developing educational software. With the help of this CD-ROM, the developers have tried to give reason to many popular beliefs and practices of India, which are usually put off as superstitions and irrational. After extensive research the company has compiled all facts relating to the beliefs right from their origin. The title consists of hundreds of pages of text with 400 pictures and illustrations and over 400 audios, videos and animations along with the element of hyperlink. Also, Kirloskar Computer Services Ltd. has recently launched a CD ROM on Yoga, which has over four hours of instructions by Geeta Iyenger. In addition, there are pre-set and customisible yoga class programmes, which a person can use for personal development.

Test Of English Language

(Continued from page 82)

SELECTING WORDS

Directions (Qs 106 to 120) : **In the following passage, at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c). Choose the best word from these three choices.**

Parents spend too much time worrying about their adolescents wasting time. But for an adolescent, many activities, parents consider wasteful, are, in fact, worthwhile. Parents complain that teenagers spend too much time daydreaming. Yet ...(106)... has important functions in teenagers' development. ... (107) ... daydreams, all adolescents try out various ... (108) ... as they search for the direction ... (109)... want to take in their lives. Many daydreams are ways of ... (110)... escaping the stresses of everyday life. ...(111)...even they have some immediate tension-reducing ... (112) ... Some parents also complain about the ...(113)... conversations the teenagers have with one ...(114)...over the telephone. In fact, these ...(115)...pointless conversations are often a means ...(116)...which adolescents check out their own ...(117)... of the world with others, gaining ...(118)... view of themselves and others. For parents, the issue is the ...(119)... of the fact that any kind of significant achievement ...(120)... hard work which the adolescents do not fully appreciate.

Q. 106. (a) dream (b) imagination (c) fantasy
Q. 107. (a) In (b) By (c) From
Q. 108. (a) rules (b) rolls (c) roles
Q. 109. (a) parents (b) they (c) teenagers
Q. 110. (a) temporary (b) temperamentally (c) temporarily
Q. 111. (a) But (b) For (c) And
Q. 112. (a) value (b) purpose (c) development
Q. 113. (a) rampant (b) random (c) rambling
Q. 114. (a) another (b) each (c) other
Q. 115. (a) apparent (b) apparently (c) really
Q. 116. (a) with (b) under (c) through
Q. 117. (a) perceptions (b) conceptions (c) presumptions
Q. 118. (a) a realistic (b) a religious (c) an idealistic
Q. 119. (a) recognition (b) appreciation (c) requisition
Q. 120. (a) reserves (b) resists (c) requires

ANSWERS

1. (a): Part (a) should be: "As I prefer tea to coffee..."
2. (b): Part (b) should be: "...to find evidence..."
4. (d) 5. (d)
6. (c): Part (c) should be: "...than the [illegible] decided."
7. (b): Part (b) should be: "...although [illegible]"
8. (c): Part (c) should be: "...to be accepted by a sensible person."
9. (c): Part (c) should be: "...the Ganges and the Himalayas."
10. (b): Part (b) should be: "...is the better..."
11. (b): Part (b) should be: "...of their health..."
12. (c): Part (c) should be: "...anything left to discuss."
13. (b): Part (b) should be: "...where he was..."
14. (c): Part (c) should be: "..till you finish your work."
15. (b): Part (b) should be: "...with all the furniture..."

16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (b)	19. (a)
20. (d)	21. (a)	22. (a)	23. (b)
24. (d)	25. (d)	26. (a)	27. (b)
28. (b)	29. (c)	30. (b)	31. (d)
32. (b)	33. (d)	34. (b)	35. (d)
36. (c)	37. (c)	38. (a)	39. (b)
40. (b)	41. (c)	42. (c)	43. (d)
44. (a)	45. (a)	46. (d)	47. (a)
48. (a)	49. (d)	50. (b)	51. (b)
52. (c)	53. (b)	54. (b)	55. (c)
56. (a)	57. (b)	58. (b)	59. (d)
60. (c)	61. (a)	62. (b)	63. (b)
64. (c)	65. (d)	66. (a)	67. (b)
68. (b)	69. (d)	70. (c)	71. (c)
72. (a)	73. (b)	74. (c)	75. (c)
76. (d)	77. (c)	78. (c)	79. (d)
80. (b)	81. (d)	82. (c)	83. (c)
84. (d)	85. (c)	86. (d)	87. (b)
88. (a)	89. (c)	90. (d)	91. (b)
92. (b)	93. (a)	94. (c)	95. (d)
96. (c)	97. (c)	98. (d)	99. (c)
100. (a)	101. (a)	102. (b)	103. (a)
104. (c)	105. (a)	106. (c)	107. (b)
108. (c)	109. (b)	110. (c)	111. (c)
112. (a)	113. (c)	114. (a)	115. (b)
116. (a)	117. (a)	118. (a)	119. (a)
120. (c)			

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations :

(1) Probationary Officers' Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Baroda, on December 1, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the *(a)* Test of Reasoning Ability, *(b)* Test of Quantitative Aptitude, *(c)* Test of General Awareness and *(d)* Test of English Language which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "PO/Baroda/TORA", "PO/Baroda/TOQA", PO/Baroda/TOGA and "PO/Baroda/TOEL", as the case may be

(2) Combined Defence Services Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on December 8, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the English, General Knowledge and Elementary Mathematics papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in an envelope marked "CDS/Eng", "CDS/GK" and "CDS/Maths".

(3) Clerical Cadre Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Lucknow and Delhi on December 15, 1996 You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the *(1)* Test of Reasoning Ability, *(2)* Test of English Language, *(3)* Test of Numerical Ability and *(4)* Test of Clerical Aptitude which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "BSRB-Jaipur/Chandigarh/Lucknow/Delhi/TORA", "BSRB-Jaipur/Chandigarh/Lucknow/Delhi/TOEL", "BSRB-Jaipur/Chandigarh/Lucknow/Delhi/TONA" and "BSRB-Jaipur/Chandigarh/Lucknow/Delhi / TOCA", as the case may be.

(4) Grade 'D' Stenographers Examination to be conducted by the the Staff Selection Commission on November 24, 1996. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the *(1)* General Awareness and *(2)* Language Test (Hindi/English) papers which you can recollect and send the same to us in separate envelopes marked "GRADE 'D' STENO/GA" and "GRADE 'D' STENO/LANG", as the case may be.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third Prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs 250, respectively. Ten Consolation Prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is **December 30, 1996.**

Expected Questions Objective General Knowledge

(Continued from page 65)

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (b)
5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (b)	8. (d)
9. (b)	10. (b)	11. (d)	12. (b)
13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (d)	16. (a)
17. (d)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (a)
21. (c)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (b)
25. (d)	26. (c)	27. (a)	28. (b)
29. (a)	30. (b)	31. (d)	32. (a)
33. (a)	34. (b)	35. (c)	36. (a)
37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (a)	40. (d)
41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (a)	44. (b)
45. (b)	46. (c)	47. (c)	48. (d)
49. (a)	50. (d)	51. (b)	52. (a)
53. (b)	54. (a)	55. (b)	56. (d)
57. (b)	58. (c)	59. (a)	60. (b)
61. (c)	62. (a)	63. (b)	64. (c)
65. (d)	66. (c)	67. (b)	68. (a)
69. (d)	70. (c)	71. (a)	72. (c)
73. (d)	74. (b)	75. (c)	76. (a)
77. (c)	78. (d)	79. (a)	80. (c)
81. (c)	82. (a)	83. (d)	84. (b)
85. (d)	86. (a)	87. (b)	88. (c)
89. (a)	90. (c)	91. (b)	92. (d)
93. (b)	94. (c)	95. (d)	96. (a)
97. (b)	98. (d)	99. (c)	100. (c)

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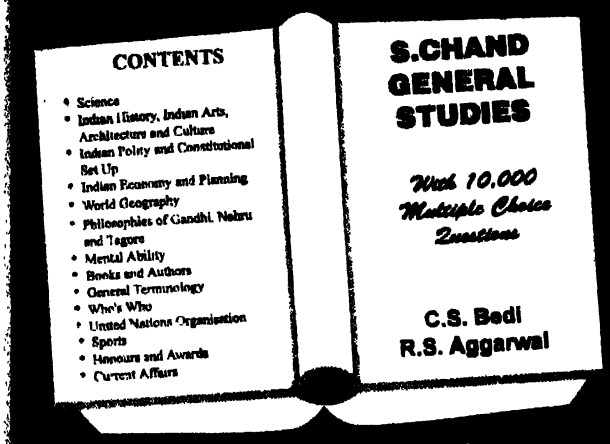
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Abv. Abbreviations in News

AWARE : Association for Welfare and Rural Education

A non-profit, self-reliant and non-governmental body which, in its six years of existence, has worked for the welfare of rural people and has completed many projects in several villages despite the occasional resource crunch.

CSRWM : Convention on Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

It is aimed at ensuring international cooperation in disposing of the dangerous radioactive waste and preventing its trans-border adverse impacts through "peer review" by other countries. Under the overall supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the CSRWM requires each signatory to make transparent its methods of handling and destroying the waste, share the data and be open to suggestions.

ICSSR : Indian Council of Social Science Research

It promotes, develops and finances research on social science subjects and finances independent research institutes and organisations. It also coordinates research in social science among different countries through similar councils which function here.

ISC : Inter-State Council

Constituted under Article 263 of the Indian Constitution by a Presidential order in May 1990, it has been a defunct body ever since it was set up. It is the only structure for solving inter-State disputes and to bring the voice of the State Governments in the federal policy-making process. The ISC held its second meeting in October 1996

MIGA : Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

A member of the World Bank, MIGA was created in 1988 with the objective of encouraging the flow of investments for productive purposes among member countries, and developing member countries in particular. With this in view, the agency issues guarantees against such non-commercial risks as currency transfer restrictions, expropriation, war and civil disturbances, and breach of contract by a host government.

NDC : National Development Council

The NDC was set up in August 1952 with the Prime Minister as the Chairman and some Union Ministers and all Chief Ministers as members. Its functions are to review the working of the National Plan from time to time, to consider important questions of economic policies affecting national development, and to recommend measures for achievement of the aims and the targets of the Plan, including measures to secure active participation of the people, improve efficiency of the administration, ensure full development of the less advanced regions and sections of the people and through sacrifices, borne equally by all citizens, and build up resources for national development. The NDC is to meet in December 1996 to discuss the approach paper to the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

NRF : National Renewal Fund

Set up in 1991 by the Narasimha Rao Government to handle the rehabilitation of labour, the NRF was meant to finance the voluntary retirement scheme and programmes of training, retraining, career counselling and employment of workers. The latest figures released by the Labour Ministry show that only 8,000 workmen could be imparted training, out of which only 2,000 have been redeployed or rehabilitated so far.

NSG : National Security Guard

The NSG, a Federal Contingency Deployment Force, was raised in 1985 for combating terrorism in all its manifestations, and the threats posed by hijackers and kidnappers. The NSC personnel also ensure the mobile security of a large number of 'Z-Plus' category of VVIPs all over the country The NSC imparts the toughest possible commando training to its new inductees. Its training centre is only one of its kind in the country running highly specialised courses.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Andhra Pradesh Day : Andhra Pradesh Day was celebrated on November 1, 1996.

Haryana Day : Haryana celebrated the 31st year of the formation of the State on November 1, 1996.

Kerala Day : Kerala celebrated the 40th year of the formation of the State on November 1, 1996.

M.P. Day : Madhya Pradesh celebrated its foundation day on November 1, 1996.

Karnataka Day : Karnataka Day was celebrated on November 1, 1996. It is a full 22 years since the erstwhile Mysore State was renamed Karnataka.

National Rededication Day : The nation paid homage to the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on her 12th death anniversary on October 31, 1996. In New Delhi, floral tributes were paid at her *samadhi* at Shakti Sthal. The day was observed as National Rededication Day.

Patel's Birth Anniversary : Rich tributes were paid to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Iron Man of India, on the occasion of his 121st birth anniversary on October 31, 1996.

World Thrift Day : The World Thrift Day was observed on October 30, 1996.

UN Day : The United Nations celebrated 51 years of its existence on October 24, 1996. The UN formally came into existence on October 24, 1945.

Sir Syed Ahmed's Birth Anniversary : The 179th birth anniversary of the founder of Aligarh Muslim University, Sir Syed Ahmed, was celebrated on October 17, 1996.

World Food Day : The 16th World Food Day was observed on October 16, 1996. The theme this year for the Day was "Food For All".

World Standards Day : The World Standards Day was celebrated on October 14, 1996. The day is observed each year by three apex international standards bodies-the International Organisation for Standard (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

World Post Day : The World Post Day was observed on October 9, 1996.

International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction : The International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction was observed on October 9, 1996.

IAF Anniversary : The 64th anniversary of the Indian Air Force was celebrated on October 8, 1996.

Flag Day : The Flag Day was observed on October 8, 1996. On this day, funds are raised to sustain the ongoing activities and start new programmes for rehabilitation, vocational training, employment and welfare of the blind.

RAF Raising Day : The Rapid Action Force celebrated its fourth anniversary on October 8, 1996.

German Unification Day : The Germans celebrated the sixth anniversary of the reunification of West Germany and East Germany on October 3, 1996.

RSS Anniversary : The Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh celebrated the 71st anniversary of its founding on October 2, 1996

Appointments

Nagaland Governor : Mr. Om Prakash Sharma, Director-General of the Punjab Police, was appointed Governor of Nagaland on October 30, 1996. He succeeded Mr. O. N. Shrivastava, the present incumbent, who has been appointed Governor of Manipur.

Qatar Premier : Qatar's Emir, Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa al Thani appointed the Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Khalifa al-Thani, as the country's new Prime Minister on October 29, 1996.

Bangladesh President : The former Supreme Court Chief Justice, Mr. Shahabuddin Ahmed, was sworn- in as Bangladesh's 14th President on October 9, 1996. He has succeeded Mr. Abdur Rahman.

Norway Premier : Mr. Thorbjoern Jagland was on October 25, 1996 appointed Prime Minister of Norway, succeeding political veteran Ms. Gro Harlem Brundtland who resigned.

Kuwait Premier : Kuwait's Amir Shaikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah has on October 13, 1996 re-appointed the Kuwaiti crown prince Shaikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah as the country's Prime Minister.

UNICEF Ambassador : Sarod maestro Ustad Amjad Ali Khan was on October 23, 1996 appointed as UNICEF Ambassador for Children from the sphere of culture and creative arts



Ustad Amjad Ali Khan

PTI Chief : Mrs Shobhana Bhartiya, Executive-cum Editorial Director of *The Hindustan Times*, was elected Chairperson of the Press Trust of India Limited on October 28, 1996.

Gujarat Chief Minister : Mr. Shankersinh Vaghela was on October 23, 1996 sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and the President's Rule revoked in the State.

CISF Chief : Mr. R. K. Sharma took over as the Director-General of Central Industrial Security Force on October 23, 1996. He will also hold the additional charge of Director- General of Indo-Tibetan Border Police.

JNU Chancellor : Mr. M. S. Gore, former Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, has been appointed the new Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University. He succeeds Mr. Satish Dhawan.

J&K Chief Minister : Dr. Farooq Abdullah was on October 9, 1996 sworn-in as the ninth Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

CLB Chief : Mr. Justice P. K. Majumdar, a retired judge of the Calcutta High Court, took charge as Chairman of the Company Law Board, New Delhi, on October 7, 1996. He has replaced Mr. S. Balasubramanian.

BIS Chief : Mr. N. N. Mukherjee, Civil Supplies Secretary, took over additional charge as the Director-General of Bureau of Indian Standards on September 30, 1996.

UNI Chief : The *Indian Express* Chairman and Managing Editor, Mr. Vivek Goenka was elected the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United News of India on September 30, 1996.

CRPF Chief : Mr. M. B. Kaushal took over as Director-General of the Central Reserve Police Force on September 30, 1996. He has replaced Mr. A. V. Liddle, who retired after completing 33 years of distinguished service.

Burundi President : Burundi's Tutsi leader, Mr. Pierre Buyoya, who was swept to power in July through a coup, was on September 30, 1996 sworn in as the country's President.

Books And Authors

Last Orders : Written by the British author Graham Swift, winner of the Booker Prize 1996, *Last Orders* is a novel about the lives of four friends who meet to carry out the dying wish of their friend Jack that his ashes be scattered into the sea at Margate, Kent.

The 20,000-pound sterling Booker Prize winner novel is a vivid narration of events that run through time and space and inject life in various characters.

Reconciliation Through Truth: A Reckoning of Apartheid's Criminal Governance : Kader Asmal Louise Asmal and Ronald Suresh Roberts have called for the enactment of a General Law of Nullification to formally decriminalise the liberation struggle, legally rescinding the criminal convictions imposed by the former apartheid regime in South Africa on the countless fighters in that struggle.

The Lotus and the Robot : It is symptomatic of the East-West hiatus that Western science should be waking up only now to the unique qualities of the lotus flower. Religions of the East, like Hinduism and Buddhism, have venerated the water-plant and, for centuries, considered it a symbolic attribute of power, beauty, detachment and purity. Arthur Koestler has, in his book, realised how symbolic of the East the lotus was. Most Western nations do accept flowers as National Emblems and in the US each of its constituent States has its proud floral insignia.

A Fine Balance : Written by the Indian-born Canadian writer, Mr. Rohinton Mistry, winner of the 1996 Commonwealth Writers Prize, the novel is set in the Indian subcontinent and is about the dramatic upheavals in a country torn apart by social and political reforms of the mid-1970s. The book had been shortlisted for this year's Booker Prize.

Chequers : Written by Ms. Norma Major, the usually shy and retiring wife of the British Prime Minister, Mr. John Major, the book is a history of the official countryside residence of the British Prime Ministers

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His Holiness: John Paul II and the Hidden History of Our Time : Co-authored by the Watergate investigative reporter Carl Bernstein and Italian journalist Marco Polit, the book says that Pope John Paul-II and former US President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, had established an informal "secret alliance" to bring about the fall of Communism.

Defence

India-Russia Defence Pact : India and Russia signed a defence agreement on October 23, 1996 to foster closer ties. The pact signed by the visiting Russian Defence Minister, General I. Rodionov, and his Indian counterpart, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, provides for periodic exchange of views and information on military interests.

For the first time, India and Russia will hold joint military exercises as a part of the agreement. The agreement also envisages reciprocal training of the service personnel at each other's training institutions, joint exercises and the deputation of observers to each other's military exercises.

The agreement envisages the establishment of military steering groups by all the three services, whose activities will be coordinated by Russia's Main Directorate of International Military Cooperation of General Staff. The Defence Planning Staff will be the coordinating body from India.

The two sides will also exchange views and information on the operational doctrines of common military hardware.

Economic Scene

Gesture to N-E States : The Prime Minister, Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda, on October 27, 1996 announced a package for the North-Eastern States during his first-ever visit to the region since assuming office. In unveiling the assistance package, the Prime Minister reaffirmed his Government's commitment to its rapid economic development.

The region has been suffering from a sense of alienation for long, and not entirely without reason. The ritualistic exercises of earlier Prime Ministers have only promoted cynicism in the north-eastern region which reflects in the political and social turbulence witnessed in these States, much more intense than anywhere in the country, encouraging fissiparous and separatist elements.

GDP Growth Lowers : The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is set to drastically revise the overall growth rate in the economy from seven per cent, stated in the Economic Survey update, to about 6.3 per cent for 1995-96.

The Finance Ministry has already been apprised by the CSO of the downward revision in the 1995-96 GDP growth rate. According to official sources, if the GDP growth rate in the current fiscal turns out to be around 6.5 per cent, as the Governor of Reserve Bank of India has predicted, there would be, in fact, no deceleration in the overall economic growth during 1996-97.

The sources said the quick estimate of seven per cent GDP growth rate for 1995-96 had gone off the mark primarily because agriculture production was overestimated. Agriculture has about 30 per cent weightage in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Economic Survey update, while estimating GDP growth at seven per cent, had assumed a 2.4 per cent increase in the growth in agriculture and allied sectors.

In the total GDP, industrial production has about 30 to 35 per cent weightage; another 30 per cent weightage is contributed by agriculture production, and the rest is attributable in the service sector.

Unutilised Assistance : According to the Finance Ministry's estimates, the unutilised aid stood at nearly Rs. 57,000 crore as on March 1, 1996 against Rs. 42,000 crore a year earlier. Nearly a quarter of the total undisbursed money is accounted for by assistance provided by the International Development Assistance, the World Bank's soft loan window.

It is paradoxical and pathetic that in a country like India, which is in severe need of resources for building infrastructure, huge quantities of concessional development funds have been allowed to lie unutilised. Much of the unutilised external assistance is for projects in the infrastructure sector, which is particularly starved of funds. The energy sector tops the list, accounting for nearly half of undisbursed aid; the irrigation and road sectors follow not very far behind. In the circumstances, to sit on large amounts of unutilised aid is clearly counter-productive.



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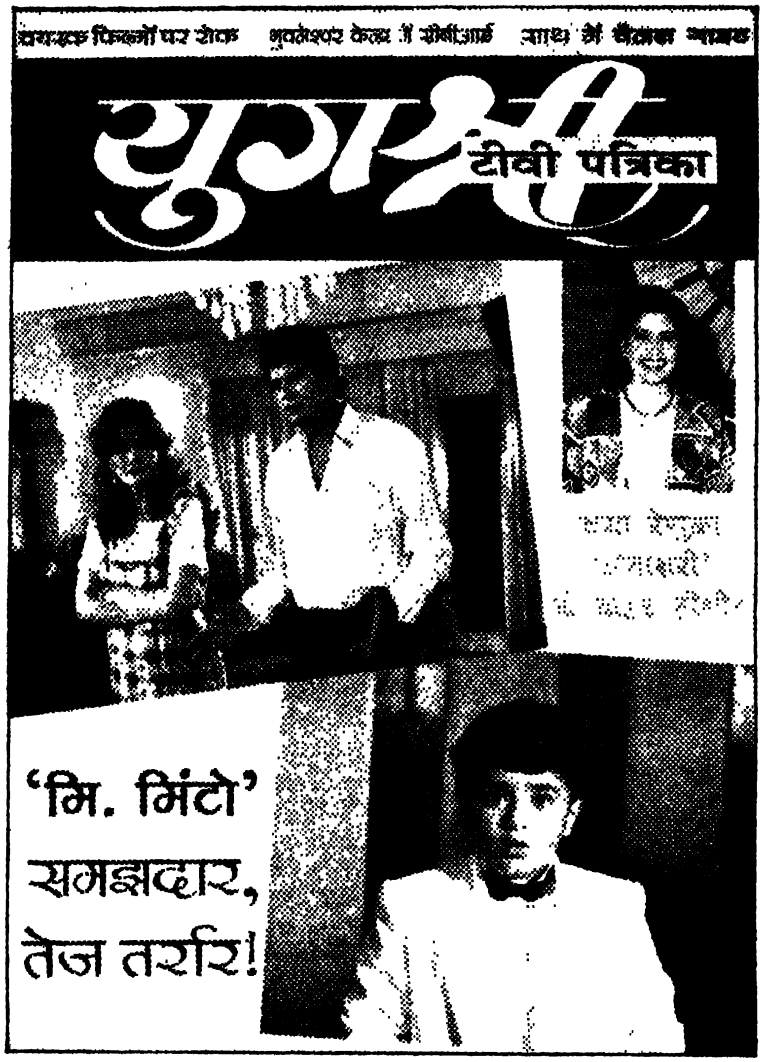
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Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration : The Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration for 1995 has been bagged by the Gandhian Institute of Public Affairs of Tumkur (Karnataka) for its outstanding contribution in the field.

Instituted by the Indian National Congress in its centenary year, the award is given to persons or organisations who have worked to uphold the cause of national integration and understanding, which was dearest to Indira Gandhi's heart.

The award, which consists of a cash component of Rs. 1.51 lakh and a citation, is presented on October 31, 1996, the martyrdom day of Indira Gandhi, who fell to the bullets of assassins in 1984.

1996 Booker Prize : British author Graham Swift got the 1996 Booker Prize for his comic novel *Last Orders* on October 29, 1996. The 47-year old writer from London received a 20,000 pound sterling cheque at the awards ceremony in London's Guildhall. The Bookmakers' 4-7 favourite, *Last Orders* got it to the top slot in the bestsellers list. Graham Swift, whose novels have been translated into 20 languages, was the hottest favourite in the 28-year history of the prize.

Nobel Prizes : The Nobel Prizes for 1996 were announced in October 1996. The following are the recipients

Literature : Ms. Wislawa Szymborska of Poland whose work went from socialist realism to comparing Josef Stalin with the abominable snowman.



Winner of 1996 Nobel Prize in Literature, Ms. Wislawa Szymborska

Peace : Roman Catholic Bishop Carlos Felipe de Ximenes Belo and Jose Ramos Horta, both of East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, for their tireless efforts in promoting human rights.

Physics : Mr. David M. Lee, Mr. Douglas D. Osheroff and Mr. Robert C. Richardson, all from the United States, for their discovery of superfluidity in helium-3.

Chemistry : Sir Harold W. Kroto of Britain and Mr. Robert F. Curl Jr and Mr. Richard E. Smalley of the United States for the discovery of so-called "fullerenes" in 1985.

Medicine : Dr. Rolf M. Zinkernagel of Switzerland and Dr. Peter C. Doherty of Australia for discovery of how the body detects virus-infected cells.

Economics : Prof. James A. Mirrlees of the UK and Prof. William Vickrey of Canada for their work on incentives under asymmetric information.

This year's award carries 7.4 million kroner ($1.2 million) and will be presented at an official ceremony in Stockholm on December 10, 1996, the 100th anniversary of the death of the Swedish chemist, engineer and dynamite inventor Alfred Nobel.

The Economics Prize was established in 1968 by Sweden's Central Bank to commemorate its tricentennial.

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards : Prof. Adolfo De Obeita of Argentina was on October 26, 1996 selected for the 1996 Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation International Award for promotion of Gandhian values outside India.

The national awards for outstanding contribution to construction work, application of science and technology for rural development and uplift and welfare of women and children go to Mr. Manubhai Pancholi from Gujarat, Dr. S. S. Kalbag and Dr. Indumati Parikh, both from Maharashtra, respectively.

Kabir Award : The well-known Malayalam poet, Dr. K. Ayyappa Panicker, and noted painter, Mrs. Mahasundari Devi are the recipients of the Madhya Pradesh Government's National Kabir Awards for 1996-97.

The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1.5 lakh and a plaque for Dr. Panicker and Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a plaque for Mrs. Devi.

World Food Prize: The India-born renowned scientist, Dr. Gurdev Singh Khush, won the coveted 1996 World Food Prize on October 15, 1996 for producing the most widely planted variety of rice on earth. He shares the award with Dr. Henry M. Beachell, also a rice breeder and the former's mentor and guru at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

The award carries $ 200,000. It is given annually in recognition of those who have advanced human development by improving the quality, quantity or availability of the world's food supply.

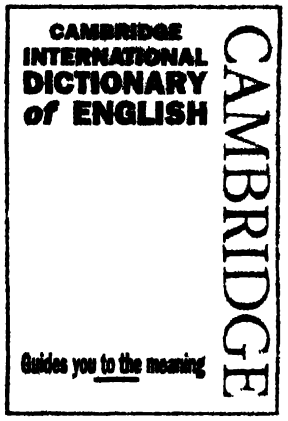
J. William Fulright Award : The former President of the Philippines, Mrs. Corazon Aquino, was on October 11, 1996 awarded the J. William Fulright Award for International Understanding.

B. D. Goenka Awards : The B. D. Goenka Awards for excellence in journalism for 1994 and 1995 were presented in New Delhi on October 10, 1996. The following are the recipients :

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[illegible] Barun Chanda, Editor, *Sonar Tarishar*, and Barun Sengupta, Editor of Calcutta's *Bartaman*.

The award comprises a brocade shawl, trophy and a cheque of Rs. 1 lakh.

Commonwealth Writers Prize : The India-born Canadian writer and Booker Prize contender, Mr. Rohinton Mistry and another local Indian author, Mr. Vikram Chandra are the winners of the Commonwealth Writers' Prize for best book to be presented in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare. The award was announced on October 7, 1996.

Mr. Mistry is the author of *A Fine Balance*, which had also been shortlisted for the 1996 Booker Prize. Mr. Vikram Chandra is the author of *Red Earth and Pouring Rain*, a vast mosaic of the 19th century India with a lavish mix of mythology, history and contemporary reality.

The award is given annually by the Commonwealth Foundation, and carries £ 10,000.

Right Livelihood Award : An Indian non-governmental organisation, the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad has on October 2, 1996 won the 1996 Right Livelihood Award, often called the alternative Nobel Prize.

The Indian forum has won the award jointly with Greek homoeopath George Vithoulkas and the Committee of Soldiers', Mothers of Russia.

The award carries $ 2,50,000, which is shared by the three.

Inventions and Discoveries

Ozone Layer Fast Depleting : Scientific monitoring shows the loss of an entire ozone layer in the atmosphere, the United Nations Weather Agency said on October 11, 1996. The surface area of the loss remains roughly steady about 20 million sq km, twice the size of Europe, the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) said.

A protective shield of atmospheric gas, ozone absorbs and blocks most of the Sun's ultraviolet rays which can have adverse effects on people and animals. Its steady depletion, thought to be caused by man-made chemicals, is closely monitored each September and October by the WMO.

Ozone loss is most easily measured in the Antarctic spring season when cold temperatures combine with the Sun's rays to create the conditions for maximum ozone depletion. In the atmospheric layer between 17 km to 22 km, the WMO again found "complete annihilation".

Miscellany

***Kamini* Reactor Attains Criticality :** The country's nuclear energy programme registered yet another landmark achievement on October 29, 1996 as *Kamini* (Kalpakkam Mini), a 30 KW research reactor which uses man-made Uranium-233 as fuel, attained "criticality"

Kamini is the only working reactor of its kind in the world. With this achievement, India has entered the threshold of the third phase of its atomic energy programme. In this phase, the country proposes to use U-233, derived from the vast reserves of naturally occurring Thorium, for producing boundless quantity of energy.

India's First Private Power Transmission Project : India's first private power transmission project has been proposed in Karnataka. The maiden project is noteworthy because the existent laws of the land have no provision for the setting up of an "independent" transmission company. The plan is to set up a 225-km, 400-KV double-circuit transmission line between Mangalore and Mysore, estimated to cost $ 200 million.

Miss Europe : The Swedish-born, 17-year old Mimmi Gunnarsson is now the most beautiful woman in Europe. She won the title at a cut-throat competition held in Iszmir (Turkey) on October 18, 1996.

World Turns 6000 Years : The world turned 6,000 years old on October 23, 1996 The date was determined in the 17th century by Bishop James Ussher, who painstakingly added up ages of *Old Testament* characters and collated dates to conclude that creation, as told in the *Book of Genesis*, began on October 23, 4004 BC.

Miss World Emblem : An ornamental head of an *apsara* (fairy) from the Ajanta caves featuring the national bird peacock was unveiled in Mumbai on October 9, 1996 as the official emblem of the Miss World 1996 pageant to be held in India for the first time at Bangalore in November 1996.

India 'Moving' Northward at 5 cm a Year : With India moving northward at the rate of 5 cm per year, it is still "unknown how much of it is accumulated in the Himalayan region".

It is also being accumulated in Tibet and the present research is directed towards this, Dr. V. C. Thakur, Director of the prestigious Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, said on October 17, 1996.

Dr. Thakur said as the Himalayas were seismically and tectonically an active mountain belt, scientists had been collecting seismic data to find out as to what kind of relationship existed between Himalayan tectonics and structure.

Operation Golden Birth : It is one of the biggest counter-insurgency operations in the North-East during 1996.

Science and Technology

Indigenous Cryogenic Engine Test Successful : A significant event in the indigenous development of cryogenic propulsion technology was achieved through the successful test of a one-tonne cryogenic engine at the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)'s Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre Facilities at Mahendragiri.

It is an important milestone in the indigenous development of cryogenic propulsion technology and amply demonstrates the ISRO's capability in developing indigenous technology in a crucial area for its Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Programme following the reneging by Russia on its contractual obligations under US pressure. ❑

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STUDYING ABROAD

(Continued from page 69)



The university is well-equipped with academic facilities to support both undergraduate teaching and research at a very high level. The computing service provides access to over 1200 PC's, networked for students' use. They include a number of Multimedia work stations offering sound and video facilities, a Sun General Purpose



Server (GPS) system incorporating a Unix operating system and over 100 Sun/Unix work stations.

In a recent poll of students in UK, Leeds came out as the top university in England for satisfaction amongst its students with study and quality of life. In 1994 the University received more undergraduate applications from international students than any other university in the UK.

Leeds is an established commercial city at the heart of Great Britain. From north to south and east to west, Leeds is at the centre, an ideal place from which to visit other parts of the country. It is surrounded by beautiful countryside, situated in between three National Parks. Leeds is a cosmopolitan city which is home to different nationalities such as those from Europe, Caribbean, Asia and the Middle-East. Leeds is a wealthy city and rich in history, art, architecture, industry, commerce, sports, and social activities and is currently the fastest growing financial centre in UK.

The approximate academic fees are :
Arts Degree Programme — £ 6,080
Science Degree Programme — £ 8,070
Clinical Medicine and Dentistry £ — 14,850

The estimated residential cost for one year can vary from £ 1,770 to £ 2,820 and personal maintainence cost can be about £ 2,700.

The various faculties at the University of Leeds are : Arts, Economics and Social Studies, Law, Education, Science, Engineering, Medicine and Dentistry.

The University Student Counselling Service offers the following services to students : Individual Counselling, Group Counselling; Focussed Groups and General Counselling Information.

Over the years, the University of Leeds has attracted a large number of students from India. Some of these have held key positions in government and scientific research. The University has developed academic links with teaching, research and training institutions in India.

Cardiff University of Wales

The city of Cardiff is Europe's one of most compact and beautiful cities. The city's qualities and amenities have attracted a prosperous and growing business community.

The Cardiff University of Wales is one of Britain's major centres for higher education. The Cardiff University of Wales since long has a tradition of welcoming students from overseas. There are, at present, 13,000 students studying at the university.



Cardiff is a research-led university whose achievements, age and size all contribute to its growing reputation for teaching and research. It is one of the largest universities in Britain and has been specifically organised to meet the present and future needs of students. It has the academic and technical resources of the highest quality. The university has received substantial funding in the past five years : £30 million has been spent on buildings for Engineering, Physics and Computer Science, and a further £60 million on other buildings to provide latest research facilities. The fruits of this investment in staff and premises are now bearing fruit. In most recent national research assessments, 11 departments were assessed at the highest levels of excellence : Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Civil Engineering, English, Psychology, Business Studies, Mechanical Engineering, Pharmacy, Physics, Pure Mathematics, Social Policy and Administration. The Graduate Research Board acts as a central focus for research degree studies. Cardiff has more than 40 research centres and attracts an increasing amount of research funding. The teaching quality is currently being assessed and a number of departments have already achieved the highest possible rating.

Cardiff has paid special attention to the needs of students. Its size allows flexible courses without reducing access to academic staff. Library, computing facilities and other services provide excellent support for academic work. In addition, there are many opportunities for students to enjoy the sporting and social aspects of university life. Cardiff has one of the largest and most successful students' unions in Britain. During the course if overseas students require any help, advice or support, they can contact the International Office or the Students Advice Centre, University Union. The advisory staff have expertise in all areas of students welfare — academics, accommodation, money management, issues relating to international students, immigration, special needs, scholarships, grants, loans, etc.

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Last date for receipt of Applications

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(Continued from page 22)

of his diagnosis of the malaise of the body politic. But the system is too oppressive, with bulk of the people too preoccupied with their daily grind of *roti, kapda* aur *makan* (food, clothing and shelter) to lend any thought to the cause of their misery. The rotten political system is only a symptom of the steep fall in values in today's India, and one of the possible ways to restore a semblance of the value system is to cleanse the political system.

Anyone trying to delve into the balance sheet—the credit side and the debit side—sector by sector, gets partly disillusioned and partially elated. Twenty-five years ago, the vast multitude of consumers had to struggle to get their minimum quota of two litres of milk, but today, thanks to the miracle of milk cooperatives, proper procurement, distribution, transportation and refrigeration, milk can be had in any quantity on demand. The achievement is so breathtaking that India is edging out even the USA as number one in the world in milk production. This feat could not have been made possible without proper planning, management and periodical review. A lion's share of the credit for the remarkable accomplishment should go to a single visionary, Dr. Verghese Kurien, hailed as the Father of India's White Revolution, who mobilised six million dairy farmers in 60,000 cooperatives to provide three million tonnes of milk daily to 200 million Indians.

Is it not possible to replicate the miracle of Operation Flood in other fields of our economy and social sectors ? It is *possible* if we are fired with devotion, dedication, perseverance, involvement, vision, teamwork and sacrifices—qualities that are becoming rarer day by day. If such qualities still survive, the condition of our public sector enterprises would not be as deplorable as we find it today. The way Government departments function, the less said the better. The way municipal corporations function, again, the less said the better. The way the State Electricity Boards (including DESU) function, the less said the better.

Million of poor wait for justice from the corridors of power, but the Government files cannot move faster than the pace of a snail. For, whether the files move or not, the *babu* and his boss will get their salary, all the perks, all the holidays and a periodic pay-hike. The poor cry in the wilderness until nature stills them for ever. The poor may come and go, but the *babu* and his boss stay on for ever. That is the secret of India's steel frame—callous, inhuman and insensitive.

When the authorities fail to discharge their responsibilities to the citizens for long, people develop the capacity to resign themselves to their fate. For, not all the people have the contact or the money power or sheer luck or pluck to get things done. Few dare to approach the courts, for they know that is the end of the road. Even the little peace they manage to muster amidst the encircling gloom will be lost for ever. So, better suffer in silence and pray to God. That is what the majority of Indians are doing on the eve of the golden jubilee of freedom.

Gandhiji gaves us a talisman, now lost buried in the time capsule, to be forgotten for ever, a talisman that should illumine the path ahead for this benighted country :

"Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test :

"Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it ? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny ? In other words, will it lead to swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions ?

"Then you will find your doubts and your self melting away."

For most of us Gandhiji is a ritual, a *mantra* to be chanted twice in a year and forgotten for the rest of the year.

Strides In Space Research

From July 1996 the US company Eosat has begun acquiring data from India's IRS-1C, considered the world's most powerful civilian remote sensing satellite currently in orbit. Data from IRS-1C is also being acquired by the Neutaliz Station of the GAF in Germany while several other ground stations around the world are expected to follow suit shortly. The data processing system developed by the ISRO will ultimately link up to a network of 22 ground stations for worldwide IRS data collection.

ISRO had signed an agreement in 1995 with Eosat, giving the company, based in Norman, Oklahama, USA, worldwide marketing rights of IRS data for ten years. The IRS-1C was declared operational on June 1, 1996 and the data provided by the satellite are said to be of high resolution imagery, normally available only to military satellites. The satellite was launched on December 28, 1995 from the Baikonour Cosmodrome in Kazhakhstan.

With the IRS-1C data being marketed commercially, India has become a serious competitor in the market for space-based data so far dominated by the US Landsat-5, the French SPOT series, Europe's ERS-1 and the Russian Resurs-F satellite.



PSLV D-3 soaring into the sky at Sriharikota

India's ambitious space programme is yet to reach another milestone when it is scheduled to launch, in December 1997, its latest GSLV rocket, being built at a cost of Rs. 550 crore at Sriharikota, Ahmedabad and Mahendragiri.

India began from a scratch in the early 60's and has today burgeoned into a space power on its own despite the poor encouragement from abroad. The nation owes a debt of gratitude for the perseverance, dedication and unflinching loyalty to the cause of technological research that our scientists have shown over the years, raising themselves to a degree of excellence the scientists in the more developed countries could be envious of.

The successful launch of PSLV-D3, the country's third and last development polar satellite launch vehicle from the Sriharikota Range (SHAR) in Andhra Pradesh on March 21, 1996 catapulted this country into a force to reckon with in the global satellite launch vehicle market.

The PSLV-D3 marked yet another milestone in India's

indigenisation in space ventures. According to the ISRO chief, Dr. K. Kasturirangan, India could very well consider commercial launch offers in 18 months; the ISRO could try as many as four launches from the SHAR every year. The golden moment has come when India can withstand tough competition in the world market. The success of the Rs. 415-crore PSLV development programme lent a fillip to India's Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), which has similar technical systems and is slated to go on schedule in late 1997. Each of the three remote sensing satellites launched so far has cost the country 30 million US dollars apiece. The launch from Sriharikota marked an end to the dependence on other countries for launch of indigenous remote sensing satellites.

IRS-P3 is the first indigenously-launched remote sensing satellite whose data will be distributed globally through the American Eosat Company under a ten-year contract signed with ISRO's corporate wing, Antrix Corporation last year. In order to ensure continuity of data coming from IRS-P3, another more powerful satellite called IRS-P4 will also be launched soon. In monetary terms, IRS-P3 and IRS-P4 together have been sanctioned Rs. 185 crore; thus each of these satellites would cost Rs. 82.5 crore (less than US $ 30 million). The present French SPOT-3 Satellite costs over US $ 150 million. The US Landsat-7 Satellite, expected to be launched in 1998, will cost around US $ 390 million. Thus, Indian scientists have proved that the IRS-series remote sensing satellites do not have to be extremely expensive to be effective.

One of the most important applications of IRS-P3 will be in crop monitoring and yield forecasting. It will also help us to manage the country's natural resources better. Now we can take corrective measures faster than what has been possible so far. As many of us know, the system of measuring, mapping, monitoring and managing the resources of earth for planned economic development will gradually shift to satellite-based geo-technology.

In fact, the ISRO has pointed out that the millions of rupees being spent would be returned tenfold when it enters into the $ 50-billion satellite launching business.

A Bronze For 950 Million

Like a sharp drizzle on an arid land ravaged by a long drought came the auspicious Saturday, August 3, 1996 when India's Leander Paes won a bronze in tennis in the individual event after a chronic medal drought spanning an agonising 44 years. It was way back in the 1952 Helsinki Olympics that a Maharashtra policeman, K.D. Jadhav, had won a bronze in the freestyle bantamweight class. We won gold for hockey in the Moscow Olympics in 1980, where, too happily for India, as many as nine hockey teams from the previous Olympics did not join in, responding to a US boycott.



Leander Paes

A country of 950 million and one bronze medal, the second in fifty years !

The poor performance of the second most populous nation at the greatest sports extravaganza created no ripples either in the sports circles, the people at large or in the official hierarchy. According to a report, for the 47 sportspersons that represented this country of 950 million, there were twice as many officials enjoying the junket to Atlanta with the country spending Rs. 22.32 crore in all !

The striving for excellence in any field is no longer a part of the Indian ethos and, small wonder, this sense of *chalta hai* (anything goes) permeates almost every citizen, every Government agency and every realm of activity. Activities like sports also thus become yet another routine of Indian life.

Why have we come to such a pass ? At stake is not only the field of sports and games, but the basic Indian character that brooks quality diminution in every field. That India has talent and sportspersons of world stature has been proved by stars like Dhyan Chand, Milkha Singh, Gurbachan Singh Randhawa, Sriram Singh and the lone Indian woman P.T. Usha, who all made to the finals in the Olympics. The lion's share of the blame for India's miserable performance in the Olympics has to be borne by the State itself, which has done next to nothing beyond creating a few stadia here and there. We have a Sports Authority of India and none knows whether this Authority or our own Sports Department in the Ministry of Human Resources Development or any other official or non-official agencies have ever thought why India has been making itself a laughing stock in the eyes of the world. Can't India produce the likes of Dhyan Chand, Sachin Tendulkar and Viswanathan Anand ?

For years, Japan was the sole Asian nation to show up in the Olympics medals table. In recent years, countries like China, South Korea and North Korea have come to the centrestage in Olympics, pushing aside even Japan. And in the Centennial Olympics in Atlanta, China has risen to the fourth position, next only to USA, Russia and Germany, and pushing Japan down to the 21st overall position in the medals table. What these emerging Asian countries have achieved was not by any kind of fluke. While many of us have lost the will and ardour to excel ourselves in any field, our friends in Korea and China, like the Japanese and people in other developed countries, have evolved a plan to motivate, train, orient and mould their youngsters right from their childhood.

A senior Indian journalist who visited China a few years ago recalls the proud moment when he saw little children being ushered into the gymnasium and other sports complexes early in life, inculcating in the impressionable minds that they should be the toppers in the world.

China has become the undisputed sports super power in Asia. The Chinese did not appear on the Olympic scene until 1976 before which China was represented by Taiwan. It took another eight years before they won their first Olympic medal, but when they did, in Los Angeles, they did it with a bang.

The super athletes of China, or for that matter of USA, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and even small countries whose 'golden' boys and girls made it to the victory stand, have not emerged overnight. A top gymnast in China admits: "The more I sacrifice, the more I achieve. And the more I achieve, the more things I can get."

Here in India we are interested in neither "sacrifices" nor "achievements". When even a small country with a

population of Haryana's size comes off with a bang, winning gold, silver and bronze, our sportspersons, and the huge paraphernalia that is behind them, and the Department of Sports, are just happy showing our faces at Barcelona, Seoul, Munich, Montreal, Los Angeles and Atlanta. Nothing more and nothing less. Not even a whimper. No introspection.

We seldom learn from past mistakes. Nor do we learn from other countries, big or small, who have blazed a trail of glory, starting almost from a scratch. Three main factors account for the success story in Asia as elsewhere — an almost limitless talent pool, heavy State support for sports development programmes and an aggressive recruiting policy.

What is it that ails Indian sports ? It is a billion-dollar question. We ought to learn to look deep into ourselves. Like Shakespeare, we would say, the fault, dear Brutus; is not in our stars, but in ourselves. We fail, we don't ask ourselves why we flounder; we fail again and we are supremely content with our failures.

Perhaps, we are not yet ready for the pains and sacrifices that go into the making of excellence on the global scale.

Palestine : A Pause In Peace

It is an irony that what the bullets could not do to wreck the peace process was sought to be done through the ballot. The worst fears came true with the victory of the right-wing Likud Party led Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, over the pacifist Shimon Peres on whom fell the mantle of the Prime Ministership of Israel following the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin and who was destined to carry on the unfinished mission of letting both Jews and Arabs live in peace, leaving behind all the bitterness and the disastrous wars that have heaped on both the people more misery, mutual fear and suspicion. In fact, the assassinated Rabin and the defeated Peres were only carrying on the mandate of the past provided by the previous Israeli leaders, the leaders of Arab States like Egypt and Jordan — all with the tacit blessings of the American leaders. The peace process was consolidated by the then Israeli Prime Minister and Mr. Yasser Arafat under the benign gaze of the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton.



Mr. Bill Clinton with Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, King Hussein and Mr. Yasser Arafat in Washington

The death of Rabin changed the course of the peace process, but both Peres and Arafat reassured their people as much as the rest of the people in the world that they would not bow down to the extremist blackmail either from the Jewish or Arab quarters. In fact, under Peres the peace process was being implemented step by step with more autonomy for Palestine with Arafat emerging as the undisputed leader.

Mr. Netanyahu has all along argued that Israel should deal with its hostile neighbours from a position of strength and that a militarily and politically strong Israel alone will be competent to deal with Arabs on its own terms. He is against the creation of a separate Palestinian State, but would only settle for Palestinian autonomy. Pressure from world leaders would not let the new government run its affairs by whipping up anti-Arab hysteria and scuttling the labour of love and mutual confidence built by far-sighted Arab and Israeli leaders. It is a testimony of sheer cold logic and political pragmatism that both the Jews and Palestinians have now agreed upon peaceful co-existence, with Palestinians at long last conceding the right of the Jews to live in the land of Israel created in 1948.

Aware of the long-term implications of the subversion of peace in West Asia, the leaders of Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians met in Aqaba on June 5, 1996, appealed to the new right-wing leader of Israel to stick to a Middle-East peace process based on exchanging of land for peace with its Arab neighbours.

But Mr. Netanyahu has all along kept the Arabs on the tenterhooks about what he is up to, conveying through his silence and lack of intiative that his plans for the future of peace in the Middle-East are totally different from what Yitzak Rabin and his successor visualised. Bibi and his diehard Zionist elements in his Cabinet were in no frame of mind for the Labour Party's theory of "land for peace" and, no wonder, Israel under the new leadership was in no mood to withdraw its troops from Hebron.

Worse was still to come when the tunnel near Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem was opened on the orders of Bibi, resulting in one of the worst kinds of bloodshed this part of the world witnessed. Precious Arab and Israeli lives were sacrificed at the altar of one man's foolish decision to scuttle the peace process. The bloody interlude shook Arab capitals and Washington, and a thoroughly shaken Mr. Bill Clinton convened a summit in Washington, which was attended by Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, the Palestine leader Yasser Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan. Mr. Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, whose predecessor Anwar Sadat was the first among the Arab leaders to sign a peace accord with Israelis, was so extremely disgusted with the breach of trust of the new Israeli leadership that he boycotted the Washington Summit. As expected, the summit did not yield any tangible results.

Whatever be the jingoist tactics that Mr. Netanyahu may undertake, he cannot swim against the tide of opinion even within his own country, the Arab world and the groundswell of sympathy the Arab cause is gaining in Europe and elsewhere. Even the Israeli Head of State, Mr. Ezer Weisman made it plain that he was dead against the opening of the tunnel in Jerusalem (which sparked off the riots), the continued closure of territories and the delay in the army deployment from Hebron. Even the Jews at home have had enough of both Bibi and the trauma of violence they had been through right from the creation of Israel, as was evident from the candlelight procession to mour[illegible]ar a ceremony in remembrance of their leader Yitzak Rabin [illegible]ing the became a martyr for peace. Bibi must know that he [illegible]weapons. be a man alone if he insists on triggering blood[illegible]tates from Middle-East to stoke his paranoia.

Violence and terrorism always act as a boon[illegible]non-nuclear



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both the Arab extremists like the Hamas and the Jewish extremists have demonstrated to the people of Israel, Palestine and the rest of the world that they can strike at will even in the heartland of the enemy's territory. As always, the victims would be innocent people who have no stake in the ambitions of political leaders. West Asia has had enough of dark days and the best legacy Bibi can leave is not to prolong the nightmare.

India And A 'Flawed' CTBT



Ms. Arundhati Ghose

Despite India's strong opposition to the draft of the so-called Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) on irrefutable grounds before, during and after the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, its promoters led by the USA, UK, France, Canada, Australia and the Scandinavian countries placed the flawed Treaty before the UN General Assembly, which approved it on September 10, 1996 by 158 votes to three with five abstentions. India, Bhutan and Libya voted against the treaty while Lebanon, Syria, Mauritius, Tanzania and Cuba abstained.

"I would like to declare on the floor of this august Assembly that India will never sign this unequal treaty, not now, not later. As long as the text retains this article, this treaty will never enter into force," said India's ambassador Ms. Arundhati Ghose, who valiantly explained India's stand all through the tortuous negotiations at Geneva and later at the UN General Assembly session in New York.

Behind India's bold stand stood the entire nation, the Government and the people; in fact, all the parties from the BJP to the CPM rallied behind the Government just because the country could not afford any division when it was a question of its sovereignty, integrity and security. What India couldn't tolerate was that a country totally wedded to peace through history—with its shining examples of Gautama Buddha, Emperor Ashoka, Akbar the Great and Mahatma Gandhi—was being put in the dock for refusing to sign an "unequal treaty" by the very same countries that have conducted thousands of nuclear tests.

Just imagine ! There have been as many as 2046 nuclear tests since the first nuclear bombs that reduced Hiroshima and Nagasaki to rubble and left permanent scars on the Japanese psyche. This bizarre record of nuclear tests is led by the USA itself (the first country ever to use the nuclear bomb and today's greatest spokesman on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) with 1,030 tests followed by the former Soviet Union (715), France (210), Britain (45) and China (45). It was a kind of weird logic, verging on the ridiculous, when the Nuclear Club asked India (which conducted a solitary test in the Pokharan way back in mid-seventies) to behave.

More than any other country, it is India that has been clamouring for a nuclear-free world in the different fora, be it at the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council, the meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency or the other gatherings. India's strident voice for a world free from nuclear war found eloquent expression in such stalwarts as Jawaharlal Nehru, V. K. Krishna Menon (who once observed that we have enough nuclear bombs to destroy the planet into smithereens a hundred times over) and Indira Gandhi. In the 80's, Rajiv Gandhi also made the Indian stand clear and, since then, the same line has been toed by other Prime Ministers and our present External Affairs Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral. India has always stood for total nuclear disarmament and taken the resolute stand that any treaty or agreement that detracts from this foolproof clause would heighten international tension and stoke the fires of fear and mutual distrust. India's opposition to the extension of the NPT in May 1995 and the CTBT has to be seen from this vital angle.

The hypocrisy and double standards of the Nuclear Club apart, India's stand has also been governed by the overall security imperatives in the Indian subcontinent. There has been no love lost between India and Pakistan ever since both became free from colonial rule. Worse still are Pakistan's steady attempts to acquire nuclear capability with the open support of China, a fact well known to the USA, over which it does not want to take any action against either its most trusted ally, Pakistan, or China which enjoys the MFN status in trade relations with the USA. When enlightened self-interest is the lodestar in international or bilateral relations, treaties like the NPT, for all the pious platitudes they promise, become a sterile exercise.

Reverting to the defence logistics and geopolitical situation in the subcontinent, India cannot surrender its right to defend its hard-won freedom, and its fragile land frontiers and the vulnerable sea coast. Nor can this country afford to forget the lessons of the Sino-Indian War of 1962 when a militarily stronger China could humiliate an ill-prepared country. India would not like to be caught napping again and, like any other sovereign country, we know that a stronger India, capable of defending herself with all the resources at her command, alone would be the best deterrent to the evil eye of those out to destroy the stability of this country. It is this fundamental reality that governs India's stand on CTBT. India believes that no country can really be safe or free so long a few arrogate to themselves the right to be the policemen of the world. Each nation has to defend itself and India, too, believes that it does not want to compromise on its sovereignty by surrendering its right to defend itself to others, however powerful they may be.

In a recent judgement, the International Court of Justice has declared unanimously that Article VI of the NPT is binding on all the nuclear powers while the five nuclear powers averred before the Court that they did not consider themselves bound by any judgement of the World Court.

For India CTBT would remain a 'flawed treaty' which perpetuates the present discriminatory nuclear regime, sanctioning, in effect, the possession of nuclear weapons by some countries for their security and that of their allies, while ignoring the security concerns of others. Those who can read between the lines would know that the so-called CTBT does not prohibit the five nuclear weapon States (who also exercise the veto power in the Security Council) from either possessing or improving the design, quantum or lethality of their nuclear weapons. Nor does it prevent the nuclear weapon States from transferring ready-to-use weapons to their non-nuclear weapon friends and allies.

Afghanistan : The Lingering Agony

The storm had been gathering for well over a couple of years and when at last it took Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, by storm towards the end of September, 1996, the people of Kabul and elsewhere thought that the worst of their suffering was over. Nevertheless, the hopes of the poor people, weary of years of war, were short-lived and the very same hopes soured into benumbing despair. The Taliban storm never subsided and in its devastating course not only killed the former President Najibullah and his aides, but dashed the hopes of millions of Afghans.



General Ahmed Shah Masood

Like all inhuman wars, the civil war in Afghanistan, fuelled by overt and covert external support, has spawned enough misery beyond words: hundreds upon thousands of deaths of combatants and innocent civilians, several thousands disabled, and to add to the misery, thousands turned as widows and orphans. The task of relief work of international organisations like the UNHCR, the Red Cross and the Red Crescent has been growing difficult with the steadily mounting number of victims. The Taliban, instead of rekindling hope to this suffering humanity, have exacerbated their woes. The *diktat* that women would henceforth not only wear *burqa* but can't stir out to work elsewhere carried fundamentalism to its illogical and inhuman absurdity. Many widows worked to support themselves and their children, and a few even helped those children who had lost both the parents. Taliban's excesses brought about rising indignation within Afghanistan and abroad.

Pakistan remained the lone supporter of Taliban, its protege. Events from October 1996 onwards showed that other leaders in the power game like General Ahmed Shah Masood, the former army chief of the ousted Burhanuddin Rabbani and the other warlord, General Abdul Rashid Dostum were out to prove to the Taliban, Pakistan and the rest of the world that their writ did not run throughout Afghanistan.

It may be recalled that the Taliban was born to avenge the humiliation heaped upon three women in the Kandahar area, who were raped by a Mujahideen commander in July 1994. The incident fuelled the flames of hatred against the Mujahideen commanders and their wanton ways of collecting illegal taxes and doing everything possible to make life miserable for the people. Mullah Mohammad Omar, the present chief of the Taliban Movement, organised the students of his religious school to resist the excesses of the Mujahideen commanders. This evolved into the Taliban Movement. (*Taliban* means students in the local language.) By February 1995, the Taliban had swept through seven provinces of Afghanistan without meeting any resistance, and stood knocking at the gates of Kabul.

The story of the Taliban's march to Kabul showed that Pakistan had been waging proxy wars not only in Kashmir but also in Afghanistan to further its political and economic ends. The Taliban started their campaign in the wake of Pakistan's efforts to open a trade route through Afghanistan to Central Asia and since thousands of Taliban recruits came from the Afghan Islamic schools in Pakistan, one can easily size up the roots of the Taliban strength and Pakistan's sinister game of power politics in the neighbouring Afghanistan. Taliban leader Mohammad Omar was himself educated in one of the religious schools in Pakistan run by the *Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam*.

Recent history of Afghanistan would show that the nightmare of the people of Afghanistan is far from over. The bane of Aghanistan has been its strategic location on the world map and the divisive tribes held together only by mutual animosity, with several players from outside seeking to subserve their interests beyond Afghanistan by using the landlocked country as their beachhead. This was the position in the nineteenth century, and it has not changed since then.

Several countries tried to take control of Afghanistan because of its strategic importance, albeit local resistance. The British fought three wars with Afghanistan, giving up their ambition only in 1919. The Russians had a hard time in the nineteenth century and had a harder one in 1979 when they invaded Afghanistan only to withdraw disgracefully ten years later, licking their wounds. When the Russians left in 1989, Pakistan thought its protege Gulbuddin Hekmatyar would take over in Afghanistan. So, they backed him with money and arms from the USA, only to find that they were backing a loser. It was this shock that made Pakistan turn to the Taliban.

How does the ascendancy of the Taliban change the geopolitical equations in Asia ? The Taliban, with its cry for return to Islamic fundamentalism, neatly dovetails into Pakistan's theocracy; the militia could, however, be a destabilising factor as it could fan the flames of religious extremist movements in the Central Asian Republics, now functioning on secular principles. Large parts of Afghanistan are inhabited by the Uzbek and the Tajik communities whose sentiments could be exploited to destabilise Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

It was this fear that made Russia convene a meeting of the States bordering Afghanistan to evolve a common strategy to deal with the Taliban threat to the integrity of CIS. Even as the civil war was still on there was intense diplomatic activity in the capitals of adjoining countries like New Delhi, Teheran and elsewhere to take stock of the fallout of the ongoing civil war. Nine key regional countries including India and Iran and major international organisations at their meeting in Teheran on October 30, 1996 sought an end to external interference in Afghanistan and an immediate cessation of hostilities among the different factions. The declaration adopted by what they called the nine "Friends of Afghanistan" sought for the establishment of a "broad-based" government in Kabul.

Whether the Teheran declaration will have any impact on the warring groups, including Taliban, or whether the people of Afghanistan would have to live with flying bullets, hidden landmines, bombs and more death and misery, only time can tell. ❑

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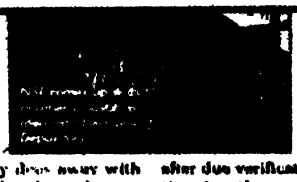
THE National Stock Exchange (NSE) of India, which has effectively used IT to extend its reach in the country and became one of India's premier bourses is now seeking to repeat its act.

The stock exchange has set up a 100-percent subsidiary—National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) which will use



ware has been developed by Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) and the system has been implemented jointly by NSDL and TCS engineers. A backup site (in case of disaster) is also underway in Pune.

The depository will make information available to depository participants (financial institutions, scheduled banks, etc) through a client-server network. The system will use a



However, in recent times, the explosive growth of the share markets and the consequent paper work involved put a massive strain on the settlement system, prompting the need for a more modern system.

"This electronic depository does away with many problems involved in the physical transfer of shares," said C B Bhave, managing director of NSDL. Through the ED, NSDL hopes to reduce the risk entailed in paper dealings like bad deliveries.

The ED will make use of IBM mainframe machines running the DB2 database. The soft-

make use of this facility has to open an account through a depositary participant, and will be obliged to submit his paper securities. The NSDL will then forward the request to the issuer/registrar who will after due verification 'dematerialise' the securities. In other words, the securities cease to exist in physical form and exist only electronically. Transactions pertaining to these securities and account holders will be maintained electronically, though investors have the option of 'rematerialising' these securities at

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M&M spins off new IT company

Invests Rs 80 crore in IT restructuring

EC News Network-Mumbai

AUTOMOBILE major Mahindra & Mahindra (M&M) has spun off its Electronic Data Processing (EDP) department into a separate private limited company that will cater to the company's internal IT requirements apart from undertaking systems integration projects for third-party clients and developing application software for other places through WAN/LAN. The investments are reportedly to the tune of Rs 80 crore.

MASYST, which started its operations recently, falls in line with M&M's strategy to make its IT division more accountable. Speaking to *Express Computer*, D C Mahajan, CEO, MASYST, said that this was done with the objective of transforming M&M's cost-structured EDP department into a company which will fight on its own for survival. Mahajan did not rule out the possibility of selling M&M for services rendered by MASYST. All M&M IT projects will be routed through the new company.

A major portion of MASYST's staff are from the old EDP department. "This will enable us to maintain continuity and adapt to the new environment faster," said Mahajan.

Oracle on the high end," said Mahajan.

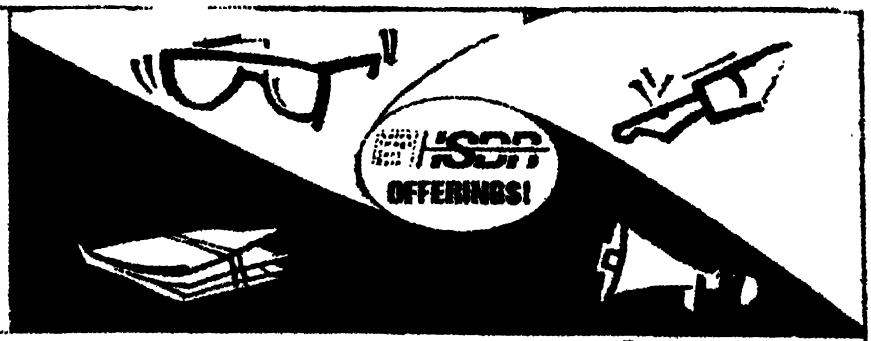
MASYST's plans for the domestic market include developing application packages based on CAD/CAM technology for the automobile industry. "If the need arises we will also operate in the international market," said Mahajan.

It may be recalled that M&M already has a joint venture with British Telecom, Mahindra British Telecom (MBT), to cater to the telecommunications industry. ■

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Foodgrain Production In India Myth And Reality



Prof. K. B. Sahay
Centre for Biomedical Engineering, IIT Delhi

A general impression has been created hat India is now producing foodgrains in excess of its requirements and the country s not only self-sufficient in foodgrains but s also in a position to export foodgrains to other countries including China. Our nferiority complex *vis-a-vis* China gives us a vicarious pleasure in exporting foodgrains o China. But, tragically, the reality about our foodgrain production is much different rom this myth of "excess foodgrains" spread by vested interests. To understand the myth, et us analyse the foodgrain production in 994-95 itself which, incidentally was the ughest quantity ever produced in India and was hailed as the "bumper crop" creating 'problems of plenty".

Exploding a Myth

According to an official government announcement, the total production of foodgrains during 1994-95 was 191.10 million tonnes. But this "bumper crop" comes to only about 210 kg per person per year and, ironically, this is being considered o be in excess to nation's own requirements, 'necessitating" export of foodgrains to other countries including China. But do we know China's own foodgrain production ? It produces over 300 kg of foodgrains per person per year. According to a recent eport, China produced 444.5 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1994, which comes to about 370 kg per person per year and the Chinese ind it inadequate for themselves and are, herefore, importing foodgrains from other countries including India. But how is it that ndia, which has only 210 kg of foodgrains per person, is exporting foodgrains ? This is so because one-third of our population is kept underfed and partially-starved. So oday when not only the government but also the media is boasting of excess foodgrain production and the government s cruelly and shamelessly encouraging and allowing export of foodgrains, about 30 crore ndians are suffering from hunger and partial starvation, causing serious health problems on a large scale. In fact, it is this partial starvation of one-third of our population that "transforms" India's nadequate foodgrain production into a 'bumper one".

But why *only* foodgrains ? This malnourished nation of ours earns about 20 per cent of its foreign exchange by exporting eatables like vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, dry fruits, spices, etc., besides foodgrains, with the result that all these items have gradually gone beyond the purchasing power of the Indians. It is, therefore, extremely important that norms are framed to regulate and restrict the export of eatables keeping in view the country's own needs because exporting eatables while two-third of our children are starved and malnourished is the worst kind of profiteering and violation of children's rights.

As per the nutrition norms, the per capita foodgrain production should be 300 kg per annum. So, for our present population of over 94 crore, India's foodgrain production (FGP) in 1995-96 should have been about 280 million tonnes, as against the reported 190.3 million tonnes only. It may be highlighted here that our per capita foodgrain production has thus declined from 210 kg in 1994-95 to 205 kg in 1995-96. There is yet another serious problem

Our population is currently increasing by about 1.9 per cent per year, implying that we are adding about 18 million people in a year to our existing population. Even though a gradual decline in our population growth rate is reported by the authorities, there is no chance of any significant reduction in this annual increase as the decline in the growth rate is much too slow. Hence our foodgrain production must increase by 5.4. million tonnes per year to cope with the annual increase in our requirements for foodgrains due to the increase of 18 million in our population every year, which is likely to continue at this rate for many more years to come.

Agro-Election Syndorme

But what is the current annual rate of increase in our foodgrain production ? To know this, we need to analyse our past record of foodgrain production. For this analysis, it would be appropriate to look at the production in blocks of five years as this would average out the yearly fluctuations in our FGP due to several factors such as monsoon. elections (!), etc. Yes, apart from the effects of monsoon on FGP — which is quite understandable — the general elections in the country, too, are found to influence FGP in India. Ever since 1980 our FGP, according to the official data, has shown a hefty increase before every general election and then a slump in FGP after the election. We may call this phenomenon as "agro-election syndrome" and the reason for this queer phenomenon is too obvious to need any explanation.

Our FGP has been increasing almost in an arithmetic progression (*i.e.*, 5, 7, 9, 11, ... etc) as asserted by Malthus. It has been increasing at a constant rate of about two mt per year and after that at the rate of about four mt per year from 1971-76 to 1991-96. This rise in the growth rate of FGP from two mt per year to four mt per year during the period 1966-71 to 1971-76 is due to the well-known Green Revolution, which doubled our rate of FGP.

It is necessary to highlight one more point here Since the foodgrain production in India increases in an arithmetic fashion, the FGP can, therefore, be analysed and evaluated in the format of only arithmetic progression and not in the format of geometric progression as our experts often do. Hence, to evaluate or forecast the country's performance in FGP in terms of percentage annual growth rate (as in geometric progression) is not only wrong but also misleading. Our experts must recognise the reality that our FGP increases in an arithmetic fashion and not in geometric fashion (*e.g.*, 1, 3, 9, 27 ...).

Hence there are two problems with our foodgrain production : *(i)* Our present foodgrain production is much less than our requirement. For example, we produced 190 million tonne foodgrains in 1995-96, while we needed 280 million tonnes. *(ii)* We need to increase our foodgrain production at the rate of 5.4 million tonnes per year while the rate of increase is only 4.0 million tonne per year.

Vision for the Future

Suppose the government decides to be self-sufficient in foodgrain production in the next, say, ten years from now, *i.e.*, by the year 2006-07. To achieve this objective, we need to raise the rate of increase in our foodgrain production at a rate even higher than 5.4 million tonnes per year. India's population in 2006-07 is likely to be at least 1100 million, requiring 330 million tonnes of foodgrains. So to raise our foodgrain production from the present 190 million tonnes in 1995-96 to 330 million tonnes in 2006-07, we shall have to raise our foodgrain production from the present 4 million tonnes per year to 14 million tonnes per year from the very next year. Is this possible ? Even the most congenital optimist would reject it as impossible. No wonder, therefore, that our Union Agriculture Minister has announced that the foodgrain production for the year 2006-07 has been fixed at 285 million tonnes. Though this target of 285 million

tonnes provides for about 260 kg foodgrain per capita, which is more than the present rate of 205 kg per capita but it still less than the required nutritional norm of 300 kg per capita. But could even this inadequate target of 285 million tonnes of foodgrain production be achieved by the year 2006-07 ? I do not think it to be feasible for the following reasons

(i) Except in the early seventies when the growth rate of FGP in India increased from two mt to four mt per year due to the impact of the Green Revolution, our FGP has always increased in arithmetic progression, that is, by a fixed amount each year, such as by four mt per year after 1971. So unless there is another major breakthrough in Agriculture, Science/Technology and that, too, much more effective and significant than the last Green Revolution, there is no reason why the growth rate of FGP would increase by about two-and-a-half times more than what it has been for the past about a quarter of a century. And at the current prevailing rate of increase in FGP, we can produce up to only 230 mt in the year 2006-07, which is far below the target of 285 mt.

(ii) We all know that now there is not much scope to expand the area under cultivation as was possible during the sixties or seventies. Moreover, about 166 million hectares out of a total surface area of 235 million hectares are assessed to be already degraded in India due to various reasons. The two States, namely, Punjab and Haryana which have had the best record in foodgrain production are now facing serious soil health problems and the productivity of the soil has started to declining after reaching a plateau. The underground water table in most parts of the country has gone down significantly causing irrigational and other ecological problems affecting adversely the foodgrain production.

(iii) We must not forget that India's agriculture is highly dependent upon the monsoon as only 27 per cent of our cultivated land is irrigated. The nation has been simply fortunate that for the last seven years in a row we have had good monsoon. But obviously this may not continue to be so uninterrupted for long. And if monsoon rains fail to fall as they have been doing during the past seven years, Malthusian crisis is almost certain to precipitate, resulting in widespread famine and diseases due to, in particular, the non-availability of safe drinking water. A buffer stock of 34 million tonnes of foodgrains created by the government will prove to be quite inadequate in case of monsoon failure and will be just a drop in the ocean of scarcity

So under the circumstances highlighted above, I believe it is almost impossible to raise the rate of FGP from the present four mt per year to 9.5 per year to achieve the target of 285 mt by 2006-07.

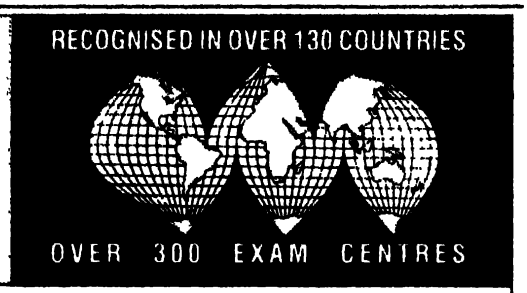
False Propaganda

However, there are many who may like to assert that it is possible to raise our FGP substantially from the same land area that is available and is being currently used for foodgrain cultivation because our crop productivity is presently one of the lowest in the world. China's crop productivity, for instance, is more than double that of India's. Theoretically, it should, indeed, be possible to double our crop productivity, but it is just like believing that India can also win as many medals in the Olympics as China does.

To raise our crop productivity at par with China or any other developed country, we need a culture of hard work, discipline efficiency and will. But alas, these virtues, as Nirad Chaudhury has very rightly highlighted, are just not there in the very soil and water of this country and we all realise this very well. It is this lack of national character that the Agriculture Minister is unable to tell the nation frankly that it is just not possible to avoid the impending food crisis unless we check our rapid population growth.

Apart from adding insult to the injury of our 30-crore people bruised by hunger and starvation, this false propaganda of excess foodgrains is harming the nation in another disturbing way. This myth is confusing the very logic for population control. On the one hand, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through its various publicity mechanisms, is trying to impress upon the people that our rapidly increasing population is the cause of our poverty and scarcities, while on the other, the Ministry of Agriculture is projecting that the "excess" foodgrain production is causing problems of plenty. No wonder, our population growth rate is not coming down as per expectations. ❑

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Sports Round-Up

Athletics

ITC Junior Inter-Zonal Athletic Championship : North Zone emerged overall champions while two national and 13 meet records were set on the concluding day of the eighth ITC Junior Inter-Zonal Athletic Championship at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi on October 13, 1996.

Badminton

BPL Badminton Championship : The hot favourites, Gopichand of Andhra Pradesh and Aparna Popat of Karnataka, lifted the men's and women's singles crowns in the BPL Badminton Championship in Bangalore on October 27, 1996.

Amit Rathi Indian Masters Tournament: Aparna Popat and Rajeev Bagga won the singles titles in the third Amit Rathi memorial Indian Masters Rs. 4-lakh money Badminton Tournament in Thane on October 3, 1996.

Boxing

World Middleweight Championship : Both William Joppy and Keith Holmes retained their world middleweight titles in Upper Marlboro on October 19, 1996.

Cricket

Pakistan-Zimbabwe Tests : Pakistan humbled Zimbabwe with a 10-wicket win in the second and final Test to win the two-Test series 1-0 in Faisalabad (Pakistan) on October 26, 1996. Wasim Akram won the Man of the Match award. The first Test had ended in a draw.

Border-Gavaskar Trophy : India posted an emphatic seven-wicket victory over Australia in the one-off Test for the coveted Border Gavaskar Trophy (GaBor) at the Ferozeshah Kotla in New Delhi on October 13, 1996. Nayan Mongia won the Man of the Match award.



Sachin Tendulkar

It was Sachin Tendulkar's first Test match as captain. It was also the first time India and Australia were playing for the GaBor Trophy.

The last time India had won a Test match against Australia was in 1981 at Melborne.

Challenger Cup : India Seniors captain Sachin Tendulkar scored a swashbuckling century (113) and partnered 189 runs with Rahul Dravid (69) to enable his team to lift the third Challenger Cup title by seven wickets at the PCA Stadium in Mohali on October 2, 1996.

Football

All-India Inter-Railway Football Championship : Western Railway won the 53rd All-India Inter-Railway Football Championship defeating Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, 1-0 at the Maharaja Ranjit Singh Stadium in Kapurthala on October 10, 1996.

Golf

Alfred Dunhill Cup : The United States subdued a stubborn New Zealand side 2-1 to become the first three-time winners of the Alfred Dunhill Cup team golf title in St. Andrews (Scotland) on October 13, 1996.

Honours

K. K. Birla Awards : India's cricket captain Sachin Tendulkar and handicapped athlete Malathi K. Holla have been selected for the K. K. Birla Foundation Awards for Sports for the year 1995.

Instituted in 1991, the awards are given to two outstanding sportspersons every year. The cash content of the award has been raised this year from Rs 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 each.

CEAT International Cricketer of the Year 1995-96 Award : West Indies cricket superstar Brian Lara received the CEAT International Cricketer of the Year award for 1995-96 in its inaugural year at a glittering function in Mumbai on October 1, 1996.

Hockey

Kuber Hockey Tournament : Border Security Force defeated Punjab Police 3-2 in the final of the Kuber Hockey Tournament at Meerut on October 18, 1996.

Army Hockey Championship : Army Service Corps defeated Corps of Signals 2-1 in the final of the second Army Hockey Championship at the Burlton Park Hockey Stadium in Jalandhar on October 18, 1996.

Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament: Birsamunda Vidyapith, Rourkela, won the prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament's junior girls title defeating Shri Guru Nanak Pritam Girls School, Shahabad, 1-0 at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on October 18, 1996.

Table Tennis

World Cup : Liu Guoliang won the World Cup title at the expense of Sweden's Jan-Ove Waldner in Nimes (France) on October 27, 1996.

Asia Cup : China annexed both the titles at stake at the 13th Asia Cup Table Tennis Championship in New Delhi on October 9, 1996.

Sixteen-year old Ma Lin, junior national runner-up and 22-year old Wu Na, ranked 16th in Asia and ninth in China, clinched the men's and women's singles crown, respectively.

Women's World Cup : Top-seed Deng Yaping of China defeated Yang Ying 21-18, 21-18, 21-17 to win the inaugural women's table tennis World Cup in Hong Kong on October 1, 1996.

Tennis

Eurocard Open Tennis Tournament : Germany Boris Becker defeated world No. 1 Pete Sampras of the United States in five sets 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 for the Eurocard Open Tennis Tournament in Stuttgart on October 27, 1996.

Marlboro Tennis Championship : Australian Patrick Rafter defeated American Vincent Spadea 6-2, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5 to win the $ 722,000 Marlboro Tennis Championship on October 21, 1996.

European Indoor Tennis Tournament : Fourth-seeded Jana Novotna of the Czech Republic defeated Swiss teenager Martin Hingis to win the final of the European Indoors Tennis Tournament in Zurich on October 20, 1996.

Kansai Tennis Tournament : An 18-year old Indian student, Anish Ramachandran, helped China to win the prestigious Kansai Tennis Tournament between international schools defeating his Japanese rival Hiro 6-2, 7-6 (7-4).

Shriram Open Tennis Tournament : Sandeep Kirtane and Jahnavi Parekh captured the men's and women's titles in the Shriram Open Tennis Championship in New Delhi on October 18, 1996.

The victory earned them Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 27,000 respectively.

Porsche Grand Prix : Sixteen-year old Swiss star Martina Hingis won the biggest victory in her short tennis career on October 13, 1996, defeating fifth-seeded Anke Huber of Germany, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3 in the $ 450,000 Porsche Grand Prix.

Heineksen Open Championship : Jonathan Stark of the United States stunned world No. 2 Michael Chang beating him 6-4, 6-4 to win the men's singles crown at the $ 414,500 Heineken Open in Singapore on October 6, 1996.

Weightlifting

World Record : Chen Shu-Chiu set a women's weightlifting world record by snatching 113-kg in the over 83-kg class. His lift in the Taiwan Area Games on October 26, 1996 bettered the previous record of 108.5 kg set in May by the Chinese lifter Li Yayun. ❑

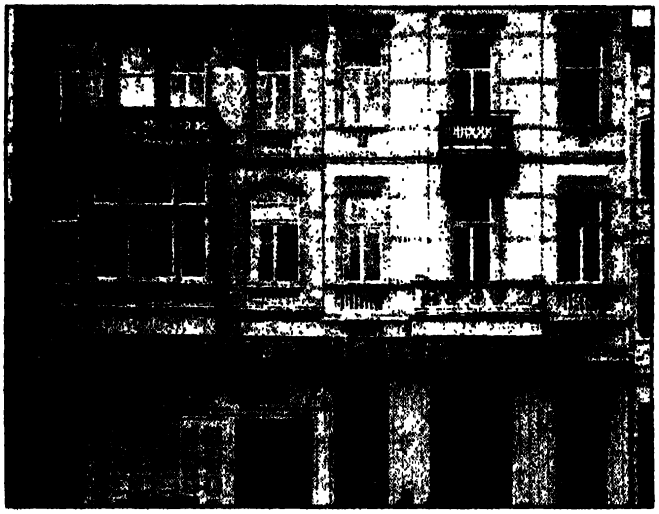
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(December 15, 1996)
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Chandigarh
(December 15, 1996)
Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB (Central Group), Lucknow
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Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Delhi
(December 22, 1996)
Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1996
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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given four suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is most nearly the same to the key word.

(1) **Abandon**—A : relinquish. B : freedom. C : defend. D : occupy.

(2) **Accost**—A : arrive. B : approach. C : immoral. D : bold.

(3) **Adjure**—A : entreat. B : enjoy. C : adjust. D : systematise.

(4) **Affluent**—A : poor. B : drastic. C : healthy. D : prosperous.

(5) **Barricade**—A : agitation. B : turbulent. C : passage. D : fortify.

(6) **Bland**—A : unpleasant. B . irritating. C : affable. D . harsh.

(7) **Brevity**—A : pithiness. B : sharpness. C : braveness. D : helplessness.

(8) **Candid**—A : indifferent. B : outspoken. C : rude. D : courteous.

(9) **Casket**—A : a small circle. B : a small hole. C : a small chest. D : a small enclosure.

(10) **Commend**—A : deliver. B : condemn. C : disapprove. D : extol.

(11) **Deception**—A : decision. B : hoax. C : decomposition. D : critical position.

(12) **Diffident**—A : unassuming. B : forward. C : self-confident. D : bold.

(13) **Dormant**—A: firm. B : latent. C : active. D : awake.

(14) **Eminence**—A : low rank. B : disapproval. C : prominence. D : propet.

(15) **Flagrant**—A : graceful. B : disgraceful. C : inherent. D : absorbing.

(16) **Glint**—A : sparkle. B : dullness. C : ineffective. D : admonition.

(17) **Harmonious**—A : disagreeable. B : congenial. C: discordant. D : inconsistent.

(18) **Heterogeneous**—A : homogeneous. B : same in kind. C : incongruous. D : similar.

(19) **Imminent**—A : impending. B : distant. C : remote D : favourable.

(20) **Incompatible**—A : harmony. B : usual. C : correspondent. D . unsuitable

(21) **Legitimate**—A : valid B : illicit. C . unlawful. D : distinguished.

(22) **Magnificent**—A : modest. B : luxurious. C : poor. D : ordinary.

(23) **Novice**—A : militant. B : evasive. C : newcomer. D : pertinent.

(24) **Overrule**—A : disallow. B : influence. C : start. D : favour.

(25) **Parasite**—A : independent B : free. C : sycophant. D : rigid.

(26) **Pretences**—A : accusations. B : excuses. C : statements D : promises.

(27) **Provoked**—A : encouraged. B : persuaded. C : instigated. D : inclined.

(28) **Thrash**—A : drub. B : like. C : justify. D : unbending.

(29) **Unseemly**—A : childish. B : ugly. C : discourteous. D : improper.

(30) **Verbal**—A : written. B : spoken. C : literal. D : false.

ANSWERS

(1) **A : relinquish.**
(2) **B : approach.**
(3) **A : entreat.**
(4) **D : prosperous.**
(5) **D : fortify.**
(6) **C : affable.**
(7) **A : pithiness.**
(8) **B : outspoken.**
(9) **C : a small chest.**
(10) **D : extol.**
(11) **B : hoax.**
(12) **A : unassuming.**
(13) **B : latent.**
(14) **C : prominence.**
(15) **B : disgraceful.**
(16) **A : sparkle.**
(17) **B : congenial.**
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(21) **A : valid.**
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(23) **C : newcomer.**
(24) **A : disallow.**
(25) **C : sycophant.**
(26) **B : excuses.**
(27) **C : instigated.**
(28) **A : drub.**
(29) **D : improper.**
(30) **B : spoken.**

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Letters

"SARE JAHAN SE ACHCHHA HINDUSTAN HAMARA"

he thought-provoking Leader, "Sara n Se Achchha Hindustan Hamara" (*CSR* ber, 96) makes one shed tears over our ent plight. One finds little difference veen the India of 1946 and the India of . The atrocities committed by the British being repeated by our own people. We the sorry spectacle of unprincipled tioneering with politicians doling out mises they can seldom fulfil.

ndia is turning out to be a world of aded mafias and dons in yellow robes to rob the poeple of their rights. What is re, with growing corruption, the starving sses have been reduced to total plessness. When values nose-dive, every tor is bound to suffer, be it education, dicare, agriculture or the law and order chinery There is hardly any unity and ple are more interested in furthering the se of their parochial world of castes, ties, classes and languages even as the ders are busy looting the public funds. Will the corrupt be awarded the nishment they richly deserve ?

usarai (Bihar) ***Omprakash Anutha***

LITTLE ACHIEVEMENTS TO OUR CREDIT

The Leader, "Sare Jahan Se Achchha ndustan Hamara" is a real eye opener and akes thoughtful reading. The leader nents that even after half a century of dependence, we have little achievements our credit. The time has come for every dian to imbibe the feelings of patriotism d oneness. Let us work together for the tterment of our nation thus prove the acity of the lines written by poet Iqbal, are Jahan Se Achchha Hindustan amara."

khimpur-Kheri (Uttar Pradesh) ***Amit Goel***

SELECTION AS PROBATIONARY OFFICER

I am pleased to inform you that I have en selected as a Probationary Officer in e Bank of India. The current affairs capsule d the feature *Word Power* helped me a lot my preparation. Likewise, the series on rsonality development proved useful at e time of interview.

umbai (Maharashtra) ***Narendra Kumar Das***

GATEWAY TO EMPLOYMENT

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* ght since 1990. Both are a goldmine of formation without any parallel. Thanks to e guidance provided by both these magazines, I have been selected as Fisheries Extension Officer (rank 13) in the West Bengal Junior Fisheries Service (Grade II) Officers' Exam conducted by the West Bengal Public Service Commission this year. I have also qualified for the Railway ASM Exam conducted by RRB, Calcutta and the Wireless Operators Recruitment Exam conducted by the West Bengal Police.

Chotodigharı (West Bengal) ***Sabyasachi Mukherjee***

IAS TOPPER WRITES



I have achieved the 21st rank in the Civil Services Examination, 1994-95, the results of which were announced by the UPSC, New Delhi on June 23, 1995. I have opted for the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). I am an Electronics Engineer from Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani and I am presently residing at Chandigarh.

I have been a subscriber to *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* for the last two years (Subscriber No. 40-[illegible] Aug. 93-July 94) and a regular reader for the last few years. I have been a keen reader of the features 'IAS Toppers Talk To You' and 'My Personality Test', which have been very helpful to me.

Chandigarh ***Bharat Khera (IAS)***

SUCCESS IN BANKING TO EXAMINATION

Thanks for the guidance material provided by *Competition Success Review*, I have been selected as an Accounts Assistant in the State Bank of India.

Dirang (Arunachal Pradesh) ***Ranjan Baruah***

TOPPER IN SSC RECRUITMENT

I am glad to inform you that I have secured the first rank (Roll No. 6718181) in the Recruitment of Clerks, 1995 Examination conducted by the Staff Selection Commission under "Group Y" in Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry Zone. Both *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today*, which inspired me right from my school days, have helped me achieve this unique honour.

Chennai (Tamil Nadu) ***S. Sasikumar***

"GIVE THE BEST TO GET THE BEST"

It is beyond the capacity of my pen to express my gratitude to Mr. S. K. Sachdeva for the inspiring editorial, *Give The Best To Get The Best* (*CSR*, September 1996). Every competitor should absorb the essence of his message: "Make the best use of your talent and assets. The things you want to have in life can be yours if you have a truly strong motivation for getting them."

Chenari (Bihar) ***Manoj Kumar Mishra***

HOTEL MANAGEMENT

Could you publish the regular features on "Hotel Management As A Career" with material on names of institutions offering courses, test papers of previous years and interviews with toppers ?

Basti (Uttar Pradesh) ***Pushpinder Singh***

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

I am 18 and a first-year degree student. I fell in love with *Competition Success Review* at the age of 10 Every issue of *Competition Success Review* contains valuable information. I congratulate *Competition Success Review* and Mr. Manjunath Sulloli for the excellent essay on the Quit India Movement.

Naihati (West Bengal) ***Sandipam Ghatak***

TOWARDS PERSONALITY DEVEPMENT

I am an engineering student and I like *Competition Success Review* because it helps develop one's personality and general awareness.

Would you please give information about the Pilot Aptitude Battery Test by the Indian Air Force ?

Changanassery (Kerala) ***Smitha B.***

FEATURES FOR COMMERCE GRADUATES

For those doing Commerce courses, would you publish material partaining to CA, ICWA, MBA, CS and various management courses and as well as mass communication ?

Jaipur (Rajasthan) ***Neeraj Jaiman***

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Persons And Places In News

Persons

Michael Jackson : For the hysterical crowd of over 60,000 in Mumbai it was once-in-a-lifetime show when the King of



Michael Jackson

Pop, Michael Jackson touched down at the Andheri Sports Complex in a videospace capsule on the star-studded November 1, 1996, Friday evening and kept the wildly cheering and yelling fans under a spell with his musical extravaganza for over 90 minutes.

M. F. Hussain : The distinguished artist was in the news in October 1996 when the Mumbai police registered a case against him on charges of hurting religious sentiments by depicting Hindu deities in an obscene manner in some of his paintings and for allegedly creating enmity between different groups of people on grounds of religion and for outraging religious sentiments. A large number of his costly paintings were burnt in Ahmedabad by the protestors.

James D. Wolfensohn : The World Bank President was on a 10-day visit to India in October 1996. He has said that the Bank will take a fresh, close look at all the 88 aided p[illegible] that are being executed in India with financial assistance from the multilateral funding body in the next 4-6 months. This could lead to the killing of projects that have not made progress as per the agreed covenants, or are experiencing substantive cost and time over-runs.

Wislawa Szymborska : The 73-year old Polish poet and critic is the recipient of Nobel Prize for Literature. She was cited for "poetry that with ironic precision allows the historical and biological context to come to light in fragments of human reality".

Carlos Felipe de Ximenes Belo : The Roman Catholic Bishop of East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, is the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for his tireless efforts in promoting human rights.

Jose Ramos Horta : The foreign coordinator of the East Timorese resistance is the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for his tireless efforts in promoting human rights along with Bishop Belo. In an interview with the Swedish news agency in October 1996, he opposed Indonesia's rule of East Timor and lashed out at Sweden for selling arms to Indonesia.

Wasim Akram : Pakistan cricket captain Wasim Akram broke two world records during his career-best unbeaten innings of 257 in the first Test against Zimbabwe on October 20, 1996 at Sheikhupura, Pakistan. Together with off-spinner Saqlain Mushtaq, Akram posted a monumental 313 for the eighth wicket, which eclipsed the 65-year old Test record of 246 set by England's Les Ames and Gubby Allen against New Zealand at the Lord's in 1931.

In his marathon knock, Akram smashed 22 fours and 12 sixes and totally pulverised the weak Zimbabwean bowling during his



Wasim Akram

489-minute stay at the crease, establishing a world record for most sixes in a Test. The previous record was held by England's Wally Hammond, who hit 10 sixes in his 336 against New Zealand at Auckland in the 1932-33 series.

The Pakistani captain reached another milestone by achieving for the first time in the world of cricket an amazing "double" of 300 Test wickets and as many one-day international wickets. On October 30, 1996 in the first one-day international against Zimbabwe at Quetta, Akram crossed the landmark by trapping leg before the Zimbabwe opener David Houghton in his 208th one-day international.

Hassan Raza : Pakistani batting prodigy made cricket history on October 24, 1996 when he made his Test debut against Z[illegible]e at the age of 14 years and 227 days. He beat th[illegible] record of another Pakistani, Mushtac Mohammad, who had made his debut at th[illegible] age of 15 years and 125 days in 1958.

Shahabuddin Ahmed : The 66-year old former Bangladesh Supreme Court Chie[illegible] Justice was on October 9, 1996 sworn-in a[illegible] Bangladesh's 14th President. He ha[illegible] succeeded Mr. Abdur Rahman Biswas whose five-year term ended. He had played a ke[illegible] role in bringing back parliamentary democracy to Bangladesh in 1991. Bangladesh's 25 years of post-independenc[illegible] history has been dominated by army-backed coups, violent takeovers and assassinations.

Brian Lara : The West Indies cricke[illegible] superstar is the recipient of the CEAT International Cricketer of the Year 1995-9[illegible] Award, which was conferred on him in it[illegible] inaugural year at a glittering function i[illegible] Mumbai on October 1, 1996. The world record-holder for the highest score in a Tes[illegible] innings (375) and in first-class cricket (501[illegible] beat back a strong challenge fron[illegible] Australians Mark Waugh and Ian Healy t[illegible] clinch the award worth Rs. 5 lakh in cash and a trophy to boot.

Places

Guatemala City : The capital city o[illegible] Guatemala was in the news when soccer fan[illegible] stampeded before a World Cup qualifying[illegible] match on October 16, 1996 betwee[illegible] Guatemala and Costa Rica, crushing an[illegible] smothering one another in one of the wors[illegible] sports tragedies in years. At least 83 peopl[illegible] were killed and 180 injured.

Manta : A Pacific coast city of 150,00[illegible] residents about 255 km south-west o[illegible] Quito, the capital of Ecuador, was in th[illegible] news when at least 23 people were killed a[illegible] a cargo plane slammed into the bell towe[illegible] of La Dolorosa, the "grieving Virgin" Roma[illegible] Catholic church here. After taking off, th[illegible] Miami-bound Boeing 707 had burst int[illegible] flames and raining fiery debris on dozens o[illegible] homes.

Corbett Park : The Corbett National Par[illegible] in the Kumaon Himalayas, which acquire[illegible] legendary fame through Jim Corbett's *Ma[illegible] Eaters of Kumaon*, celebrated its diamon[illegible] jubilee this year. It is a place of touris[illegible] importance. Two hundred and forty-si[illegible] kilometres from Delhi, the Corbett Nationa[illegible] Park covers an area of 1,381 sq km an[illegible] houses within its boundary the Corbett Tige[illegible] Reserve and the Sonanadi Wildlif[illegible] Sanctuary. The sprawling forest i[illegible] dominated by very tall sal trees.

Kurukshetra : Considered to be a majo[illegible] pilgrimage centre in ancient and medieva[illegible] times, the holy city is located in Haryana. I[illegible] was once the battlefield of Mahabharata bu[illegible] has lost its importance in modern times. I[illegible] is being developed as a tourist attractio[illegible] now.

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JANUARY

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DECEMBER

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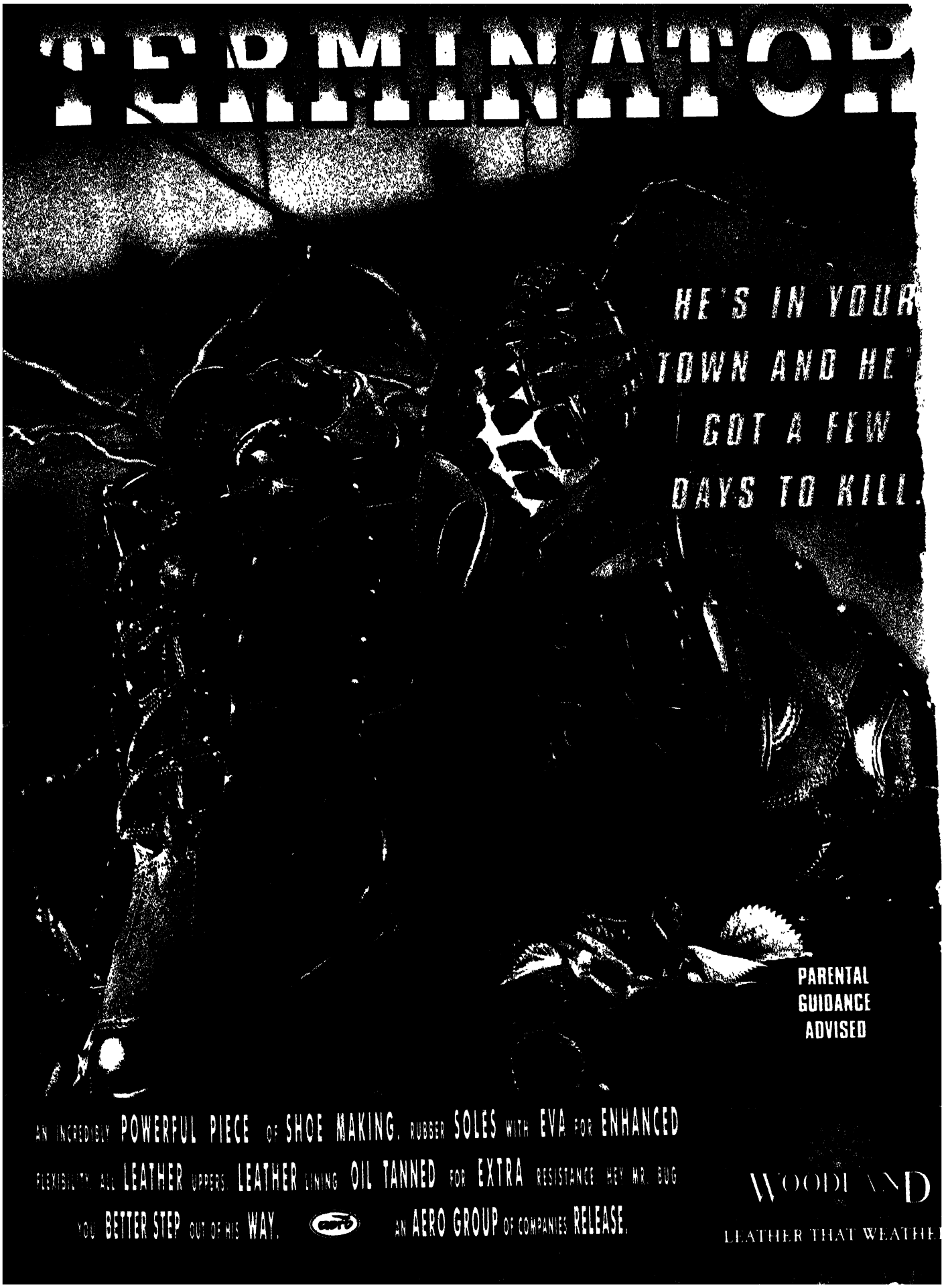
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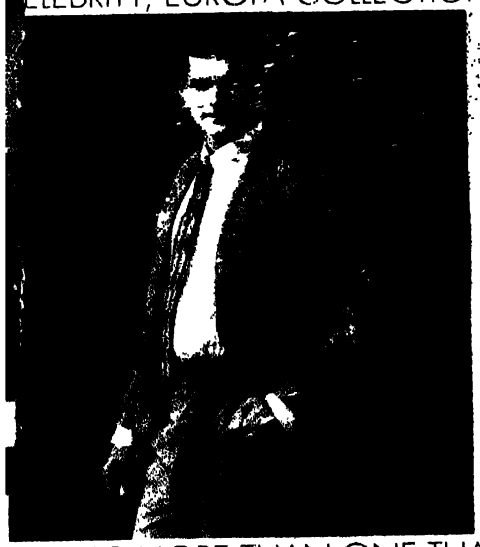
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